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U.S. COIN AUCTION

FEBRUARY 13-16 2008 | LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

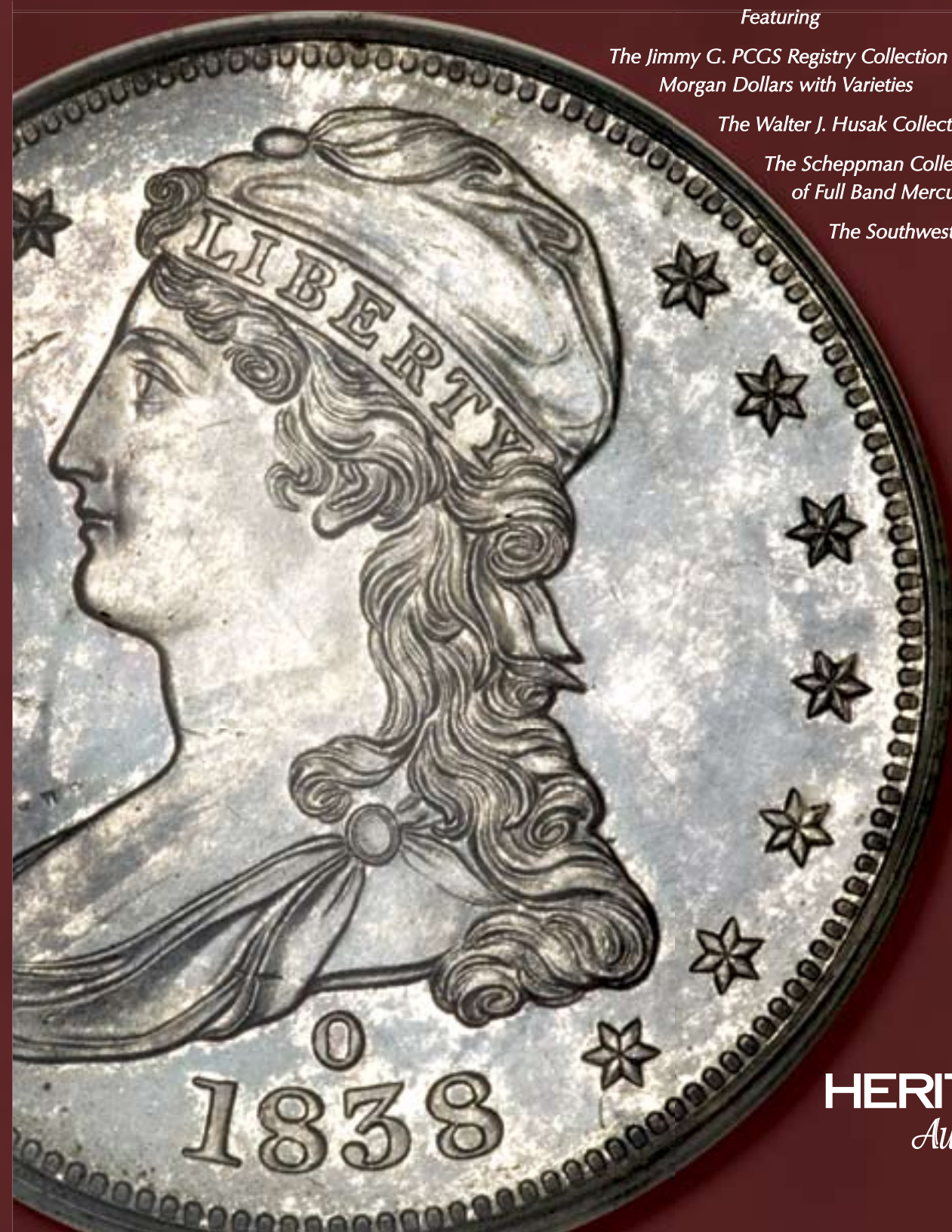
Featuring

*The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of
Morgan Dollars with Varieties*

The Walter J. Husak Collection

*The Scheppman Collection #4 PCGS Registry
of Full Band Mercury Dimes*

The Southwest Collection



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ANA	Phoenix, AZ	March 7-8, 2008	January 24, 2008
C.S.N.S.	Rosemont, IL	April 16-19, 2008	March 6, 2008
Long Beach	Long Beach, CA	May 28-31, 2008	April 17, 2008
World Coin Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Long Beach	Long Beach, CA	May 29-31, 2008	April 10, 2008
Long Beach	Long Beach, CA	September 17-20, 2008	July 31, 2008
Currency Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
C.S.N.S.	Rosemont, IL	April 17-19, 2008	February 28, 2008
Long Beach	Long Beach, CA	September 19-20, 2008	July 31, 2008
Medals & Tokens	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Long Beach	Long Beach, CA	February 14-15, 2008	Closed
Long Beach	Long Beach, CA	September 19-20, 2008	August 11, 2008
Fine & Decorative Arts	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Decorative Arts - The Russo Collection	Dallas, TX	April 24, 2008	Closed
Fine & Decorative Arts - Russian Art	Dallas, TX	April 25, 2008	February 15, 2008
Native American Art	Dallas, TX	April 25-26, 2008	February 15, 2008
Fine Art	Dallas, TX	May 1-2, 2008	February 21, 2008
Jewelry & Timepieces Auction	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Estate Jewelry & Timepieces	Dallas, TX	May 20, 2008	March 28, 2008
Jewelry & Time Pieces	Dallas, TX	Dec. 2, 2008	October 10, 2008
Vintage Movie Posters Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Vintage Movie Posters	Dallas, TX	March 11-12, 2008	January 21, 2008
Vintage Movie Posters	Dallas, TX	July 11-12, 2008	May 19, 2008
Comics Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Comics & Original Comic Art	Dallas, TX	February 28-29, 2008	January 14, 2008
Illustration Art	Dallas, TX	April 30, 2008	March 14, 2008
Comics & Original Comic Art	Dallas, TX	May 21-23, 2008	April 7, 2008
Music & Entertainment Memorabilia Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Music, Celebrity & Hollywood Memorabilia	Dallas, TX	April 4-6, 2008	February 11, 2008
Music, Celebrity & Hollywood Memorabilia	Dallas, TX	October 4-5, 2008	August 12, 2008
Political Memorabilia & Americana Grand Format Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Grand Format Autographs Auction	Dallas, TX	February 21-22, 2008	Closed
Ed Gillette Collection Auction	Dallas, TX	March 1, 2008	Closed
An Eclectic Liquidation Auction	Dallas, TX	March 19, 2008	Closed
American Military History	Dallas, TX	March 21-22, 2008	Closed
Air & Space Exploration	Dallas, TX	March 25-26, 2008	February 1, 2008
Sports Collectibles Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Vintage Sports Collectibles & Memorabilia	Dallas, TX	May 3, 2008	March 11, 2008
Vintage Sports Collectibles & Memorabilia	Dallas, TX	October 11, 2008	August 19, 2008
Natural History Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
Natural History Auction	Dallas, TX	June 8, 2008	March 30, 2008

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Heritage Auction Galleries proudly presents

LONG BEACH SIGNATURE AUCTION #460

FEBRUARY, 14 – 16, 2008

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

Featuring

The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties

The Walter J. Husak Collection

The Schepman Collection #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes

The Southwest Collection

Main Exhibition of Lots

Long Beach Convention Center • 100 S. Pine Ave • Long Beach, CA 90802

Tuesday, February 12	11:00 AM PT – 7:00 PM PT	Room 103 B,C
Wednesday, February 13.....	11:00 AM PT – 7:00 PM PT	Booth 400
Thursday, February 14.....	8:00 AM PT – 7:00 PM PT	Booth 400
Friday, February 15	8:00 AM PT – 7:00 PM PT	Booth 400
Saturday, February 16	8:00 AM PT – 12:00 PM PT	Booth 400

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Session 1	Thursday, February 14	7:00 PM PT	Lot 1-1062
Session 2	Friday, February 15	1:00 PM PT	Lot 1063-1666
<i>Husak Collection (see separate Catalog)</i>			
Session 3	Friday, February 15	5:00 PM PT	Lot 2000-2300
Session 4	Friday, February 15	Following Session 3 Approx 7:00 PM PT	Lot 2301-2910
Session 5	Saturday, February 16	9:30 AM PT	Lot 2911-3466

Lots are sold at the approximate rate of 200 per hour, but it is not uncommon to sell 150 lots or 300 lots per hour. Please plan accordingly so that you don't miss the items you are bidding on.

This auction is subject to a 15% Buyer's Premium.

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Dear Bidder,

At times the number seems overwhelming, but welcome to Heritage's 62nd Official Auction at the Long Beach Coin Expo. What an incredible record of success! I invite you to join us at the Long Beach Convention Center for another great auction and a great time. We will be presenting more than 6,000 lots for your inspection, bidding pleasure, and ultimate ownership! Other offerings at Long Beach include the Walter J. Husak Collection of Early U.S. Cents, a special Tokens and Medals catalog, and the Final Session for U.S. coins (to be viewed in Long Beach and sold online at HA.com). Whether you collect by date or type, or are a specialized researcher, we have coins of interest for you at Long Beach!

Our Long Beach anchor consignors have fascinating stories to tell about their collecting experiences. Each of us brings to our mutual hobby an interesting blend of personal motivations and stories, but the experiences always seems to be enhanced when shared with family and friends.

The Harold C. Ayres V.M.D. Collection



Harold Ayres practiced Veterinary medicine for more than four decades in Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, but his life story is much more than just a gentle man who loved animals. Drafted in 1941, Dr. Ayres served in the 2nd Infantry Division from Omaha Beach through the Battle of the Bulge. He was awarded the Bronze Star, two Purple Hearts, and numerous other medals and citations. Following his separating from the Army in early 1946, he attended Ursinus College, followed by his V.M.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania.

Born in 1919, he was encouraged to collect coins at a young age by his parents, and some of those earliest coins were still in his collection 75 years later! He continued to collect after he set up his practice, and thoroughly enjoyed both his coins and the camaraderie of coin clubs in his area. He was also active in the Methodist church, YMCA, Rotary, Masons, and other civic organizations. He died in May of 2006, and is missed by friends, family, and his numismatic friends.

The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes



Al Blythe was a student of the Liberty Seated half dime series for many years before his *The Complete Guide to Liberty Seated Half Dimes* was published in 1992. Included in our Signature and Final Session catalogs are more than 140 varieties, sure to excite specialists in this much beloved series – especially as Al discovered several new varieties during his research. As has been the case in many other series, the availability of an important reference work inspired a new generation of collectors, especially when the series held so many interesting varieties. And, as is often the case with dedicated specialists, Al became a part-time dealer in Liberty Seated coinage. Toward the end of his life, Al also became interested in California gold. Born in Detroit, Al received his Bachelor of Science from Wayne State University in Michigan. A Human Resources executive for an aerospace firm, he became active in numismatic circles during the late 1970s, and was a member of many organizations. He is missed by his many friends.

The James R. Gilbertson “Jimmy G” PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties

James R. Gilbertson has been collecting coins since the age of eighteen, starting with cents, nickels, and dimes out of circulation. His introduction to silver dollars came the ‘best’ way: during his military service, he was stationed in Nevada for two years during the 1950s, so he was literally surrounded by silver dollars. As his interest grew, he would also take advantage of the opportunities to visit Carson City and various silver mines. After he retired, he decided to pursue the finest set he could afford, upgrading whenever possible; he visited coin shows regularly, worked with several dealers (including Chris Lane of the Heritage staff), and bought at Heritage's auctions. A lifelong collector, he is looking forward to finding “serious coins” for his other collections. His magnificent collection of Morgan dollars – 120 coins strong – is ranked on the PCGS Registry as the #3 Current Finest and the #5 All-Time Finest.

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The Walter J. Husak Collection of Early U.S. Cents



The Walter J. Husak Collection of Early U.S. Cents is perhaps the greatest ever formed. It includes nearly every Sheldon number in the 1793 to 1814 series, including many Mint State pieces and numerous Condition Census examples -- a remarkable 299 of the 302 Sheldon-numbered varieties and sub-varieties. Several are the finest known. The collection also contains the die states of 1804. Mr. Husak started collecting with two goals: 1) the acquisition of coins that were attractive and pleasant, preferably in the Condition Census; 2) the acquisition of coins with exceptional pedigrees. Both goals offered serious challenges, and both were impressively accomplished. The Husak Collection is being offered in a dedicated catalog, and we invite your participation.

The Liberty Collection of United States Colonial Coinage, Part Two

The consignor of the Liberty Collection is a connoisseur of American Colonial coins, who has gently retained his privacy. Heritage offered Part One from his magnificent collection in FUN, and now Part Two in Long Beach; the consignor has the fervent hope that these 100+ Colonials will form the basis for many distinguished collections of this important series. He notes the growing popularity of the Colonial series, and hopes that new generations will love these important pieces of American history as much as he did.

The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes

This impressive collection is really the product of two significant periods in the collecting life of Owen Scheppman. He started collecting Mercury dimes in the early 1960s when he was only eleven, saving all of the dimes he could from the door-to-door receipts from his paper route. Following the advice of his grandparents to "Save money! Save money!" he had more than 2,000 Mercury dimes by the age of 17, and lost them all to a burglar. He promised himself that someday, he would rekindle his interest. It took decades rather than years, but the results were well worth it! After the Millennium, financial success meant that Mr. Scheppman could finally seriously pursue Mercury dimes of the highest quality, and he began working closely with several dealers. With the collection completed, he has decided to pursue other interests -- especially retirement!

The Southwest Collection

The Southwest Collection was meticulously assembled by a connoisseur of cultural artifacts of many types. In all of his diverse collecting interests, this serious collector has demonstrated an ability to find the best, and a willingness to 'pay the price' to obtain the best. A prominent and successful executive, the same dedication that he brought to his business endeavors is evident in his coins and all of his other collections. The premium quality Mint State and Proof Type coins in the Southwest Collection are a treat to behold. Their consistent eye-appeal at the top end of the condition spectrum is immediately evident, and a detailed examination is even more satisfying. Collectors who demand the finest will need to include these wonderful pieces in their deliberations.

While the consignor is a very quiet gentleman, the coins themselves shout quality. Just a few of the highlights follow: 1776 \$1 Continental dollar, CURRENCY, Pewter MS63 NGC; 1793 Chain cent AMERICA, XF45 PCGS. S-3, B-3; 1797 half dime 16 Stars, MS64 NGC; 1837 half dime No Stars, Small Date, MS68 NGC; 1827 dime, MS67 Prooflike NGC, JR-12; 1916-D dime, MS65 Full Bands NGC; 1806/5 quarter MS64 PCGS; 1853 quarter Arrows and Rays, MS67 NGC; 1896-S quarter, MS65 PCGS; 1901-S quarter, MS65 NGC; 1913-S quarter, MS66 PCGS; 1916 quarter, MS66 Full Head NGC; 1795 half 2 Leaves O-113a, MS64 NGC; 1796 half 15 Stars O-101, MS63 NGC; 1795 dollar Flowing Hair, Two Leaves B-2, BB-20, MS64 NGC; 1915-S \$50 Pan-Pac Round, MS65 NGC; 1915-S \$50 Pan-Pac Octagonal, MS65 PCGS; 1882 dollar, PR68 Cameo NGC; 1854 gold dollar Type Two, MS68 NGC; 1877 quarter eagle, PR66 Cameo NGC; 1895 quarter eagle, PR66 Cameo NGC; 1879 four dollar Flowing Hair, Judd-1635, Pollock-1833, PR65 NGC; 1806 half eagle Round Top 6, 7x6 Stars, MS64 NGC; 1810 half eagle Large Date, Large 5, MS65 NGC; 1837 half eagle, MS66 NGC; 1860 half eagle, PR66 Cameo NGC; 1908 half eagle, PR66 NGC; 'Roman Finish' 1910 half eagle, PR67 NGC; 1903 eagle, PR65 NGC; 1908 eagle Motto, PR66 NGC; and a 1908 double eagle Motto, PR66 NGC.

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The John J. Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two



This collection was created by the John Stimsons, Sr. & Jr. John Sr. (ANA LM 407) started collecting after World War II for John Jr.'s college education, but ultimately loved his coins so much that he found other ways to pay for Purdue! John Sr. was an executive for a furniture manufacturer in a small town in southern Indiana (the same town Matt Rothert hailed from); his serious collecting ended about 1965, after purchasing his stella and Pan-Pac set. At this time, "he was about forty coins short of a complete copper-nickel-silver date & mintmark set," and John Jr. subsequently located most of them. He remembers that as a youngster, there were still plenty of Indian cents in circulation, and he was thrilled to collect them – but at the same time, he was being groomed to collect at much more sophisticated levels. Working together and separately, John Sr. finished his silver and gold commemorative series, while John Jr. started on five dollar gold; both worked on other specialty series of individual interest. The pride of John Sr.'s collecting was his gold type set (including his stella), while his close #2 favorite was his Panama-Pacific set in original leather case. Heritage was

proud to offer Part One of this father-son effort in our FUN 2008 auction, and we are sure our clients will be equally pleased with this selection.

I continue to advise numismatists, whether they are joining us in Long Beach or participating online, to begin selecting the most promising lots as soon as possible. That means you will have maximum time to do your research in Heritage's incredible (and free!) Permanent Auction Archives at HA.com, containing amazing images and lot descriptions, from a decade of past auctions – more than 1.4 million numismatic items. The happiest bidders are the fully informed bidders, who know what coins are worth and are willing to pay an appropriate price for the quality they receive.

We look forward to your participation in our February Long Beach event, and I wish you the very best luck when bidding. Where else but auction can you procure wonderful coins at the price that you are willing to pay, and have so much fun in the process! Heritage offers you many ways to participate, each with special advantages. Naturally, we invite you to join us in Long Beach, where you bid against your friends and competitors. Through the web, we offer both our traditional Interactive Internet™ and Heritage Live bidding systems. Heritage Live brings web bidders right to the auction floor, almost equal to being there! No matter how you participate, I hope you enjoy yourself and win many wonderful coins. If you can join us in Long Beach, please visit us at the Heritage tables.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Greg".

Greg Rohan
President



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5. All Bidders must meet Auctioneer's qualifications to bid. Any Bidder who is not a customer in good standing of the Auctioneer may be disqualified at Auctioneer's sole option and will not be awarded lots. Such determination may be made by Auctioneer in its sole and unlimited discretion, at any time prior to, during, or even after the close of the Auction. Auctioneer reserves the right to exclude any person it deems in its sole opinion is disruptive to the Auction or is otherwise commercially unsuitable.
6. If an entity places a bid, then the person executing the bid on behalf of the entity agrees to personally guarantee payment for any successful bid.

Credit References:

7. Bidders who have not established credit with the Auctioneer must either furnish satisfactory credit information (including two collectibles-related business references) well in advance of the Auction or supply valid credit card information. Bids placed through our Interactive Internet program will only be accepted from pre-registered Bidders; Bidders who are not members of HA.com or affiliates should pre-register at least two business days before the first session to allow adequate time to contact references.

Bidding Options:

8. Bids in Signature Auctions or Grand Format Auctions may be placed as set forth in the printed catalog section entitled "Choose your bidding method." For auctions held solely on the Internet, see the alternatives on HA.com. Review at HA.com/common/howtobid.php.
9. Presentment of Bids: Non-Internet bids (including but not limited to podium, fax, phone and mail bids) are treated similar to floor bids in that they must be on-increment or at a half increment (called a cut bid). Any podium, fax, phone, or mail bids that do not conform to a full or half increment will be rounded up or down to the nearest full or half increment and this revised amount will be considered your high bid.
10. Auctioneer's Execution of Certain Bids. Auctioneer cannot be responsible for your errors in bidding, so carefully check that every bid is entered correctly. When identical mail or FAX bids are submitted, preference is given to the first received. To ensure the greatest accuracy, your written bids should be entered on the standard printed bid sheet and be received at Auctioneer's place of business at least two business days before the Auction start. Auctioneer is not responsible for executing mail bids or FAX bids received on or after the day the first lot is sold, nor Internet bids submitted after the published closing time; nor is Auctioneer responsible for proper execution of bids submitted by telephone, mail, FAX, e-mail, Internet, or in person once the Auction begins. Internet bids may not be withdrawn until your written request is received and acknowledged by Auctioneer (FAX: 214-4438425); such requests must state the reason, and may constitute grounds for withdrawal of bidding privileges. Lots won by mail Bidders will not be delivered at the Auction unless prearranged.
11. Caveat as to Bid Increments. Bid increments (over the current bid level) determine the lowest amount you may bid on a particular lot. Bids greater than one increment over the current bid can be any whole dollar amount. It is possible under several circumstances for winning bids to be between increments, sometimes only \$1 above the previous increment. Please see: "How can I lose by less than an increment?" on our website.

The following chart governs current bidding increments.

Please note the changes in our bid increments effective immediately.

Current Bid	Bid Increment	Current Bid	Bid Increment
<\$10	\$1	\$20,000 - \$29,999	\$2,000
\$10 - \$29	\$2	\$30,000 - \$49,999	\$2,500
\$30 - \$49	\$3	\$50,000 - \$99,999	\$5,000
\$50 - \$99	\$5	\$100,000 - \$199,999	\$10,000
\$100 - \$199	\$10	\$200,000 - \$299,999	\$20,000
\$200 - \$299	\$20	\$300,000 - \$499,999	\$25,000
\$300 - \$499	\$25	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$50,000
\$500 - \$999	\$50	\$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999	\$100,000
\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$100	\$2,000,000 - \$2,999,999	\$200,000
\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$200	\$3,000,000 - \$4,999,999	\$250,000
\$3,000 - \$4,999	\$250	\$5,000,000 - \$9,999,999	\$500,000
\$5,000 - \$9,999	\$500	>\$10,000,000	\$1,000,000
\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$1,000		

12. If Auctioneer calls for a full increment, a floor/phone bidder may request Auctioneer to accept a bid at half of the increment ("Cut Bid") which will be that bidders final bid; if the Auctioneer solicits bids other the expected increment, they will not be considered Cut Bids, and bidders accepting such increments may continue to participate.

Conducting the Auction:

13. Notice of the consignor's liberty to place bids on his lots in the Auction is hereby made in accordance with Article 2 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code. A "Minimum Bid" is an amount below which the lot will not sell. THE CONSIGNOR OF PROPERTY MAY PLACE WRITTEN "Minimum Bids" ON HIS LOTS IN ADVANCE OF THE AUCTION; ON SUCH LOTS, IF THE HAMMER PRICE DOES NOT MEET THE "Minimum Bid", THE CONSIGNOR MAY PAY A REDUCED COMMISSION ON THOSE LOTS. "Minimum Bids" are generally posted online several days prior to the Auction closing. For any successful bid placed by a consignor on his Property on the Auction floor, or by any means during the live session, or after the "Minimum Bid" for an Auction have been posted, we will require the consignor to pay full Buyer's Premium and Seller's Commissions on such lot.
14. The highest qualified Bidder shall be the buyer. In the event of any dispute between floor Bidders at a Signature Auction, Auctioneer may at his sole discretion reoffer the lot. Auctioneer's decision and declaration of the winning Bidder shall be final and binding upon all Bidders.
15. Auctioneer reserves the right to refuse to honor any bid or to limit the amount of any bid which, in his sole discretion, is not submitted in "Good Faith," or is not supported by satisfactory credit, numismatic references, or otherwise. A bid is considered not made in "Good Faith" when an insolvent or irresponsible person, or a person under the age of eighteen makes it. Regardless of the disclosure of his identity, any bid by a consignor or his agent on a lot consigned by him is deemed to be made in "Good Faith." Any person apparently appearing on the OFAC list is not eligible to bid.
16. Nominal Bids. The Auctioneer in its sole discretion may reject nominal bids, small opening bids, or very nominal advances. If a lot bearing estimates fails to open for 40 -60% of the low estimate, the Auctioneer may pass the item or may place a protective bid on behalf of the consignor.
17. Lots bearing bidding estimates shall open at Auctioneer's discretion (approximately 50% of the low estimate). In the event that no bid meets or exceeds that opening amount, the lot shall pass as unsold.
18. All items are to be purchased per lot as numerically indicated and no lots will be broken. Bids will be accepted in whole dollar amounts only. No "buy" or "unlimited" bids will be accepted. Off-increment bids may be accepted by the Auctioneer at Signature Auctions and Grand Format Auctions. Auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw, prior to the close, any lots from the Auction.
19. Auctioneer reserves the right to rescind the sale in the event of nonpayment, breach of a warranty, disputed ownership, auctioneer's clerical error or omission in exercising bids and reserves, or otherwise.
20. Auctioneer occasionally experiences Internet and/or Server service outages during which Bidders cannot participate or place bids. If such outage occurs, we may at our discretion extend bidding for the auction. This policy applies only to widespread outages and not to isolated problems that occur in various parts of the country from time to time. Auctioneer periodically schedules system downtime for maintenance and other purposes, which may be covered by the Outage Policy. Bidders unable to place their Bids through the Internet are directed to bid through Client Services at 1-800-872-6467.
21. The Auctioneer or its affiliates may consign items to be sold in the Auction, and may bid on those lots or any other lots. Auctioneer or affiliates expressly reserve the right to modify any such bids at any time prior to the hammer based upon data made known to the Auctioneer or its affiliates. The Auctioneer may extend advances, guarantees, or loans to certain consignors, and may extend financing or other credits at varying rates to certain Bidders in the auction.
22. The Auctioneer has the right to sell certain unsold items after the close of the Auction; Such lots shall be considered sold during the Auction and all these Terms and Conditions shall apply to such sales including but not limited to the Buyer's Premium, return rights, and disclaimers.

Payment:

23. All sales are strictly for cash in United States dollars. Cash includes: U.S. currency, bank wire, cashier checks, travelers checks, and bank money orders, all subject to reporting requirements. Checks may be subject to clearing before delivery of the purchases. Heritage reserves the right to determine if a check constitutes "good funds" when drawn on a U.S. bank for ten days, and thirty days when drawn on an international bank. Credit Card (Visa or Master Card only) and PayPal payments may be accepted up to \$10,000 from non-dealers at the sole discretion of the auctioneer, subject to the following limitations: a) sales are only to the cardholder, b) purchases are shipped to the cardholder's registered and verified address, c) Auctioneer may pre-approve the cardholder's credit line, d) a credit card transaction may not be used in conjunction with any other financing or extended terms offered by the Auctioneer, and must transact immediately upon invoice presentation, e) rights of return are governed by these Terms and Conditions, which supersede those conditions promulgated by the card issuer, f) floor Bidders must present their card.
24. Payment is due upon closing of the Auction session, or upon presentment of an invoice. Auctioneer reserves the right to void an invoice if payment in full is not received within 7 days after the close of the Auction.
25. Lots delivered in the States of Texas, California, or other states where the Auction may be held, are subject to all applicable state and local taxes, unless appropriate permits are on file with us. Bidder agrees to pay Auctioneer the actual amount of tax due in the event that sales tax is not properly collected due to: 1) an expired, inaccurate, inappropriate tax certificate or declaration, 2) an incorrect interpretation of the applicable statute, 3) or any other reason. The appropriate form or certificate must be on file at and verified by Heritage five days prior to Auction or tax must be paid; only if such form or certificate is received by Heritage within 4 days of the Auction can a tax refund be made. Lots from different Auctions may not be aggregated for sales tax purposes.
26. In the event that a Bidder's payment is dishonored upon presentment(s), Bidder shall pay the maximum statutory processing fee set by applicable state law.
27. If any Auction invoice submitted by Auctioneer is not paid in full when due, the unpaid balance will bear interest at the highest rate permitted by law from the date of invoice until paid. If the Auctioneer refers any invoice to an attorney for collection, the buyer agrees to pay attorney's fees, court costs, and other collection costs incurred by Auctioneer. If Auctioneer assigns collection to its in-house legal staff, such attorney's time expended on the matter shall be compensated at a rate comparable to the hourly rate of independent attorneys.
28. In the event a successful Bidder fails to pay all amounts due, Auctioneer reserves the right to resell the merchandise, and such Bidder agrees to pay for the reasonable costs of resale, including a 0% seller's commission, and also to pay any difference between the resale price and the price of the previously successful bid.

Terms and Conditions of Auction

29. Auctioneer reserves the right to require payment in full in good funds before delivery of the merchandise.
30. Auctioneer shall have a lien against the merchandise purchased by the buyer to secure payment of the Auction invoice. Auctioneer is further granted a lien and the right to retain possession of any other property of the buyer then held by the Auctioneer or its affiliates to secure payment of any Auction invoice or any other amounts due the Auctioneer or affiliates from the buyer. With respect to these lien rights, Auctioneer shall have all the rights of a secured creditor under Article 9 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, including but not limited to the right of sale. In addition, with respect to payment of the Auction invoice(s), the buyer waives any and all rights of offset he might otherwise have against the Auctioneer and the consignor of the merchandise included on the invoice. If a Bidder owes Auctioneer or its affiliates on any account, Auctioneer and its affiliates shall have the right to offset such unpaid account by any credit balance due Bidder, and it may secure by possessory lien any unpaid amount by any of the Bidder's property in their possession.
31. Title shall not pass to the successful Bidder until all invoices are paid in full. It is the responsibility of the buyer to provide adequate insurance coverage for the items once they have been delivered.

Delivery; Shipping and Handling Charges:

32. Shipping and handling charges will be added to invoices. Please refer to Auctioneer's website www.HA.com/common/shipping.php for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Lots won will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs.
33. Successful overseas Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to the Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item(s) hammer price together with its buyer's premium.
34. All shipping charges will be borne by the successful Bidder. Any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by the buyer following Auctioneer's delivery to the designated common carrier or third-party shipper, regardless of domestic or foreign shipment.
35. Due to the nature of some items sold, it shall be the responsibility for the successful bidder to arrange pick-up and shipping through third-parties; as to such items Auctioneer shall have no liability.
36. The laws of various countries regulate the import or export of certain plant and animal properties, including (but not limited to) items made of (or including) ivory, whalebone, turtleshell, coral, crocodile, or other wildlife. Transport of such lots may require special licenses for export, import, or both. Bidder is responsible for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay or failure to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely compliance with standard payment terms. For further information, please contact Bill Taylor at 800-872-6467 ext. 1280.
37. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.

Cataloging, Warranties and Disclaimers:

38. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINE. Any description of the items or second opine contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying the items for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view the lots prior to bidding, and no description of items has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that the goods would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot.
39. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to the items being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the Property. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes.
40. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties. Heritage makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.
41. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any Property by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to the Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.
42. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for any claim for return or reduction in purchase price.

Release:

43. In consideration of participation in the Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opines, from any and all claims, cause of action, chose of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein; e.g., authenticity, typographical error, etc. and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.
44. Notice: Some Property sold by Auctioneer are inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects all of which may cause harm to a person. Purchaser accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or inconsequential, and expressly disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

Dispute Resolution and Arbitration Provision:

45. By placing a bid or otherwise participating in the auction, Bidder accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction, and specifically agrees to the alternative dispute resolution provided herein. Arbitration replaces the right to go to court, including the right to a jury trial.
46. Auctioneer in no event shall be responsible for consequential damages, incidental damages, compensatory damages, or other damages arising from the auction of any lot. In the event that Auctioneer cannot deliver the lot or subsequently it is established that the lot lacks title, or other

transfer or condition issue is claimed, Auctioneer's liability shall be limited to rescission of sale and refund of purchase price; in no case shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot. After one year has elapsed, Auctioneer's maximum liability shall be limited to any commissions and fees Auctioneer earned on that lot.

47. In the event of an attribution error, Auctioneer may at its sole discretion, correct the error on the Internet, or, if discovered at a later date, to refund the buyer's purchase price without further obligation.
48. Arbitration Clause: All controversies or claims under this Agreement or arising from or pertaining to: this Agreement or related documents, or to the Properties consigned hereunder, or the enforcement or interpretation hereof of this or any related agreements, or damage to Properties, payment, or any other matter, or because of an alleged breach, default or misrepresentation under the provisions hereof or otherwise, that cannot be settled amicably within one (1) month from the date of notification of either party to the other of such dispute or question, which notice shall specify the details of such dispute or question, shall be settled by final and binding arbitration by one arbitrator appointed by the American Arbitration Association ("AAA"). The arbitration shall be conducted in Dallas, Dallas County, Texas in accordance with the then existing Commercial Arbitration Rules of the AAA. The arbitration shall be brought within two (2) years of the alleged breach, default or misrepresentation or the claim is waived. The prevailing party (a party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its claim or defense) may be awarded its reasonable attorney's fees and costs. Judgment upon the award rendered by the arbitrator may be entered in any court having jurisdiction thereof; provided, however, that the law applicable to any controversy shall be the law of the State of Texas, regardless of its or any other jurisdiction's choice of law principles and under the provisions of the Federal Arbitration Act.
49. No claims of any kind can be considered after the settlements have been made with the consignors. Any dispute after the settlement date is strictly between the Bidder and consignor without involvement or responsibility of the Auctioneer.
50. In consideration of their participation in or application for the Auction, a person or entity (whether the successful Bidder, a Bidder, a purchaser and/or other Auction participant or registrant) agrees that all disputes in any way relating to, arising under, connected with, or incidental to these Terms and Conditions and purchases, or default in payment thereof, shall be arbitrated pursuant to the arbitration provision. In the event that any matter including actions to compel arbitration, construe the agreement, actions in aid or arbitration or otherwise needs to be litigated, such litigation shall be exclusively in the Courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, Texas, and if necessary the corresponding appellate courts. The successful Bidder, purchaser, or Auction participant also expressly submits himself to the personal jurisdiction of the State of Texas.
51. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process. Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies; Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.

Miscellaneous:

52. Agreements between Bidders and consignors to effectuate a non-sale of an item at Auction, inhibit bidding on a consigned item to enter into a private sale agreement for said item, or to utilize the Auctioneer's Auction to obtain sales for non-selling consigned items subsequent to the Auction, are strictly prohibited. If a subsequent sale of a previously consigned item occurs in violation of this provision, Auctioneer reserves the right to charge Bidder the applicable Buyer's Premium and consignor a Seller's Commission as determined for each auction venue and by the terms of the seller's agreement.
53. Acceptance of these Terms and Conditions qualifies Bidder as a Heritage customer who has consented to be contacted by Heritage in the future. In conformity with "do-not-call" regulations promulgated by the Federal or State regulatory agencies, participation by the Bidder is affirmative consent to being contacted at the phone number shown in his application and this consent shall remain in effect until it is revoked in writing. Heritage may from time to time contact Bidder concerning sale, purchase, and auction opportunities available through Heritage and its affiliates and subsidiaries.

State Notices:

Notice as to an Auction in California. Auctioneer has in compliance with Title 2.95 of the California Civil Code as amended October 11, 1993 Sec. 1812.600, posted with the California Secretary of State its bonds for it and its employees, and the auction is being conducted in compliance with Sec. 2338 of the Commercial Code and Sec. 535 of the Penal Code.

Notice as to an Auction in New York City. These Terms and Conditions are designed to conform to the applicable sections of the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs Rules and Regulations as Amended. This is a Public Auction Sale conducted by Auctioneer. The New York City licensed Auctioneers are Kathleen Guzman, No.0762165, and Samuel W. Foose, No.0952360, who will conduct the Auction on behalf of Heritage Auctions, Inc. ("Auctioneer"). All lots are subject to: the consignor's right to bid thereon in accord with these Terms and Conditions of Auction, consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments, and Auctioneer, in its sole discretion, may offer limited extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. A registered bidder may inquire whether a lot is subject to an advance or reserve. Auctioneer has made advances to various consignors in this sale.

Notice as to an Auction in Texas. In compliance with TDLR rule 67.100(c)(1), notice is hereby provided that this auction is covered by a Recovery Fund administered by the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation, P.O. Box 12157, Austin, Texas 78711 (512) 463-6599. Any complaints may be directed to the same address.

Additional Terms & Conditions: COINS & CURRENCY

COINS and CURRENCY TERM A: Signature Auctions are not on approval. No certified material may be returned because of possible differences of opinion with respect to the grade offered by any third-party organization, dealer, or service. No guarantee of grade is offered for uncertified Property sold and subsequently submitted to a third-party grading service. There are absolutely no exceptions to this policy. Under extremely limited circumstances, (e.g. gross cataloging error) a purchaser, who did not bid from the floor, may request Auctioneer to evaluate voiding a sale: such request must be made in writing detailing the alleged gross error; submission of the lot to the Auctioneer must be pre-approved by the Auctioneer; and bidder must notify Ron Brackemyre (1-800-872-6467 Ext. 1312) in writing of such request within three (3) days of the non-floor bidder's receipt of the lot. Any lot that is to be evaluated must be in our offices within 30 days after Auction. Grading or method of manufacture do not qualify for this evaluation process nor do such complaints constitute a basis to challenge the authenticity of a lot. AFTER THAT 30-DAY PERIOD, NO LOTS MAY BE RETURNED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN AUTHENTICITY. Lots returned must be housed intact in their original holder. No lots purchased by floor Bidders may be returned (including those Bidders acting as agents for others) except for authenticity. Late remittance for purchases may be considered just cause to revoke all return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM B: Auctions conducted solely on the Internet THREE (3) DAY RETURN POLICY: Certified Coin and Uncertified Currency lots paid for within seven days of the Auction closing are sold with a three (3) day return privilege. Third party graded notes are not returnable for any reason whatsoever. You may return lots under the following conditions: Within three days of receipt of the lot, you must first notify Auctioneer by contacting Client Service by phone (1-800-872-6467) or e-mail (Bid@HA.com), and immediately ship the lot(s) fully insured to the attention of Returns, Heritage, 3500 Maple Avenue, 17th Floor, Dallas TX 75219-3941. Lots must be housed intact in their original holder and condition. You are responsible for the insured, safe delivery of any lots. A non-negotiable return fee of 5% of the purchase price (\$10 per lot minimum) will be deducted from the refund for each returned lot or billed directly. Postage and handling fees are not refunded. After the three-day period (from receipt), no items may be returned for any reason. Late remittance for purchases revokes these Return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM C: Bidders who have inspected the lots prior to any Auction will not be granted any return privileges, except for reasons of authenticity.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM D: Coins sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for a guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: ANACS, 6555 S. Kenton St., Suite 303, Englewood, CO 80112; Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC), P.O. Box 4776, Sarasota, FL 34230; Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658; and Independent Coin Grading Co. (ICG), 7901 East Bellevue Ave., Suite 50, Englewood, CO 80111.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM E: Notes sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Grading, condition or other attributes of any lot may have a material effect on its value, and the opinion of others, including third-party grading services such as PCGS Currency, PMG, and CGA may differ with that of Auctioneer. Auctioneer shall not be bound by any prior or subsequent opinion, determination, or certification by any grading service. Bidder specifically waives any claim to right of return of any item because of the opinion, determination, or certification, or lack thereof, by any grading service. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Paper Money Guaranty (PMG), PO Box 4711, Sarasota FL 34230; PCGS Currency, PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658; Currency Grading & Authentication (CGA), PO Box 418, Three Bridges, NJ 08887. Third party graded notes are not returnable for any reason whatsoever.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM F: Since we cannot examine encapsulated coins or notes, they are sold "as is" without our grading opinion, and may not be returned for any reason. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any patent or latent defect or controversy pertaining to or arising from any encapsulated collectible. In any such instance, purchaser's remedy, if any, shall be solely against the service certifying the collectible.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM G: Due to changing grading standards over time, differing interpretations, and to possible mishandling of items by subsequent owners, Auctioneer reserves the right to grade items differently than shown on certificates from any grading service that accompany the items. Auctioneer also reserves the right to grade items differently than the grades shown in the prior catalog should such items be reconsigned to any future auction.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM H: Although consensus grading is employed by most grading services, it should be noted as aforesaid that grading is not an exact science. In fact, it is entirely possible that if a lot is broken out of a plastic holder and resubmitted to another grading service or even to the same service, the lot could come back with a different grade assigned.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM I: Certification does not guarantee protection against the normal risks associated with potentially volatile markets. The degree of liquidity for certified coins and collectibles will vary according to general market conditions and the particular lot involved. For some lots there may be no active market at all at certain points in time.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM J: All non-certified coins and currency are guaranteed genuine, but are not guaranteed as to grade, since grading is a matter of opinion, an art and not a science, and therefore the opinion rendered by the Auctioneer or any third party grading service may not agree with the opinion of others (including trained experts), and the same expert may not grade the same item with the same grade at two different times. Auctioneer has graded the non-certified numismatic items, in the Auctioneer's opinion, to their current interpretation of the American Numismatic Association's standards as of the date the catalog was prepared. There is no guarantee or warranty implied or expressed that the grading standards utilized by the Auctioneer will meet the standards of any grading service at any time in the future.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM K: Storage of purchased coins and currency: Purchasers are advised that certain types of plastic may react with a coin's metal or transfer plasticizer to notes and may cause damage. Caution should be used to avoid storage in materials that are not inert.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM L: NOTE: Purchasers of rare coins or currency through Heritage have available the option of arbitration by the Professional Numismatists Guild (PNG); if an election is not made within ten (10) days of an unresolved dispute, Auctioneer may elect either PNG or A.A.A. Arbitration.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM M: For more information regarding Canadian lots attributed to the Charlton reference guides, please contact: Charlton International, PO Box 820, Station Willowdale B, North York, Ontario M2K 2R1 Canada.

WIRING INSTRUCTIONS:

Bank Information: JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., 270 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10017
Account Name: HERITAGE NUMISMATIC AUCTIONS MASTER ACCOUNT
ABA Number: 021000021
Account Number: 1884827674
Swift Code: CHASUS33

CHOOSE YOUR BIDDING METHOD

Interactive Internet[™] Bidding

You can now bid with Heritage's exclusive *Interactive Internet[™]* program, available only at our web site: HA.com. It's fun, and it's easy!

1. Register online at: HA.com
2. View the full-color photography of every single lot in the online catalog!
3. Construct your own personal catalog for preview.
4. View the current opening bids on lots you want; review the prices realized archive.

5. Bid and receive immediate notification if you are the top bidder; later, if someone else bids higher, you will be notified automatically by e-mail.
6. The *Interactive Internet[™]* program opens the lot on the floor at one increment over the second highest bid. As the high bidder, your secret maximum bid will compete for you during the floor auction, and it is possible that you may be outbid on the floor after Internet bidding closes. Bid early, as the earliest bird wins in the event of a tie bid.

7. After the sale, you will be notified of your success. It's that easy!

NEW!

Bid Live using *HERITAGE LIVE*

This auction is "[HA.com/Live Enabled](http://HA.com/Live)" and has continuous bidding from the time the auction is posted on our site through the live event. When normal Internet bidding ends, visit HA.com/Live and continue to place Live Proxy bids. When the item hits the auction block, you can continue to bid live against the floor and other live bidders.

Interactive Internet[™] Bidding Instructions

1. Log Onto Website

Log onto HA.com and chose the portal you're interested in (i.e., coins, comics, movie posters, fine arts, etc.).

2. Search for Lots

Search or browse for the lot you are interested in. You can do this from the home page, from the Auctions home page, or from the home page for the particular auction in which you wish to participate.

3. Select Lots

Click on the link or the photo icon for the lot you want to bid on.

4. Enter Bid

At the top of the page, next to a small picture of the item, is a box outlining the current bid. Enter the amount of your secret maximum bid in the textbox next to "Secret Maximum Bid." The secret maximum bid is the maximum amount you are willing to pay for the item you are bidding on (for more information about bidding and bid increments, please see the section labeled "Bidding Increments" elsewhere in this catalog). Click on the button marked "Place Absentee Bid." A new area on the same page will open up for you to enter your username (or e-mail address) and password. Enter these, then click "Place Absentee Bid" again.

5. Confirm Absentee Bid

You are taken to a page labeled, "Please Confirm Your Bid." This page shows you the name of the item you're bidding on, the current bid, and the maximum bid. When you are satisfied that all the information shown is correct, click on the button labeled, "Confirm Bid."

6. Bidding Status Notification

One of two pages is now displayed.

- a. If your bid is the current high bid, you will be notified and given additional information as to what might happen to affect your high bidder status over the course of the remainder of the auction. You will also receive a Bid Confirmation notice via email.
- b. If your bid is not the current high bid, you will be notified of that fact and given the opportunity to increase your bid.

CURRENT BID: \$0 (Add with Buyer's Premium)

Secret Maximum Bid: (enter whole dollar amounts) \$0 (\$1 or more)

Buyer's Premium: 10% (minimum \$0 per lot) of the successful bid

[Place Absentee Bid](#)

CURRENT BID: \$0 (Add with Buyer's Premium)

Secret Maximum Bid: (enter whole dollar amounts) \$0 (\$1 or more)

Please enter your User Name and Password.

User Name: Password:

[Place Absentee Bid](#)

Please Confirm Your Bid - Auction #214, Lot #1042

Item Name: 1965 1C PR 65 Red PC65

Current Bid: \$0.00

Your Maximum Bid: \$0.00

[Confirm Bid](#)

Congratulations!

You are the current high bidder on Lot #1042: 1965 1C PR 65 Red PC65. The current Coin Dealer Newsletter L...

Your maximum bid was in the amount of \$1.00 (\$1.00 with \$0.00)

After processing all the open bids for this lot, the current bid price is \$0.00 (\$0.00 with \$0.00)

Can't wait to be notified?

Yes, I am currently the high bidder, but this does not guarantee that someone else won't bid before this auction closes. There are two ways to enable your bid:

- Use the "Place Absentee Bid" button on the lot page.
- Watch your email for bid notices. When you are outbid, we send you an email to let you know.

Your bid is confirmed for Lot #21042, but you have been outbid. A previous bidder placed a maximum bid greater than or equal to yours (ie bids go to the first bidder). (Click to see maximum bid)

CHOOSE YOUR BIDDING METHOD, (CONT'D.)

Mail Bidding at Auction

Mail bidding at auction is fun and easy and only requires a few simple steps.

1. Look through the catalog, and determine the lots of interest.
2. Research their market value by checking price lists and other price guidelines.
3. Fill out your bid sheet, entering your maximum bid on each lot.

4. Verify your bids!

5. Mail Early. Preference is given to the first bids received in case of a tie. When bidding by mail, you frequently purchase items at less than your maximum bid.

Bidding is opened at the published increment above the second highest mail or Internet bid; we act on your behalf as the highest mail bidder. If bidding proceeds, we act as your agent, bidding in increments over the previous bid. This process is continued until you are awarded the lot or you are outbid.

An example of this procedure: You submit a bid of \$100, and the second highest mail bid is at \$50. Bidding starts at \$51 on your behalf. If no other bids are placed, you purchase the lot for \$51. If other bids are placed, we bid for you in the posted increments until we reach your maximum bid of \$100. If bidding passes your maximum: if you are bidding through the Internet, we will contact you by e-mail; if you bid by mail, we take no other action. Bidding continues until the final bidder wins.

Mail Bidding Instructions

1. Name, Address, City, State, Zip

Your address is needed to mail your purchases. We need your telephone number to communicate any problems or changes that may affect your bids.

2. References

If you have not established credit with us from previous auctions, you must send a 25% deposit, or list dealers with whom you have credit established.

3. Lot Numbers and Bids

List all lots you desire to purchase. On the reverse are additional columns; you may also use another sheet. Under "Amount" enter the maximum you would pay for that lot (whole dollar amounts only). We will purchase the lot(s) for you as much below your bids as possible.

4. Total Bid Sheet

Add up all bids and list that total in the appropriate box.

5. Sign Your Bid Sheet

By signing the bid sheet, you have agreed to abide by the Terms of Auction listed in the auction catalog.

6. Fax Your Bid Sheet

When time is short submit a Mail Bid Sheet on our exclusive Fax Hotline. There's no faster method to get your bids to us *instantly*. Simply use the Heritage Fax Hotline number: 214-443-8425.

When you send us your original after faxing, mark it "Confirmation of Fax" (preferably in red!)

7. Bidding Increments

To facilitate bidding, please consult the following chart. Bids will be accepted on the increments or on the half increments.

The official prices realized list that accompanies our auction catalogs is reserved for bidders and consignors only. We are happy to mail one to others upon receipt of \$1.00. Written requests should be directed to Customer Service.

HERITAGE AUCTION GALLERIES STAFF



Steve Ivy - Co-Chairman and CEO

Steve Ivy began collecting and studying rare coins in his youth, and as a teenager in 1963 began advertising coins for sale in national publications. Seven years later, at the age of twenty, he opened Steve Ivy Rare Coins in downtown Dallas, and in 1976, Steve Ivy Numismatic Auctions was incorporated. Steve managed the business as well as serving as chief numismatist, buying and selling hundreds of millions of dollars of coins during the 1970s and early 1980s. In early 1983, James Halperin became a full partner, and the name of the corporation was changed to Heritage Rare Coin Galleries. Steve's primary responsibilities now include management of the marketing and selling efforts of the company, the formation of corporate policy for long-term growth, and corporate relations with financial institutions. He remains intimately involved in numismatics, attending all major national shows. Steve engages in daily discourse with industry leaders on all aspects of the rare coin/currency business, and his views on grading, market trends and hobby developments are respected throughout the industry. He serves on the Board of Directors of the Professional Numismatists Guild (and was immediate past president), is the current Chairman of The Industry Council for Tangible Assets, and is a member of most leading numismatic organizations. Steve's keen appreciation of history is reflected in his active participation in other organizations, including past or present board positions on the Texas Historical Foundation and the Dallas Historical Society (where he also served as Exhibits Chairman). Steve is an avid collector of Texas books, manuscripts, and national currency, and he owns one of the largest and finest collections in private hands. He is also a past Board Chair of Dallas Challenge, and is currently the Finance Chair of the Phoenix House of Texas.



James Halperin - Co-Chairman

Jim Halperin and the traders under his supervision have transacted billions of dollars in rare coin business, and have outsold all other numismatic firms every year for over two decades. Born in Boston in 1952, Jim attended Middlesex School in Concord from 1966 to 1970. At the age of 15, he formed a part-time rare coin business after discovering that he had a knack (along with a nearly photographic memory) for coins. Jim scored a perfect 800 on his math SATs and received early acceptance to Harvard College, but after attending three semesters, he took a permanent leave of absence to pursue his full-time numismatic career. In 1975, Jim personally supervised the protocols for the first mainframe computer system in the numismatic business, which would catapult New England Rare Coin Galleries to the top of the industry in less than four years. In 1983, Jim merged with his friend and former archrival Steve Ivy, whom Jim had long admired. Their partnership has become the world's largest and most successful numismatic company, as well as the third-largest auctioneer in America. Jim remains arguably the best "eye" in the coin business today (he won the professional division of the PCGS World Series of Grading). In the mid-1980s, he authored "How to Grade U.S. Coins" (now posted on the web at www.CoinGrading.com), a highly-acclaimed text upon which the NGC and PCGS grading standards would ultimately be based. Jim is a bit of a Renaissance man, as a well-known futurist, an active collector of EC comics and early 20th-century American art (visit www.jhalpe.com), venture capital investor, philanthropist (he endows a multimillion-dollar health education foundation), and part-time novelist. His first fictional novel, "The Truth Machine," was published in 1996 and became an international science fiction bestseller, and was optioned for movie development by Warner Brothers. Jim's second novel, "The First Immortal," was published in early 1998 and immediately optioned as a Hallmark Hall of Fame television miniseries. Jim is married to Gayle Ziaks, and they have two sons, David and Michael. In 1996, with funding from Jim and Gayle's foundation, Gayle founded Dallas' Dance for the Planet, which has grown to become the largest free dance festival in the world.



Greg Rohan - President

At the age of eight, Greg Rohan started collecting coins as well as buying them for resale to his schoolmates. By 1971, at the age of ten, he was already buying and selling coins from a dealer's table at trade shows in his hometown of Seattle. His business grew rapidly, and by 1985 he had offices in both Seattle and Minneapolis. He joined Heritage in 1987 as Executive Vice-President and Manager of the firm's rare coin business. Today, as an owner and as President of Heritage, his responsibilities include overseeing the firm's private client group and working with top collectors in every field in which Heritage is active. Greg has been involved with many of the rarest items and most important collections handled by the firm, including the purchase and/or sale of the Ed Trompeter Collection (the world's largest numismatic purchase according to the Guinness Book of World Records), the legendary 1894 San Francisco Dime, the 1838 New Orleans Half Dollar, and the 1804 Silver Dollar. During his career, Greg has handled more than \$1 billion of rare coins, collectibles and art, and provided expert consultation concerning the authenticity and grade condition of coins for the Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS). He has provided expert testimony for the United States Attorneys in San Francisco, Dallas, and Philadelphia, and for the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). He has worked with collectors, consignors, and their advisors regarding significant collections of books, manuscripts, comics, currency, jewelry, vintage movie posters, sports and entertainment memorabilia, decorative arts, and fine art. Additionally, Greg is a Sage Society member of the American Numismatic Society, and a member/life member of the PNG, ANA, and most other leading numismatic organizations. Greg is also Chapter Chairman for North Texas of the Young Presidents' Organization (YPO), and is an active supporter of the arts. Greg co-authored "The Collectors Estate Handbook," winner of the NLG's Robert Friedberg Award for numismatic book of the year. Mr. Rohan currently serves on the seven-person Advisory Board to the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, in his second appointed term. He and his wife, Lysa, are avid collectors of rare wine, Native American artifacts, and American art.



Paul Minshull - Chief Operating Officer

As Chief Operating Officer, Paul Minshull's managerial responsibilities include integrating sales, personnel, inventory, security and MIS for Heritage. His major accomplishments include overseeing the hardware migration from mainframe to PC, the software migration of all inventory and sales systems, and implementation of a major Internet presence. Heritage's successful employee-suggestion program has generated 200 or more ideas each month since 1995, and has helped increase employee productivity, expand business, and improve employee retention. Paul oversees the company's highly-regarded IT department, and has been the driving force behind Heritage's web development, now a significant portion of Heritage's future plans. As the only numismatic auction house that combines traditional floor bidding with active Internet bidding, the totally interactive system has catapulted Heritage to the top rare coin website (according to Forbes Magazine's "Best of the Web"). Paul was born in Michigan and came to Heritage in 1984 after 12 years as the General Manager of a plastics manufacturing company in Ann Arbor. Since 1987, he has been a general partner in Heritage Capital Properties, Sales Manager, Vice President of Operations, and Chief Operating Officer for all Heritage companies and affiliates since 1996. Paul maintains an active interest in sports and physical fitness, and he and his wife have three children.

**Todd Imhof - Vice President**

Unlike most professional numismatists, Todd Imhof did not start as a coin collector. Shortly after graduating college in 1987, Todd declined an offer from a prestigious Wall Street bank to join a former high school classmate who was operating a small rare coin company in the Seattle area. The rare coin industry was then undergoing huge changes after the advent of certified grading and growing computer technologies. Being new to the industry, Todd had an easier time than most embracing the new dynamics. He soon discovered a personal passion for rare coins, and for working with high-level collectors. Through his accomplishments, Todd enjoys a reputation envied by the entire numismatic community. During his earlier tenure with Hertzberg Rare Coins, it was named by Inc. magazine as one of the nation's fastest growing private companies 1989-1991. In 1991, Todd co-founded Pinnacle Rarities, Inc., a boutique-styled firm that specialized in servicing the rare coin industry's savviest and most prominent collectors.

At 25, he was among the youngest people ever accepted into the Professional Numismatists Guild, and currently serves on its Consumer Protection Committee. In 1992, he was invited to join the Board of Directors for the Industry Council for Tangible Assets, serving as its Chairman 2002-2005. Todd served as Pinnacle's President until his decision to join Heritage in 2006. In the Morse Auction, he became the only person in history to purchase two \$1mm+ coins during a single auction session! Todd serves Heritage's Legacy clients, many of whom had previously sought his counsel and found his expertise and integrity to be of great value. Todd really understands what collectors are trying to accomplish, and he has an uncanny ability to identify the perfect coins at the right prices while navigating complex and difficult deals with unsurpassed professionalism.

**Leo Frese - Executive VP - Numismatic Auctions**

Leo has been involved in numismatics for nearly 40 years, a professional numismatist since 1971, and has been with Heritage for over 20 years. He literally worked his way up the Heritage "ladder" through dedication, hard work, and a belief that the client is the most important asset Heritage has. He worked with Bob Merrill for nearly 15 years and now is the Director of Consignments. Leo has been actively involved in assisting clients sell nearly \$500,000,000 in numismatic material. Leo was recently accepted as a member of PNG, is a life member of the ANA, and holds membership in FUN, CSNS, and other numismatic organizations. He believes education is the foremost building block in numismatics. Leo encourages all collectors to broaden their horizons, be actively involved in the hobby, and donate freely to YN organizations. Leo's interests include collecting Minnesota pottery and elegant Depression glass. Although travel is an important element of his job, he relishes time with his wife Wendy, children Alicen and Adam, and son-in-law Jeff.

**David Mayfield - Consignment Director**

David has been collecting and trading rare coins and currency for over 35 years. A chance encounter with his father's coin collection at the age of nine led to his lifetime interest. David has been buying and selling at coin shows since the age of 10. He became a full time coin & currency dealer in the mid-80s. David's main collecting interest is in all things Texas, specializing in currency and documents from the Republic of Texas. Being a sixth generation Texan whose family fought for Texas' independence has only increased the value and meaning of these historical artifacts for him. After more than two decades of marriage, David and Tammy have two wonderful sons, Brian and Michael.

**Jim Jelinski - Consignment Director**

A collector since age 8, Jim has been involved in numismatics over 5 decades, progressing from humble collector to professional dealer and educator. He is a Life Member of the *American Numismatic Association*, the *American Numismatic Society*, and other state and national organizations. Starting as Buyer for Paramount International Coin Corporation in 1972, he opened Essex Numismatic Properties in 1975 in New Hampshire. Later, positions at M.B. Simmons & Associates of Narberth, Pennsylvania included Director of Sales, Director of Marketing and Advertising, and Executive Vice President. In 1979, he reorganized Essex in Connecticut and, as Essex Numismatics, Inc., worked as COO and CFO. He joined the staff at Heritage as Senior Numismatist and Consignment Coordinator. Jim has two sons, and is actively involved in his church, and community; he just completed his 20th season of coaching youth athletics, and working in Boy Scouting as a troop leader and merit badge counselor. He has been a fund raiser for Paul Newman's "Hole in the Wall Gang" camp for terminally ill children, and for Boy Scouts. His personal diversions include fly fishing, sky diving, cooking, and wine collecting.

**Sam Foose - Consignment Director and Auctioneer**

Sam's professional career at Heritage divides neatly into two parts. Sam joined Heritage Numismatic Auctions, Inc. in 1993 as an Auction Coordinator. Over the next five years, Sam ran the day-to-day auction operations, ultimately rising to Assistant Auction Director, and began calling auctions. After serving as a Senior Manager and Consignment Director in other collectible fields outside of numismatics, Sam returned to Heritage in 2002 as a Consignment Director in time to help Heritage's expansion into other collectibles. Sam travels the country assisting clients who wish to liquidate their collections of coins, paper money, decorative arts, and sports collectibles. To Sam, helping consignors make the best decisions to maximize their returns from auctioning their properties is the most rewarding part of his job. Sam holds auction licenses in several jurisdictions, and has hammered in excess of \$250 million in collectibles as one of Heritage's primary auctioneers. During his free time, Sam enjoys his wife (Heather) and two children (Jackson and Caroline), gardening, golf, grilling, and sports.

**David Lisot - Consignment Director**

David Lisot is in his fourth decade as a numismatist, writer, researcher, publisher, cataloger, public speaker, and website creator. His expertise includes US & world coins and paper money, gemstones, jewelry, stamps, pocket watches, art, postcards, cigar label art, and antique advertising. David is Director of Heritage's Coin Club Outreach program and a Consignment Director. An accomplished videographer and television producer, David produced the award-winning documentaries, *Money*, *History in Your Hands*, *Era of Hometown Bank Notes* for the Higgins Money Museum, and video productions for Heritage. He has videotaped over 750 lectures and presentations about coins and collecting as seen on Coinvideo.com. David was featured in the PBS series, *Money Moves* with Jack Gallagher, as a reporter for FNN, and as founder of CoinTelevision.com. David served as an ANA Governor and is a member of many numismatic organizations. He is a Philosophy graduate of the University of Colorado in Boulder, and a Graduate Gemologist from the GIA. David is married with two children, and enjoys travel, history, exercise, and religious studies.

**Bob Marino - Consignment Director & Senior Numismatist**

Bob started collecting coins in his youth, and started selling through eBay as the Internet became a serious collector resource. He joined Heritage in 1999, managing and developing Internet coin sales, and building Heritage's client base through eBay and other Internet auction websites. He has successfully concluded more than 40,000 transactions on eBay, selling millions of dollars of rare coins to satisfied clients. Many collectors were first introduced to Heritage through Bob's efforts, and he takes pride in dealing with each client on a personal level. Bob is now a Consignment Director, assisting consignors in placing their coins and collectibles in the best of the many Heritage venues – in short, maximizing their return on many of the coins that he sold to them previously! Bob and his family moved to the DFW area from the Bitterroot Valley in Western Montana. He enjoys spending time with his family, woodworking (building furniture), and remodeling his house.

**Charles Clifford - Consignment Director**

Charles has been involved with collectibles for over 35 years. His first venture with coins began in the 1970s when he drove to banks all over North Texas buying bags of half dollars to search for the 40% silver clad coins. He has worked as a bullion trader, a rare coin buyer, worked in both wholesale and retail sales, served as a cataloger, and has traveled to hundreds of coin and sports card conventions across the country. Charles also has the distinction of working with Steve Ivy over four decades! Currently he is assisting clients obtain top dollar for the items they have for sale, either by direct purchase or by placing their material in auction. He appreciates Heritage's total commitment to "World Class Client Service" and the "Can Do - Nothing is Impossible" attitude of management and each and every employee. He enjoys collecting hand-blown Depression glass and antique aquarium statues.

**Mike Sadler - Consignment Director**

Mike Sadler joined the Heritage team in September 2003. Mike attended the United States Air Force Academy, earning a degree in civil engineering and pinned on his silver wings in June 1985. After seven years flying various aircraft, he joined American Airlines where he still pilots. More than once, Mike has surprised Heritage employees serving as their pilot while they flew to shows, conventions, and to visit clients. Like so many of our clients, Mike started putting together sets of coins from circulation when he was a small boy, and that collection grew to go to the auction block with Heritage in January 2004. Before coming to Heritage, his unlimited access to air travel enabled him to attend coin shows all around the country. He gained a tremendous knowledge of rare coins and developed an outstanding eye for quality. He is a trusted friend and colleague to many of today's most active collectors. Having been a collector for so long, and a Heritage consignor himself, Mike understands the needs of the collector and what Heritage can offer. Mike is married, has three children, and enjoys coaching and playing lacrosse.

**Katherine Kurachek - Consignment Director**

Katherine grew up in Sarasota, Florida, graduated from the University of Mississippi in 1993 as an art major, and then resided in Colorado (where she opened a pizzeria!) before moving to Dallas. Acting on a suggestion from her father, an avid collector of type coins and a client of Steve Ivy for more than two decades, Katherine came to Heritage in January 2003. She worked alongside Leo Frese for several years, honing her experience in dealing with the numismatic wholesale trade. Taking care of the needs of our dealer-consignors includes soliciting the consignments, inputting the material into our computer systems, and ensuring the smooth flow of the consignment through the many production processes. Katherine is now frequently traveling to coin shows to represent Heritage and service her dealer accounts. In her spare time, she enjoys gardening, golf, hiking, fly-fishing, and walking her two Akitas (Moses and April). Katherine has finally inherited her father's love of these pieces of history, and currently collects love tokens and counterstamps.

**Harvey Gamer - Consignment Director**

Harv Gamer has been collecting coins since the mid-1950s, but unlike most young collectors then, he pursued world coins. Selling his first coin for a profit in 1958, he began dealing as a California teenager. After high school, Harvey joined the USAF in 1967. After his service, he started on the coin show circuit, traveling regularly around the U.S. and Canada. In more recent years, Harv operated his own coin store in Canada. When his wife was offered a job transfer to Dallas, Harv joined the Heritage team. He just celebrated his 25th ANA anniversary, and is also a member of CNA, CNS, AINA, TAMS, and NTCA. Harv has been a Contributor to the *Standard Catalog of United States Tokens 1700-1900* by Russ Rulau and *American and Canadian Countermarked Coins* by Dr. Gregory Brunk.

**Jason Friedman - Consignment Director**

Jason's interest in rare coins began at the age of twelve when he discovered a bag of Wheat cents and Liberty nickels in his garage. His collecting interest expanded to Morgans and dealing in various coinage. Jason's numismatic business allowed him to pay for most of his college tuition while working part time and attending classes full time. Jason earned his degree in business from the University of North Texas in 2005. Shortly after, he joined Heritage and was able to turn his passion for numismatics into a career. His computer skills and coordinator background are invaluable tools in accessing all levels of expertise at Heritage. Jason enjoys interacting with clients and assisting them in every aspect of the auction process. Apart from his director position, Jason finds it particularly gratifying phone bidding on clients' behalf. He is a member of the American Numismatic Association (ANA) and Florida United Numismatists (FUN).

**Doug Nyholm - Consignment Director**

Doug has been collecting coins since the age of ten and fondly recalls spending Morgan silver dollars to purchase candy as a boy. He worked in the IT industry for 28 years with Unisys, 3Com and Sun Microsystems before joining Heritage. Doug's expertise includes all U.S. coins and varieties. He is also well acquainted with U.S. Federal currency and obsoletes. Doug has a special interest in territorials, and in 2004 he wrote and published *The History of Mormon Currency* and has authored many articles on Kirtland currency, scrip and related Utah items. He is currently writing several additional books including one on Utah National Banknotes. Doug is married, has two daughters, and enjoys mountain climbing and hiking. Doug was the President of the Utah Numismatic Society for 2006-07. His current collecting interests include Capped Bust & Seated half dollars, U.S. Type, and Mormon coins & currency.

**Amber Dinh - Consignment Director**

Amber joined the team at Heritage Auction Galleries in 2007 and is an active gold, platinum, and silver collector. Prior to starting her numismatic career with Heritage, she was a client specialist for a high volume seller of numismatic coins. In addition to rising to become a Senior Gold and Platinum Specialist, Amber also worked in the audio-video realm; her client-orientation catapulted her to the top of recognition when she was selected among the "Top 40 Under 40" in the country for retail sales. She has been featured in several industry publications for her outstanding client service, and has received numerous awards for her attention to detail. Her love of travel has taken her to amazing places across the globe, including Japan, Saipan, Guam, Okinawa, Korea, Diego Garcia, as well as numerous fascinating places in America. In her spare time, she enjoys working with numerous charities around Dallas and participated in the Susan G. Komen 60 mile, 3-day walk to raise funds to fight breast cancer. Her young daughter is a cancer survivor, so anytime spent with family is truly cherished. She looks forward to providing Heritage's clients "with all the client service they deserve, and more than they expect."

**David Lindvall - Consignment Director**

David is a Life Member of the American Numismatic Association, and it seems at times that he has spent his entire life traveling to coin shows across America. His career in numismatics actually started in 1973 at International Coin of Minneapolis. In 1988, he joined Heritage in their Wholesale Division, ultimately rising to become Manager. David continues to enjoy numismatics, but after three decades of traveling to conventions large and small, he decided to change positions so he could spend more time at home than in airport lounges. He joined Heritage's Consignment Director team, where his lifetime of numismatic experience is benefiting clients who expect the very best service when they consign their coins and notes to auction. David has a BA in History and a Masters of Divinity, and he continues to be active in both areas. Now living on Cedar Creek Lake, his hobbies include boating, fishing, and making his lake home available to family and friends to enjoy the lakeside amenities.

**Mark Van Winkle - Chief Cataloger**

Mark has worked for Heritage (and Steve Ivy) since 1979. He has been Chief Cataloger since 1990, and has handled some of the premier numismatic rarities sold at public auction. Mark's literary achievements are considerable. He was editor of *Legacy* magazine, won the 1989 NLG award for Best U.S. Commercial Magazine, and the next year won another NLG award for Best Article with his "Interview With John Ford." In 1996 he was awarded the NLG's Best Numismatic Article "Changing Concepts of Liberty," and was accorded a third place Heath Literary Award that same year. He has done extensive research and published his findings on Branch Mint Proof Morgan Dollars, in addition to writing numerous articles for *Coin World* and *Numismatic News*. Mark has also contributed to past editions of the *Red Book*, and helped with the Standard Silver series in Andrew Pollock's *United States Patterns and Related Issues*. He was also a contributor to *The Guide Book of Double Eagle Gold Coins*.

**Mark Borckardt - Senior Cataloger**

Mark started attending coin shows and conventions as a dealer in 1970, and has been a full-time professional numismatist since 1980. He received the Early American Coppers Literary Award, and the Numismatic Literary Guild's Book of the Year Award, for the *Encyclopedia of Early United States Cents, 1793-1814*, published in 2000. He serves as a contributor to *A Guide Book of United States Coins*, and has contributed to many references, including the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Sylloge, and the *Encyclopedia of Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States*. Most recently, he was Senior Numismatist with Bowers and Merena Galleries, serving as a major contributor to all of that firm's landmark auctions. Mark is a life member of the A. N. A., and an active member of numerous organizations. He is an avid collector of numismatic literature, holding several thousand volumes in his library, as well as related postcards and ephemera. He is an avid bowler, carrying an average of 200+ average, and with seven perfect 300 games. Mark is a graduate of the University of Findlay (Ohio) with a Bachelors Degree in Mathematics. Mark and his wife have a 20-something year old son, and twin daughters who are enrolled at Baylor.

**Brian Koller - Cataloger & Catalog Production Manager**

Brian's attention to detail ensures that every catalog, printed and on-line, is as error free as technology and human activity allows. In addition to his coin cataloging duties, he also helps with consignor promises and client service issues. Brian has been a Heritage cataloger since 2001, and before that he worked as a telecom software engineer for 16 years. He is a graduate of Iowa State University with a Bachelor's degree in Computer Engineering, and is an avid collector of U.S. gold coins. Brian's numismatic footnote is as discoverer of a 1944-D half dollar variety that has the designer's monogram engraved by hand onto a working die. In addition to describing many thousands of coins in Heritage catalogs, Brian has written more than one thousand reviews of classic movies, which can be found on his website, filmsgraded.com.

**John Salyer - Cataloger**

John has been a numismatist and coin cataloger with Heritage since 2002. He began collecting Lincoln Cents, Jefferson Nickels, Mercury and Roosevelt Dimes, and Franklin Halves at the age of eleven, as a sixth-grader in Fort Worth; his best friend was also a collector, and his dad would drive them to coin shops and flea markets in search of numismatic treasures. The two youngsters even mowed lawns together in order to purchase their coins, which were always transferred into Whitman folders. John graduated from the University of Texas with a bachelor's degree in English. Prior to his numismatic employment, he worked primarily within the federal government and for several major airlines. His hobbies include playing guitar and collecting antique postcards; an avid golfer, he also enjoys spending time on the links. John has enjoyed making his former hobby his current occupation, and he still actively collects coins.

**Jon Amato - Cataloger**

Jon has been with Heritage since 2004. He was previously a Program Manager in the NY State Dept. of Economic Development, and an Adjunct Professor at the State University of New York at Albany, where he taught economic geography, natural disasters assessment, and environmental management. Jon is currently writing a monograph on the draped bust, small eagle half dollars of 1796-1797; his research included surveying more than 4,000 auction catalogs, recording the descriptions, grades, and photos of 1796-1797 halves. He published an article entitled "Surviving 1796-1797 Draped Bust Half Dollars and their Grade Distribution," in the *John Reich Journal*, February 2005, and also wrote "An Analysis of 1796-1797 Draped Bust Half Dollars," in *The Numismatist*, Sept. 2001. Jon belongs to many numismatic organizations, including the ANA, ANS, John Reich Collectors Society, and the Liberty Seated Collectors Club, and has made several presentations at ANA Numismatic Theaters. He earned a bachelor's degree from Arizona State University, an M.A. from the S. U. N. Y. at Buffalo, and a Ph. D. from the University of Toronto.

**Greg Lauderdale - Cataloger**

Greg grew up in Dallas, and began working in a coin shop there in 1979. His interest in numismatics and his trading skills blossomed, and he became a Life Member of the ANA only two years later in 1981. During the 1980s, he conducted several coin auctions in the Dallas Area, including several for the Dallas Coin Club show. He first contracted with Heritage to help write the 1985 Baltimore ANA catalog. He joined Heritage full-time in September of 1985, working as a cataloger and a coin buyer. Greg "left" Heritage in 1988 to develop his personal rare coin company, but has continued to split his time between cataloging for Heritage and trading on eBay from his new home in Maui. Greg has also developed into quite a 'presence' in the world of rare and early Hawaiian postcards. For bidders who attend Heritage's auctions, Greg can often be seen working at the front table – one of the few catalogers in America who is actively involved in the selling process!

**John Beety - Cataloger**

John grew up in Logansport, Indiana, a small town associated with several numismatic luminaries. Highlights as a Young Numismatist include attending Pittman III, four ANA Summer Seminars (thanks to various YN scholarships), and placing third in the 2001 World Series of Numismatics with Eric Li Cheung. He accepted a position with Heritage as a cataloger immediately after graduation from Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology, after serving an internship at Heritage during the summer of 2004. In addition to his numismatic interests, he enjoys many types of games, with two state junior titles in chess and an appearance in the Top 20 Juniors list of the World Blitz Chess Association.

**Norma L. Gonzalez - VP of Operations - Numismatic Auctions**

Born in Dallas, Texas, Norma joined the U.S. Navy in August of 1993. During her five-year enlistment, she received her Bachelor's Degree in Resource Management and traveled to Japan, Singapore, Thailand and lived in Cuba for three years. After her enlistment, she moved back to Dallas where her family resides. Norma joined Heritage in 1998; always ready for a challenge, she spent her days at Heritage and her nights pursuing an M. B. A. She was promoted to Vice President in 2003. She currently manages the operations departments, including Coins, Currency, World & Ancient Coins, Sportscards & Memorabilia, Comics, Movie Posters, Pop Culture and Political Memorabilia. Norma enjoys running, biking and spending time with her family. In February 2004 she ran a 26.2-mile marathon in Austin, Texas and later, in March she accomplished a 100-mile bike ride in California.

**Kelley Norwine - VP - Marketing**

Born and raised in South Carolina, Kelley pursued a double major at Southern Wesleyan University, earning a BA in Music Education and a BS in Business Management. A contestant in the Miss South Carolina pageant, Kelley was later Regional Manager & Director of Training at Bank of Travelers Rest in South Carolina. Relocating to Los Angeles, Kelley became the Regional Manager and Client Services Director for NAS-McCann World Group, an international Advertising & Communications Agency where she was responsible for running one of the largest offices in the country. During her years with NAS Kelley was the recipient of numerous awards including Regional Manager of the Quarter and the NAS Courage and Dedication award. After relocating to Dallas, Kelley took a job as Director of Client Services for TMP/Monster Worldwide and joined Heritage in 2005 as Director of Client Development. She was named VP of Marketing for Heritage in 2007. A cancer survivor, Kelley is an often-requested motivational speaker for the American Cancer Society. In her spare time, she writes music, sings, and plays the piano.

**Marti Korver - Manager - Credit/Collections**

Marti has been working in numismatics for more than three decades. She was recruited out of the banking profession by Jim Ruddy, and she worked with Paul Rynearson, Karl Stephens, and Judy Cahn on ancient and world coins at Bowers & Ruddy Galleries, in Hollywood, CA. She migrated into the coin auction business, running the bid books for such memorable sales as the Garrett Collection and representing bidders as agent at B&R auctions for 10 years. She also worked as a research assistant for Q. David Bowers for several years. Memorable events included such clients (and friends) as Richard Lobel, John Ford, Harry Bass, and John J. Pittman. She is married to noted professional numismatist and writer, Robert Korver, (who is sometimes seen auctioneering at coin shows) and they migrated to Heritage in Dallas in 1996. She has an RN daughter (who worked her way through college showing lots for Heritage) and a son (who is currently a college student and sometimes a Heritage employee) and a type set of dogs (one black and one white). She currently collects kitschy English teapots and compliments.

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EARLY HALF DIMES

- 1 **1794—Bent, Scratched, Corroded, Cleaned—ANACS. AG3 Details.** V-4, LM-4, R.4. The bend is nearly imperceptible, and wear has reduced most of the significance of a pair of faded pinscratches near Liberty's eye. Peripheral sea-green, gold, and russet patina may hide minor granularity. Better than expected given the ANACS disclaimers.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#4250)
- 2 **1795—Bent, Damaged—ANACS. AG3 Details.** V-2, LM-3, R.5. A dig near 9 o'clock on the obverse bends the coin, causing uneven wear along each lower left border. Nonetheless, sharper than the usual AG3 example, with most stars, letters, and berries clear.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#4251)

VF30 1795 Half Dime, V-5, LM-8



- 3 **1795 VF30 PCGS.** V-5, LM-8, R.3. An early die state with the crack only seen from the rim through the Y of LIBERTY to the bridge of Liberty's nose. One of the more frequently seen varieties from this highly collectible year and occasionally even found in Uncirculated grades. This piece has even gray-olive patina. The only marks of note are a couple of tiny digs in the reverse field. Struck from misaligned dies, with faint definition on the lower obverse and upper reverse. (#4251)

Collectors Acceptance Corp. (CAC) began offering its services on Sept. 1, 2007. The CAC tamper-proof hologram on third-party graded NGC or PCGS coins signifies that CAC backs that coin as premium quality within that numeric grade.

Satiny MS63 1795 Half Dime, V-5, LM-8



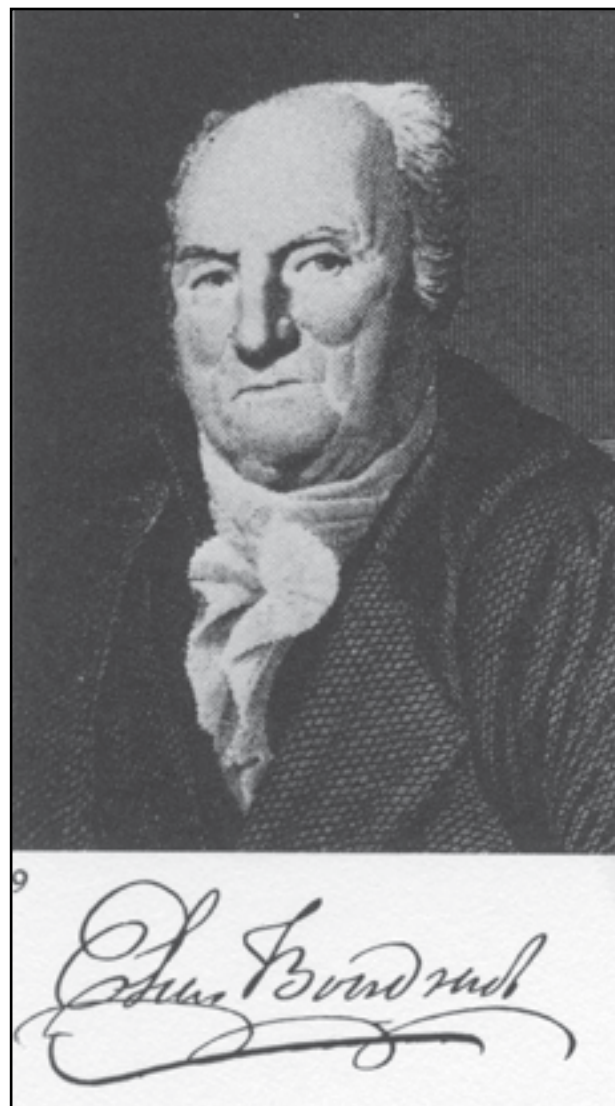
- 4 **1795 MS63 PCGS.** V-5, LM-8, R.3. One of the more available 1795 varieties and occasionally available in mint condition. This is an important variety and it is also known in copper with a reeded edge. The high quality these coins are sometimes found in has made it possible for the unscrupulous to make high quality spark erosion counterfeits—which are identifiable by a telltale pit at the top of the 7. The number of high quality V-5 half dimes is attributable to a hoard of these and two other varieties that was dispersed by William Elliot Woodward around 1880, known as the Wadsworth-Rea hoard.
This piece shows thick, satiny mint luster over the surfaces that is unbroken in the fields or over the highpoints. The devices are softly struck on both obverse and reverse. Both sides are also evenly toned with light golden-brown color. Other than a couple of field marks on the right side of the obverse, the only other surface interruption is a rim-to-rim die crack from below the 7 through the head of Liberty to the rim above the Y in LIBERTY.
From The Southwest Collection. (#4251)

- 5 **1796—Plugged—ANACS. Fair 2 Details.** V-1, LM-1, R.3. Crudely plugged at 12 o'clock. This cream-gray early type coin is well-worn, although all four date digits are clear. The eagle and Liberty are generally outlined.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#4254)
- 6 **1796—Cleaned—ANACS. VF20 Details.** V-1, LM-1, R.3. This is an attractive piece, despite any improper cleaning that it may have suffered in the past. The silver-gray centers are untuned, while appealing shades of green and red adorn the peripheries. Evenly worn with a few wispy pinscratches and adjustment marks on each side.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#4254)

Popular 1796 LIBERTY Half Dime, VF Details



- 7 **1796—Bent, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. VF Details.** V-1, LM-1, R.3. Often called the LIBERTY variety, the top and bottom of the B are essentially open, even though they are technically complete, but faintly so. The B punch used to create the die was broken, necessitating hand engraved completion of that letter. Light gray surfaces with minor scratches, hairlines, and other blemishes. Perhaps slightly bent, but hard to detect in the holder. (#4254)
- 8 **1797 13 Stars—Bent, Corroded, Damaged—ANACS. Fine 12 Details.** V-1, LM-4, R.6. A hairlined and minutely granular example with a few pinpoint spots along the left obverse. Slightly bent near star 1, but wear is even and all legends and stars are clear.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#4260)
- 9 **1797 15 Stars—Damaged, Bent—ANACS. Fair 2 Details.** V-2, LM-1, R.3. A dig beneath the left (facing) wingtip and another on the base of Liberty's throat bent this early half dime. The bends cause uneven wear. The 97 in the date is mostly clear, as is the lower reverse and about two-thirds of LIBERTY.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#4258)
- 10 **1797 16 Stars—Bent, Scratched, Cleaned—ANACS. Good 4 Details.** V-4, LM-2, R.4. The obverse is thickly hairlined, and a subtle bend above the shoulder makes the piece slightly cup-shaped. The upper left obverse has a couple of faded, trivial pinscratches.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#4259)



Elias Boudinot, Mint Director 1795-1805

Important Near-Gem 1797 16 Stars Half Dime, V-4, LM-2



- 11 1797 16 Stars MS64 NGC. CAC. V-4, LM-2, R.4. Of the four 1797 half dime die marriages, two display 16 stars on the obverse: LM-3 and LM-2, the current coin, distinguishable by the leaf tip that pierces the bottom of C in AMERICA and a berry between N and I in UNITED. The other two varieties have 13 stars and 15 stars. Breen (1988) conjectures that the 15 star coins were struck first from unfinished dies started in 1796, then the 16 star half dimes were issued in anticipation of Tennessee being admitted to the Union as the 16th state. He goes on to explain that Mint Director Boudinot decided to start making obverse dies of all denominations with 13 stars since it would be impractical to keep adding stars for each new state. Breen's logic is confirmed through an examination of 1797 half dime die states; the LM-2 16 Stars variety uses a later die state of the LM-1 15 Stars reverse die.

The current coin represents the finest graded 1797 half dime, regardless of variety, that we have offered in nearly 10 years. The NGC *Census Report* indicates that only one 1797 LM-2 half dime has been certified at the MS64 level with one finer (1/08), although the same report includes another line for this issue that represents unattributed submissions, with an additional 11 examples graded Choice Uncirculated. We must assume that part of that total includes other 1797 LM-2 half dimes. The near-Gem offered here displays an attractive russet patina with steel-blue and silver undertones. The centers are weakly struck as usual for this variety, yet the distraction-free and lustrous surfaces justify the assigned grade.

From The Southwest Collection. (#4259)

- 12 **1800—Scratched, Cleaned—ANACS. Fine 15 Details.** V-1, LM-1, R.3. Predominantly slate-gray, but the obverse has blushes of orange and jade-green. A pair of light parallel pin scratches are noted above the jaw, but abrasions are minor for the grade. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#4264)*
- 13 **1801—Bent, Damaged—ANACS. Fair 2 Details.** V-1 and V-2, LM-2, R.4. Wavy from several small digs, and the reverse has heavy wear. The AME in AMERICA is legible, as is the upper half of the date and most of LIBERTY. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#4267)*
- 14 **1803 Large 8—Damaged, Bent—ANACS. AG3 Details.** V-2, LM-3, R.3. This glossy example has a trio of small digs below the clouds, and moderate bends contribute to uneven wear. The reverse peripheral legends are largely legible. Deeply toned in rose-gray and forest-green. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#4269)*
- 15 **1803 Small 8—Damaged—ANACS. AG3 Details.** V-3, LM-1, R.6. The sole Small 8 die marriage. This variety is separately listed in the Guide Book, where it is unaccountably priced nearly the same as the less rare Large 8. The date is bold on this well-worn and slightly bright example, which is retoned in lavender, cream-gray, and powder-blue. A pin scratch crosses the obverse across the portrait from 2:30 to 7:30. A rare affordable opportunity to acquire this challenging variety. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#4270)*
- 16 **1805—Ex-Jewelry—ANACS. Fine 12 Details.** V-1, LM-1, R.4. The only dies. A harshly cleaned example with an area of tooling on the central reverse, where the piece was presumably once affixed to jewelry. A difficult date regardless of condition. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#4272)*

BUST HALF DIMES

- 17 **1830 MS63 PCGS.** V-2, LM-13, R.3. Third and final use of this obverse, here showing die cracks on the obverse from the bottom of the cap to the rim between stars 6 and 7, and another from the back of the cap to the rim between stars 8 and 9. Sharply struck, the sea-green and rose surfaces show underlying reflectivity. (#4277)
- 18 **1830 MS63 PCGS.** V-7, LM-7, R.2. A wide space between stars 6 and 7 distinguish LM-7 from the otherwise similar LM-8, and the tip of the feather is right of the upright of 5 in the denomination. Multicolored toning visits portions of the obverse, while gold-tan patina gravitates to the reverse margins. Well struck, and a few minor handling marks. (#4277)
- 19 **1832 MS64 NGC.** V-8, LM-5, R.1. An attractive Choice example of this comparatively available 1832 half dime die pairing, well struck by the standards of the issue with lively luster beneath delicate peach-rose, gold, and denim-blue toning. Marvelous eye appeal. (#4279)

Sharp 1832 Gem Half Dime, V-9, LM-7



- 20 **1832 MS65 NGC.** V-9, LM-7, R.2. Stars 6 and 7 are relatively close on this variety, and there is a die line from the inner pair of leaves. Lustrous surfaces display hints of tan-gold at the peripheries, and a well directed strike imparts strong definition to the design elements. Both sides have been well cared for. (#4279)

- 21 **1835 Small Date, Large MS64 ★ NGC.** V-5, LM-8.2, R.2. The 1 in the date is high, and the tip of the feather is right of center of the 5 in the denomination. Sharply struck, with bright, essentially untuned obverse surfaces, and hints of light tan on the reverse. Devoid of mentionable marks. Census: 1 in 64 ★, 4 finer (1/08). (#4284)

Magnificent MS68 1835 Half Dime Small Date, Small 5C, V-7, LM-10



- 22 **1835 Small Date, Small 5C MS68 NGC.** V-7, LM-10, R.1. The low 3 in the date identifies this popular Logan-McCloskey marriage, one of only two known for the Small Date, Small variety. Since the other Small Date, Small die pairing is the very scarce LM-11, most Guide Book collectors end up with an example of LM-10.

This remarkable Superb Gem is crisply struck, with any incompleteness limited to the left shield border. Glimpses of golden-tan toning deny full brilliance. The fields are close to pristine, and the portrait is undisturbed. The NGC Census lists no examples of LM-10 above the MS67 level. The present piece must be regarded as among the finest known for the date, irrespective of die marriage. *From The Southwest Collection. (#4285)*

SEATED HALF DIMES

1837 Small Date, No Stars Half Dime MS68 The Finest Graded at NGC



23 **1837 No Stars, Small Date (Flat Top 1) MS68 NGC. V-6.** An absolutely splendid example of an 1837 No Stars half dime that is virtually unimprovable. The *NGC Census Report* indicates a population of one coin in 68 with none finer, as one would imagine (1/08). Recently, PCGS certified a sole example at the MS68 level. Since the NGC population dropped from two pieces at MS68 to one certified, we assume that the other MS68 was crossed at PCGS. In addition to its status as a condition rarity, the current coin is a better subtype and variety. The Small Date variant is noticeably more difficult to locate than the Large Date variety. PCGS has certified 693 Large Date 1837 Liberty Seated half dimes, compared to 116 Small Date pieces in all grades (1/08). Our auction archives paint a similar picture, although there is less disparity. This die marriage, V-6, is quickly identified by the dramatic die crumbling to the right of Liberty's left arm and leg, and two reverse die breaks from the A and R of AMERICA to the rim.

Rich cartwheel luster and a razor-sharp strike are the highlights of this Superb Gem. Both sides display a touch of golden toning at the peripheries, although this example is mostly white. Some softness at the rims is noted for the sake of full disclosure. The populations of 1837 No Stars half dimes have changed little in the past few years at the Premium Gem or better level; it is safe to assume that few if any other examples will be graded this fine. *From The Southwest Collection. (#4312)*

- 24 **1838-O No Stars VF25 PCGS.** The low-mintage 1838-O is quite scarce, and has the additional attraction of being the first New Orleans half dime, and one of just two No Stars issues in the entire series. This piece is evenly worn and free of severe marks, with natural medium to charcoal-gray coloration over both sides.
From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4314)
- 25 **1838 Large Stars, No Drapery MS64 ICG.** Sharply detailed and highly lustrous with brilliant satin surfaces and a trace of pale champagne toning on the reverse.
From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4317)
- 26 **1838 Large Stars, No Drapery MS64 ICG.** Fully original ivory surfaces exhibit brilliant mint frost that is accented by slight gold toning on each side. Highly attractive and desirable.
From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4317)

1838 Large Stars Half Dime, MS66



- 27 **1838 Large Stars, No Drapery MS66 NGC.** On the obverse, star 1 is flat, and on the reverse, the next to top group of leaves in the left branch are flat. However, all other design elements on both sides are boldly defined. This Premium Gem exhibits faint champagne toning over ivory surfaces. Both sides have brilliant mint frost. Census: 46 in 66, 24 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4317)
- 28 **1838 Small Stars MS63 NGC.** Described by NGC as a No Drapery piece, with no mention of the Small Stars feature. This is a late die state with heavy clash marks in the fields, and severe die rust on the devices. Heavy clash marks at Liberty's elbow give the appearance of partial drapery, similar to the dime variety of this date. The surfaces are fully lustrous with exceptional blue, lilac, and rose toning over pale gold surfaces.
From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4318)

Impressive 1839-O Half Dime, MS66



- 29 **1839-O No Drapery MS66 NGC.** Medium O. A fully lustrous Premium Gem, one of the finest we have ever handled. In fact, it is one of the best that has ever been certified. PCGS has never graded one of these better than MS65, and the NGC *Census Report* tells us they have only seen two at this grade level, with a single finer MS67. This is only the second MS66 example of the date that we have ever handled in auction, and it has been 15 years since the last one. The surfaces are remarkable with satiny silver luster and amazing design definition. Both sides have a hint of champagne toning near the borders, but the coin is essentially white. The reverse die is shattered with extensive and heavy cracks in various directions. Census: 2 in 66, 1 finer (1/08). (#4320)
- 30 **1840-O No Drapery AU53 ANACS.** V-4. Small O. This Valentine variety has a prominently recut star 5. The crossbar of the 4 is repunched widely south. The reverse has numerous spindly die cracks, including three that converge on the mintmark. Sea-green, gold, and stone-gray toning with moderate friction on the seated Liberty.
From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4322)
- 31 **1840-O No Drapery AU53 ANACS.** V-4a. Small O. Incorrectly listed as V-4 by ANACS, but that variety has a widely recut star 5. The crossbar of the 4 is repunched south, but the spread is less than on V-4. The central strike is slightly soft, and a few subdued marks are present near star 12.
From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4322)
- 32 **1840-O No Drapery AU53 ANACS.** V-4a. Small O. Inaccurately designated as V-4 on the ANACS insert. Nicely struck aside from Liberty's head and the left wreath bow. The unabraded surfaces display ample luster.
From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4322)

- 33 **1840-O No Drapery—Cleaned, Retoned—ANACS. AU58 Details.** Small O. V-3. A slightly glossy example with a few faint hairlines on the central reverse. Golden-brown and apple-green toning aids the eye appeal.
From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4322)

Rare Gem 1840 Drapery Half Dime



- 34 **1840 Drapery MS65 NGC. V-7.** A single obverse and reverse die was used to create the Drapery half dimes for this date. The reverse is from the hub first used on the 1840-O Transitional (Large Letters), no Drapery coins. This is a bright, frosted coin with semi-prooflike fields. Well, but not fully struck. The mostly brilliant surfaces show just a hint of light golden color on each side. Splendid quality. Census: 8 in 65, 5 finer (1/08). (#4326)

Elusive 1840-O Seated Half Dime, AU55



- 35 **1840-O Drapery AU55 PCGS.** Medium O. A wonderful Choice AU piece that exhibits pale silver-gray color and hints of peripheral iridescence, especially on the reverse. Although less well known than the 1846 half dime, the 1840-O is one of the important issues in the series. Population: 6 in 55, 5 finer (12/07).
From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4327)

**Rare Late-State 1840-O Drapery Half Dime, V-7,
With 'Open Bud' Reverse and Small O, AU58
Estimated Rarity R.7**



- 36 **1840-O Drapery AU58 NGC. V-7, Small Round O, Late Die State.** The Mint introduced new half dime and dime hubs in 1840 that continued through 1853. The obverse shows Liberty with fatter arms, an upright rather than slanted shield, heavy drapery at the elbow, and a pendant holding the gown down at the ankles. The reverse shows leaf triplets instead of the previous quadruplet on either side of DIME. The berries on the reverse show "split" or "open" buds, and the letters are larger.

The first half dime to use the new reverse die is the rare transitional 1840-O No Drapery, Open Bud Reverse V-6 variety. This V-7 variety combines the V-5 With Drapery obverse with a different reverse that shows die cracks: One runs through the left side of the U in UNITED to a leaf, while a second passes through I in AMERICA to a bud. Both sides show considerable die erosion that has made the die cracks faint, but unmistakably present. Old die clashing is most prominent in the center reverse—where there is some bulging from the figure of Liberty on the obverse—and below TAT, where the straight bottom of Liberty's rock is seen. Numerous other small die cracks are seen. This piece shows most of the original luster present, with pinkish-gold and centers and ice-blue peripheral accents. Al Blythe rates the V-7 variety R.7 in Mint State, and most examples seen are in lower grades than the present piece.
From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4327)

- 37 **1844-O VF30 PCGS.** Small O. V-2. The Small O variety is appreciably scarcer than its Medium O counterpart. The reverse is not rotated 180 degrees, that being a diagnostic feature of the Small O die marriage, but it does have a small O mintmark. Both sides of this coin are evenly toned in lavender-gray patina with lighter silver-gray accents on the highpoints. Nicely detailed for the grade with some minor blemishes on each side. An important key date in the series.

From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4334)

- 38 **1844-O—170 Degree Clockwise Rotated Reverse—XF45 PCGS.** Small O. This lightly circulated Seated half dime has close to medal turn. Golden-tan and jade-green congregate along the reverse margin. The fields exhibit a few subtle marks. Population: 3 in 45, 21 finer (1/08).

From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4334)

- 39 **1848 Large Date MS61 ANACS.** FS-301, formerly FS-001. V-1. A dime logotype date punch was incorrectly used on the obverse die for this half dime. The date is too large to fit between the rock and dentils, and the upper portion overlaps the rock. Olive-gray and golden-brown with a sharp strike and a mark-free appearance.

From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4339)

- 40 **1848-O AU55 ANACS.** Breen-3047. Large O. Dusky sea-green, lavender, and olive-gold envelop this conditionally scarce half dime. A good strike despite minor weakness on HALF DIME. A mark is concealed beneath star 8.

From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4340)

Charming Gem 1848-O Medium O Half Dime



- 41 **1848-O MS65 PCGS.** V-2, Medium O. The date is bold, with all numerals touching the base. Liberty's foot and head are fully defined. Stars 4 through 6 are recut. The Medium O mintmark is high and centered. Moderate die clashing appears on both sides. This charming Gem has a band of iridescent blue-green on the obverse with a silver center, while the reverse offers amber-gold and pastel ice-blue accents. Beautiful luster is pervasive. Certified in a green-label holder. PCGS Population (all varieties): 12 in 65, 8 finer (1/08).

From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4340)

Select V-1 1849-O Half Dime



- 42 **1849-O MS63 NGC.** V-1. Stars 1 through 7 are bold, with a connecting die crack, while stars 8 through 13 are mushy. Liberty's head, shield, and toe are sharp. The reverse shows die cracks through T in UNITED and M in AMERICA. This moderately lustrous, silvery specimen shows a light wash of gold over each side. Light die clashing is present on each side, and the obverse shows die rust. A pair of scratches appears in the center reverse, likely limiting an even finer grade.

From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4344)

- 43 **1851 MS65 NGC.** As a type, Gem Stars obverse half dimes seem underrated at current levels. This Gem 1851 half dime has frosty silver luster with wispy gold, green, and iridescent toning along the borders. Census: 26 in 65, 16 finer (1/08). (#4347)

- 44 **1851-O MS63 PCGS.** An orange-gold obverse cedes to an essentially untuned reverse. Nicely struck, and just a few minor grade-defining marks. Population: 11 in 63, 19 finer (1/08). (#4348)

- 45 **1852-O MS61 NGC.** Both sides of this elusive date have vivid lilac and sea-green toning with considerable brilliant silver luster. A splendid piece. Census: 2 in 61, 19 finer (1/08).

From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4350)

- 46 **1853-O No Arrows—Edge Damaged—ANACS. AU53 Details.** The nature of edge damage is unapparent due to the holder but it does appear to be minor, as best we can tell. A few additional minor surface marks are evident on each side. The 1853-O No Arrows half dime is an elusive issue that is typically found in low grade, quite well worn. To find an example in higher grade, such as this piece, usually requires a long and difficult search.

From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4352)

- 47 **1853-O Arrows MS63 NGC.** This lovely half dime is a scarce and elusive issue, and very much underrated at current market levels. Both sides have fully brilliant, satin luster, with a trace of faint gold or champagne toning. Census: 14 in 63, 21 finer (1/08). (#4357)

Superb Gem 1854 Arrows Half Dime



- 48 **1854 Arrows MS67 NGC.** In 1854, rays were removed from the reverses of the quarter and half dollar. They were already absent from the half dime and dime, which makes the Arrows design a three-year type for those two denominations. As is the case with the dime, Arrows mintages began at then-record levels in 1853, but dropped each year thereafter.

The present semi-prooflike Superb Gem is essentially brilliant, although the obverse has a hint of gold toning. Sharply struck on the major devices, stars, and legends, although the dentils are generally soft. Virtually pristine save for minor contact above the A in HALF. Census: 3 in 67, 0 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#4358)

- 49 **1859 MS66 NGC. CAC.** Crisply struck, gleaming, and essentially untuned. This magnificently preserved Premium Gem offers spectacular visual appeal for a Seated half dime. One of just 340,000 pieces struck. Census: 17 in 66, 20 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#4371)

Transitional 1860 Half Dime MS64 ★, Attractively Toned



- 50 **1860 Transitional MS64 ★ NGC.** Judd-267, Pollock-315, R.4. Traditionally collected as part of the Seated half dime series, although in fact a mule that lacks the country name, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The obverse subtype of 1859, with hollow obverse stars, is paired with the cereal wreath reverse of 1860. NGC has awarded a Star for the peripheral toning, which displays ruby-red, jade-green, gold, and ice-blue. Softly struck, but prooflike and essentially immaculate.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#4373)

- 51 **1863 MS62 NGC.** Softly lustrous beneath rich gold-green, sage, and silver-gray patina. Well-defined for this Civil War-era issue, though a few scattered flaws preclude Select status. One of just 18,000 pieces struck. (#4382)

- 52 **1864 MS63 PCGS.** A satiny Mint State piece in an older green-label holder. Both dies have heavy clash marks. An attractive and sharply struck Civil War half dime. Population: 10 in 63, 25 finer (1/08).

From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4384)

- 53 **1864-S AU58 PCGS.** Bright, satiny luster illuminates the mostly untuned silver-gray surfaces, with just a few faint olive and rose toning specks near the obverse borders. Boldly struck with minor clash marks noted on each side. A scarce S-mint issue, with only 90,000 pieces produced.

From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4385)

- 54 **1865 MS62 PCGS.** Excellent definition and soft, pleasing luster are the prime attributes of this faintly toned half dime, primarily silver-blue with a splash of rose in the right obverse field. Wispy abrasions on each side account for the grade. Housed in a prior-generation PCGS holder. Population: 9 in 62, 33 finer (1/08).

From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4386)

Repunched Date 1865-S Half Dime MS63



- 55 **1865-S—Repunched Date—MS63 PCGS.** FS-301, formerly FS-003.8. PCGS has mislabeled the dime as an 1865, and the *Cherrypickers' Guide* has misidentified FS-301 as an 1865. Al Blythe's 1992 standard reference photographs the variety and correctly designates it as an 1865-S. A satiny and unmarked lilac-gray half dime with interesting die cracks and clash marks.

From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4387)

- 56 **1866 AU50 PCGS.** The mintage of the 1866 half dime was only 10,000 pieces, since silver coins were hoarded except in the distant West, driven out by unbacked Federal currency. This problem-free example shows minimal wear and displays deep forest-green and plum-mauve.
From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4388)
- 57 **1867 MS63 PCGS.** A strongly lustrous and boldly impressed Select half dime, struck from moderately clashed dies. The fields show occasional hints of green-gold patina and light, thin abrasions that account for the grade. Population: 11 in 63, 41 finer (1/08).
From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4390)
- 58 **1868 MS64 NGC.** Rings of blue-green, cerulean, and golden-tan surround brilliant centers on each side. A pleasingly detailed and attractive near-Gem example of this later Seated half dime issue. Census: 20 in 64, 22 finer (1/08).
From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4392)

Incredible 1871 Half Dime, MS68



- 59 **1871 MS68 NGC.** The devices of this amazing jewel have fully brilliant and frosty silver luster, surrounded by equally brilliant but satin fields, nearly prooflike in their appearance. The obverse die is heavily rusted and lapped, with a large section of the design entirely polished away. Census: 2 in 68, 0 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4398)
- 60 **1872 MS65 NGC.** A common late-date half dime, one of almost 3 million pieces produced. Apparently quite a few were set aside as novelties as the end of the series was near. This is a sharply struck example with deep blue and rose toning over each side. Census: 26 in 65, 11 finer (1/08). (#4400)
- 61 **1872-S Mintmark Below Bow MS65 NGC.** Well-defined and shining with occasional hints of gold and pink at the peripheries of this gorgeous Gem. The silver-white centers are beautifully preserved. NGC has graded 52 finer pieces (1/08).
From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4401)

PROOF SEATED HALF DIMES

- 62 **1862 PR65 NGC.** This is an immensely appealing Gem specimen with amazingly deep, lovely original toning near the obverse and reverse peripheries. Sharply struck and well preserved, with highly reflective fields and a few wispy hairlines that prevent an even finer grade. A desirable, low-mintage Civil War issue of just 550 pieces. Census: 20 in 65, 23 finer (12/07).
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#4445)
- 63 **1863—Repunched Date—PR62 PCGS.** The 1 in the date is nicely repunched, and the base of the 8 is lightly repunched. Dusky lilac, gold, and sky-blue drape this moderately mirrored specimen. A mere 460 proofs were issued, in addition to 18,000 business strikes.
From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4446)
- 64 **1863 PR63 PCGS.** A low-mintage key date of only 460 proofs and 18,000 business strikes. The deep forest-green toning yields to small amounts of amber patina near the peripheries. Sharply struck and nicely preserved.
From The Al Blythe Collection of Half Dimes. (#4446)

Flashy PR66 Cameo 1864 Half Dime



- 65 **1864 PR66 Cameo PCGS.** A mere 470 proof half dimes were struck in 1864. Approximately 250 have been seen by PCGS and NGC; only 31, however, have been assigned the Cameo designation. This piece is tied with only five other Cameo coins at the PR66 level. The Premium Gem offered here displays somewhat dusky light gray color, and frosted, well impressed design features stand well above reflective fields. An all-around attractive coin. Population: 4 in 66 Cameo, 0 finer (1/08). (#84447)
- 66 **1865 PR63 PCGS.** A wonderful proof in an older green-label holder. This piece is sharply detailed with reflective fields visible beneath lilac and steel-blue toning, with lighter silver color on the devices. (#4448)

EARLY DIMES

- 67 **1796—Environmental Damage—NCS. VG Details. JR-1, R.3.** Both sides of this significantly worn Bust dime show significant environmental damage, including a number of depressions at the margins and an area of corrosion between the second S of STATES and the O of OF. Still, the green-gold and silver-gray surfaces retain a fundamental charm. (#4461)
- 68 **1796—Tooled, Cleaned—ANACS. VF30 Details. JR-1, R.3.** The cud from the rim to the first star identifies this first-year Draped Bust marriage. The pearl-gray obverse color suggests a mild cleaning, and marks are noted near the rim at 10 o'clock on the obverse and 11 o'clock on the reverse.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#4461)

Bright 1796 Dime, JR-1, VF30 Details



- 69 **1796—Cleaned, Defective Planchet—ANACS. VF30 Details.** JR-1, R.3. An early-intermediate die state of this popular first-year issue. The surfaces are unnaturally bright from cleaning with deep iridescent toning around the margins. The “defective planchet” disclaimer took a minute to understand. On the reverse, there are two planchet flaws on the rim at 2 and 5 o’clock. But these are not immediately noticeable, and if the collector can accept the brightness from cleaning this piece may provide good value. Softly struck in the centers, as often found.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#4461)

- 70 **1798 Large 8—Repaired, Cleaned—ANACS. VF30 Details.** JR-4, R.3. All four die varieties for this date are separately listed in the 2008 Guide Book. This early dime is repaired on the hair southwest of Liberty’s ear, and is hairlined and microgranular. Gunmetal-blue toning aids the eye appeal.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#4466)

- 71 **1798/97 16 Stars on Reverse—Scratched, Cleaned—ANACS. VG10 Details.** JR-1, R.3. This pearl-gray Draped Bust dime is a bit bright, but the thin marks left of the date and beneath the first two clouds are unimportant for the grade. The reverse die was presumably made in 1797, before a Mint decision to switch to 13 stars regardless of the number of states in the Union.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#4468)

- 72 **1805 5 Berries VG8 NGC.** JR-1, R.3. The only Five Berries variety. Though significantly worn, this rose-accented slate-gray representative is pleasing. The surfaces show no flaws of note, and the overall quality is delightful for the grade assigned. (#4478)

- 73 **1807—Scratched, Cleaned—ANACS. Fine 15 Details.** JR-1, R.2, the sole dies for the date. Green-gold and sky-blue enrich this minutely granular Draped Bust dime. The major devices display substantial detail, although UNITED is faint. Several subdued pinscratches cross the cheek and hair ribbon.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#4480)

Elusive MS65 1807 Heraldic Reverse Dime



- 74 **1807 MS65 NGC.** JR-1. Several varieties of the Heraldic Reverse dimes were produced from reverse dies that were also used for quarter eagles. This 1807 dime reverse was used for all quarter eagle varieties dated 1805, 1806, and 1807, in addition to this dime variety. As a result of this extensive use for two different denominations, the reverse die became quite worn from the continual pounding on silver and gold planchets. The dimes were the final variety produced from this die, with a substantial production of 165,000 coins after its previous use. Very sharply struck at the centers of both the obverse and reverse, with peripheral weakness, a virtually universal characteristic for examples of this issue. This Gem does not exhibit the heavy clash marks and other die defects that are almost always associated with this date. Frosty ivory luster with hints of gold toning.

From The Southwest Collection. (#4480)

BUST DIMES

Exceptional Premium Gem 1814 Dime Popular JR-4 Large Date



- 75 **1814 Large Date MS66 NGC.** JR-4, R.2. Lovely medium apricot and steel-gray toning graces this gorgeously preserved Premium Gem. Immaculate, since the square-shaped planchet flaw beneath the right scroll end is of mint origin. The strike is good despite some softness on the right-side stars. The reverse features a network of slender die cracks, many within the shield, to delight the specialist. Clashed from the left (facing) wing near the profile. Dimes were infrequently struck prior to 1820, since bullion depositors and their foreign customers preferred larger denominations. Census: 9 in 66, 2 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4488)

- 76 **1820 Medium 0 MS63 NGC.** JR-7, R.2. The curl extends to the space between 2 and 0 in the date, and the left tip of the right base of M in AMERICA is defective. Exquisitely struck, and covered in dappled cobalt-blue and golden-brown. Minute obverse handling marks define the grade. (#4492)
- 77 **1821 Large Date AU58 NGC.** JR-5, R.3. The low I in AMERICA identifies this die marriage, the third-scarcest of the ten known die pairings. The present piece is light golden-gray with thin streaks of plum-violet patina. (#4496)
- 78 **1821 Large Date AU58 NGC.** JR-7, R.2. The second S in STATES is entered awkwardly high, diagnostic for this Large Date die pairing. An attentive strike brings out sharp definition on the design features of this light blue and yellow-gold specimen. A few light obverse marks are noted. (#4496)
- 79 **1821 Large Date MS62 NGC.** JR-6, R.2. This variety shows repunching on star 4, and defects in the A's and M on the reverse. Splashes of electric-blue and lilac reside on silver-gray surfaces. Generally well struck on the design features. A vertical die crack traverses Liberty's neck and cheek. This crack is not mentioned in the 1984 JRCS dime reference. (#4496)
- 80 **1821 Small Date AU55 NGC.** JR-9, R.2. On this variety, the second 1 in the date is not under the curl, and the I in the motto is under the left foot of the second T in STATES. Relatively clean surfaces are covered in medium gray patination. Nicely defined, except for a few star centers. (#94496)
- 81 **1824/2 AU58 NGC.** JR-1, R.3. The sole collectible variety of the date, since JR-2 is represented by only a handful of pieces. All 1824 dimes are overdates, since one obverse die was used. Little attempt was made at the mint to efface the underdigit 2, since its knob, peak, and curve are readily evident. Gold-brown and blue toning bathe each side of this lightly circulated dime. A toned-over inoffensive pincscratch is visible in Liberty's hair. (#4502)
- 82 **1827 AU58 NGC.** JR-7, R.3. Digit 7 is more than half under the curl, and the base of A in AMERICA is below the M on this variety. Cobalt-blue and lilac-gold toning rides over the surfaces of both sides, each of which depicts noticeable field-motif contrast when the coin is tilted slightly under a light source. A couple of light circulation marks do not detract. (#4504)

Superb Prooflike Gem 1827, JR-12
Finest-Graded of Any 1827 Dime



- 83 **1827 MS67 Prooflike NGC. JR-12, R.1.** This variety is immediately recognized by the relationship between the final A in AMERICA and the adjacent arrowhead, which are joined. No other 1827 dime variety has this characteristic. As noted on the NGC holder, this Superb Gem is fully prooflike on both sides. Both sides are well detailed, although not quite fully struck. A few faint striations are visible across the lower portion of the eagle. The mirrored fields are fully reflective, with crisply defined transitions to the devices. A trace of mint frost in the fields on each side is all that keeps this from a proof designation.

This example compares favorably to the Eliasberg specimen, a coin that was unquestionably a proof example. The strike on each is nearly identical, with only slightly more sharpness on a few of the stars and the eagle's claws on the Eliasberg coin. The surfaces are lightly and naturally toned with golden color over nearly all of the obverse and much of the reverse. Also like the Eliasberg example, this coin shows evidence of light die polish, suggesting the possibility of a proof strike, or one of the first impressions after the few proofs were minted.

In his *Proof Encyclopedia*, Walter Breen recorded this variety as B. 5-E, and noted two known proofs. One of these is the Eliasberg specimen that we have already noted, while the other is pedigreed to the 50th New Netherlands sale. Determination of the proof status of any of these early coins is difficult, and not all experts agree. In fact, the New Netherlands coin, which Breen called a proof, was described by John Ford as an enigmatic prooflike example. The present example is not either of the two coins described by Breen. Although we do not believe it is a proof example, we are certain that some others will disagree with our position. It is undoubtedly one of the finest examples known, whether it is described as a proof example by some, or a prooflike example by others. It is also the single finest-graded 1827 dime, of any die variety, at either of the major grading services.

From The Southwest Collection. (#4504)

- 84 **1828 Small Date MS62 NGC.** JR-1, R.2. The Small Date variety is immediately recognized by the squared base to the digit 2, and a small period after the C in the denomination. Medium blue-gray patina occupies both sides, and a well directed strike sharpens the design features. Some minute handling marks are located on the obverse. (#4510)
- 85 **1829 Small MS62 NGC.** JR-7, R.1. This variety displays a square base 2, and the scroll ending under the right tip of the right base of M. Well struck and toned sky-blue and gold-brown. We note some light obverse handling marks. (#4511)
- 86 **1830 Medium MS63 NGC.** JR-8, R.3. A spindly vertical die crack through the hair aids attribution. A medley of green, gold, and crimson concentrates at the borders of this Select dime, and an attentive strike brings out good definition on the devices. A few minuscule marks are noted on the obverse. (#4516)
- 87 **1830/29 AU55 PCGS.** JR-4, R.2. This still-lustrous piece has attractive red, blue-green, and gold patina over each side. Solidly struck with minor wear concentrated over the highpoints. Population: 2 in 55, 9 finer (1/08). (#4519)

Gorgeous 1831 JR-3 Dime, MS67



- 88 **1831 MS67 NGC.** CAC. JR-3, R.1. An amazing Superb Gem with sharp design features, frosty silver luster, and faint traces of champagne toning. The JR-3 die marriage is a common issue among Capped Bust dimes, but it is usually found in lower Mint State grades, or in circulated grades. Superb Gem representatives of this die pairing are extremely rare. In fact, the same can be said for any date of the type. We have no hesitation pointing out that NGC and PCGS have each only certified one finer example of the date. It is likely that this example is the finest known of the variety. Census: 5 in 67, 1 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4520)

- 89 **1835 MS63 NGC.** JR-6, R.4. The M in AMERICA is nearly fully right of the scroll, and the 1 in the date slants left relative to the other three digits. Aquamarine, rose, and lilac alternate across this sharply struck Select Capped Bust dime. Smooth aside from a few subdued marks near the chin. (#4527)

SEATED DIMES

- 90 **1837 No Stars, Large Date AU53 NGC.** Rich golden-tan toning with whispers of green drapes each side of this briefly circulated early Seated dime. Well-defined with few marks and noteworthy eye appeal. (#4561)

Grand Premium Gem 1837 Large Date Dime



- 91 **1837 No Stars, Large Date MS66 NGC.** Ex: Andre Dawson Collection. A simply delightful example of this remarkable one-year type issue. The satiny surfaces are basically untoned, and the devices fully struck with no mentionable abrasions on either side. Struck from a later state of the dies, as evidenced by the pie-shaped wedge of a die crack on the lower obverse. Struck from slightly rotated dies, approximately 20 degrees clockwise as reckoned from the obverse. Census: 21 in 66, 7 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4561)

Toned 1837 No Stars, Small Date Dime, MS63



- 92 **1837 No Stars, Small Date MS63 PCGS.** The two date styles are distinguished by the shape of the 1. The Small Date has a flat-topped 1, and the Large Date has a pointed top 1. This wonderful piece is fully lustrous with frosty surfaces beneath intense lilac and blue toning. Population: 7 in 63, 19 finer (1/08). (#4562)
- 93 **1838-O No Stars AU53 NGC.** Natural light gray surfaces with some darker toning. The 1838-O is elusive in higher grades, much rarer than the 1837 No Stars issue. (#4564)

Spectacular MS68 1838 Large Stars Dime



- 94 **1838 Large Stars MS68 NGC.** Fortin-106. The meandering die crack from the rim between stars 6 and 7 over Liberty's portrait and through the shield to the right of the 1 in the date to the rim is the diagnostic feature of this variety. Actually, this is a slightly more advanced die state, as a second crack from the rim through star 7 travels through Liberty's right breast and connects with the first crack at a point below the breast.

This example displays frosty luster and essentially untuned surfaces that are devoid of any mentionable marks. The design elements are sharply impressed. This is a simply beautiful specimen that the connoisseur of Liberty Seated dimes will not want to miss out on. A truly spectacular coin! Census: 2 in 68, 0 finer (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#4568)

Richly Toned Gem 1840 No Drapery Dime



- 95 **1840 No Drapery MS65 NGC.** While a fairly obtainable date, the significance of the 1840 lies in the scarcity and importance of the No Drapery type, which is limited to only three years. Predictably rare in Gem condition, only 11 other pieces have been so graded by NGC and three by PCGS, with 20 coins finer (1/08). This a lovely piece that has soft, frosted mint luster and an overlay of deep golden-russet and faint traces of blue around the margins. Sharply struck throughout. (#4573)
- 96 **1841-O Good 6 NGC.** Small O. Greer-101, FS-901, formerly FS-003.3, Fortin-102. Per Fortin, "the 1841-O Small O Closed Bud variety is considered to be an extremely rare transitional variety with nearly all known examples grading Good through Fine." About half of LIBERTY is legible, and the piece possesses rich lilac, powder-blue, and russet patina. (#4580)

Finest Certified 1842 Dime, MS67



- 97 **1842 MS67 NGC.** The only 1842 dime certified MS67 by either NGC or PCGS, this splendid piece is fully struck and highly lustrous with light gold toning over frosty silver surfaces. A few minuscule nicks on Liberty's arm prevent a higher grade. Census: 1 in 67, 0 finer (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#4581)
- 98 **1844 Fine 12 PCGS.** Although the popular 'Little Orphan Annie' 1844 dime has probably been overly promoted since the 1950s, it is nonetheless a difficult date, due to its small emission of 72,500 pieces. This rather nice Fine example displays a slight orange-gray cast on the obverse, while the reverse is a uniform light gray. All letters in LIBERTY show, as expected. A few ancient, faint pin scratches show on the obverse, but overall a nice circulated piece. (#4585)
- 99 **1849-O AU55 NGC.** Whispers of blue-gray and lilac patination bathe the surfaces of this lightly circulated dime that is relatively well defined for a New Orleans issue. A couple of light marks are noted on the obverse. A fairly scarce date that is difficult in XF or better. Census: 8 in 55, 27 finer (1/08). (#4592)

Sharp 1851 Seated Dime, MS64



- 100 **1851 MS64 PCGS.** This Choice Mint State piece exhibits outstanding silver-gray with iridescent toning accents on each side. The reverse is brighter in overall appearance. It is sharply defined, including full stars, strong head details, and bold branches. A delightful and elusive coin. Population: 9 in 64, 5 finer (1/08). (#4595)

Outstanding 1855 Arrows Dime MS68



- 101 **1855 Arrows MS68 NGC.** This beautiful Superb Gem type coin is close to brilliant, although faint tan toning is present here and there. Well struck aside from the reverse dentils near 6 o'clock. The preservation is outstanding, since careful evaluation is necessary to locate the occasional faint grazes. Arrows dimes were struck for only three years, 1853 to 1855. By 1849, West Coast gold was mined in sufficient quantity to increase the relative value of silver. Silver coins were promptly hoarded and melted. The Mint responded by reducing the weight of silver coins in 1853, which allowed them to circulate. Arrows were added to the date to denote the new tenor. The 1853 production was prodigious to end the shortage of silver in circulation, but by 1855, mintages were reduced to normal levels and Mint State pieces are elusive. Census: 2 in 68, 0 finer (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#4607)

- 102 **1856-O AU58 NGC.** Fortin-104, Large O. The 56 in the date is repunched south. Produced from lightly clashed dies. A boldly struck, lightly toned near-Mint example with pleasing luster and satiny, carefully preserved surfaces. A few faint hairlines and superficial marks are noted in the fields. Census: 7 in 58, 27 finer (1/08). (#4612)

- 103 **1860-S AU53 PCGS.** Golden-gray patina is imbued with splashes of blue. Very clean surfaces with well defined devices. Population: 3 in 53, 19 finer (1/08). (#4622)

Key 1860-O Dime, XF40



- 104 **1860-O XF40 PCGS.** Coins that rate XF or better are genuine condition rarities for the 1860-O dime. This piece typifies what Brian Greer wrote in his 1992 book on the series: "The Type I With-Legend obverses had low relief details. This date comes sharply struck, but the details quickly wore away after a little circulation." The fields show the usual small abrasions one would expect, and each side has light gray-golden toning that deepens slightly around the margins. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two.* (#4632)

Scarce 1860-O Dime, AU Details



- 105 **1860-O—Improperly Cleaned, Artificial Color—NCS. AU Details.** The 1860-O is one of the immediately recognizable keys to the Seated dime series. Only 40,000 pieces were struck and most of the survivors rate no better than Good-VF. This piece was harshly cleaned and each side shows deep olive and blue toning. A bit softly defined on the head of Liberty but well struck elsewhere. (#4632)

- 106 **1863 AU55 ANACS.** This low-mintage issue (14,000 businessstrikes) displays lightly toned, bright surfaces that exhibit well struck design elements. A few minor circulation marks are scattered about. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two.* (#4637)

Elusive Gem 1863-S Dime



- 107 1863-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The PCGS grade is attested by CAC, giving this wonderful Gem an additional level of certification. This date is unpriced in MS65 grade by either the *Coin Dealer Newsletter* or *Coin World* "Trends." It is a major condition rarity in Gem quality, with a total NGC and PCGS combined population of just three coins, with only one finer example, certified by NGC. Both sides have intense and fully brilliant silver luster with frosty surfaces. Nearly all design features are boldly detailed, and the surfaces are essentially mark-free. Population: 2 in 65, 0 finer (12/07). (#4638)
- 108 1869-S MS64 NGC.** Well struck and intensely lustrous, with attractive champagne-gray toning and modest clash marks near the central devices. A few minor blemishes on each side, and some tiny specks on the upper left reverse, preclude a higher grade. Census: 14 in 64, 13 finer (1/08). (#4650)
- 109 1872-CC—Cleaned—ANACS. VG8 Details.** A scarce Seated dime with an impressively low mintage of only 35,480 pieces. Fine hairlines are visible on silver-gray surfaces that display traces of gold-tan on the reverse. LIBER shows, as does part of the T. Some small abrasions occur over each side.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#4657)
- 110 1872-CC VG8 NGC.** All letters of LIBERTY show on this heavily worn piece, that displays a blend of rose, blue, and light gray patina. The surfaces are remarkably clean for a coin that has seen this degree of circulation. (#4657)

1873 Arrows Dime, MS66, Tied for Finest Certified



- 111 1873 Arrows MS66 NGC.** Unlike with the 1853 and 1854 Arrows dimes, which were hubbed, the 1873 Arrows dimes had the arrows manually punched into the dies, leading to variations in size and placement. This piece shows the left arrow somewhat smaller than the right. Silver, satiny surfaces show no hint of color, but there is good field-device contrast. Brilliant luster radiates from both sides. A nice type coin, and among the finest certified at both services! Census: 4 in 66, 0 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4665)
- 112 1874 Arrows MS64 PCGS.** Light gray surfaces display green and orange accents, and a well directed strike sharpens the design elements. A few obverse marks limit the grade. (#4668)

Elegant MS67 1874 Arrows Dime



- 113 1874 Arrows MS67 NGC.** The weight of minor silver coins was increased only marginally in 1873. The dime went from 2.49 grams to 2.50 grams. Unlike the more dramatic tenor change in 1853, the 1873 modification was not made because of a change in the gold-silver value ratio; instead, the mint director wanted to use more convenient metric weights. As in 1853, arrows were added to the date to indicate the change in weight. 1874 is the second and final year of the two-year Arrows, Obverse Legend subtype. Nearly 3 million pieces were struck, and Uncirculated examples are always available, but few Superb Gems are known. This brilliant and satiny example is unusually smooth, and the strike is sharp throughout. Census: 4 in 67, 2 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4668)
- 114 1874-S Arrows AU58 NGC.** The 1874-S with Arrows dime, from a mintage of 240,000 pieces, is scarce in all grades. The light gray surfaces of this AU58 example display traces of luster in the recesses, and are generally well defined. A few light circulation marks are noted over each side. (#4670)

Toned MS65 1875-CC Mintmark Above Bow Dime



- 115 1875-CC Mintmark Above Bow MS65 PCGS.** Dusky tan-gray patination is deeper on the reverse, and is accented on both sides with whispers of aqua-green toward the borders. The obverse luster is strong, while the reverse is somewhat subdued by the depth of the toning. The design elements display an above-average strike, in that the head detail and upper portions of the wreath are better defined than usually seen. A couple of tiny marks beneath the F of OF identify the coin. Population: 18 in 65, 10 finer (12/07). (#4673)

Wonderful 1875-CC Seated Dime, MS65



- 116 1875-CC Mintmark Above Bow MS65 PCGS.** The first high-mintage dime issued by the Carson City Mint, and an excellent choice for type collectors. This green-label Gem has brilliant silver surfaces with full mint frost on both sides. Specks of peripheral toning are evident on the obverse with deeper ivory reverse surfaces. A late die state, with several peripheral die cracks on the reverse. Population: 18 in 65, 10 finer (1/08). (#4673)

- 117 1879 MS63 NGC.** Gunmetal-blue, orange, and mauve patina cover each side of this Select dime. A few minor marks are noted on the well struck surfaces. (#4687)

Highly Lustrous, Lightly Toned MS67 1882 Dime



- 118 1882 MS67 NGC.** An exceptional coin with bright, swirling luster that is covered with variegated light rose, sea-green, and blue toning. A bit softly struck on the head of Liberty, as usually found on this date, the other devices are fully defined. A fairly common type coin with a mintage of 3.9 million pieces, and an excellent type coin. Census: 26 in 67, 2 finer (1/08). (#4690)

- 119 1883 MS66 PCGS.** Warm reddish-orange toning visits the margins, while the shining centers offer emerald patina. Incredible eye appeal with just a hint of frost on the highpoints. PCGS has certified 10 finer pieces (1/08). (#4691)

- 120 1884 MS66 NGC.** A gorgeous Premium Gem, with frosty silver luster and intermingled iridescent toning on both sides. The Seated dimes seem to be underpriced, compared to many other contemporary type coins. Census: 36 in 66, 23 finer (1/08). (#4692)

Bright, Lustrous MS68 ★ 1884 Dime



- 121 1884 MS68 ★ NGC.** Unlike the quarters and halves, a large number of dimes were struck in 1884. In fact, more than 3.3 million pieces were produced. However, surprisingly few were set aside in the ultimate grades. Only two other MS68 ★ pieces have been certified and none are finer at either service (1/08). This coin has bright, dazzling mint luster and is totally brilliant on each side. Fully struck, there are predictably no abrasions on either side, but light die clashing is seen on both obverse and reverse. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#4692)

- 122 1885 MS65 PCGS.** Rich rose, gold-orange, and violet shadings drape the softly lustrous surfaces of this well struck Gem. Beautifully preserved and a delightful coin for the type collector. Population: 39 in 65, 29 finer (1/08). (#4694)

- 123 1885-S VG10 NGC.** This Choice VG dime displays a golden-gray cast, and is quite clean for a coin that has seen moderate to heavy circulation. Decent detail despite the wear, especially on the obverse. (#4695)

Tied for Finest 1886 Seated Dime, MS67



- 124 1886 MS67 NGC.** Tied for the finest example certified by either NGC or PCGS, this Superb Gem has frosty silver surfaces with full mint brilliance. Both sides of this bright, untuned dime are fully detailed. The surfaces are pristine, and the eye appeal is fantastic. Census: 9 in 67, 0 finer (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#4696)

PROOF SEATED DIMES

Delightful 1837 No Stars Dime, PR64



- 125 1837 No Stars PR64 NGC.** Among early proof Seated coins issued prior to 1858, the 1837 No Stars dime is actually more available than most others. Available, of course, but not plentiful. It is probably true that only about 20 proof examples of this issue are known today. This specimen is a wonderful near-Gem is boldly detailed with deeply mirrored fields around sharp design motifs. The contrast between the fields and devices falls just short of a Cameo designation, yet the simplicity of the design allows the devices to stand boldly against the background. A trace of toning on each side adds to the aesthetic appeal of this piece. Census: 11 in 64, 4 finer (1/08). (#4718)
- 126 1858 PR62 NGC.** Whispers of cobalt-blue and light tan make occasional visits to the sharply struck, silvery surfaces of this PR62 dime. A few minute handling marks define the grade. (#4747)

Exceptional 1859 Seated Dime PR66 ★ Cameo



- 127 1859 PR66 ★ Cameo NGC. CAC.** Imposing cameo contrast exists between the frosty devices and the deeply reflective fields. The design elements are sharply struck, save for softness on Liberty's hair, and on the center of star 7. The surfaces are essentially untuned and free of mentionable blemishes. A most exquisite Liberty Seated dime. The coveted Star designation from NGC denotes exceptional eye appeal. From The Southwest Collection. (#84748)
- 128 1860 PR62 PCGS.** Bright proof surfaces display tints of light gold-brown and sharply struck motifs. Light hairlines define the grade. (#4753)
- 129 1866 PR62 NGC.** Blue-green, gold, and violet patina drapes the glassy surfaces of this sharply struck Seated dime proof. Light hairlines and a few points of contact keep this specimen from Select status. (#4759)
- 130 1870 PR64 NGC.** A medley of cobalt-blue, orange, lime-green, and lilac dominates the obverse, and clings to the reverse margins. An attentive strike sharpens the design elements. Light roller marks are visible on Liberty's face. Census: 48 in 64, 29 finer (1/08). (#4763)
- 131 1872 PR66 NGC.** A sharply struck Gem that reveals deep mauve and apple-green colors when it is rotated under a light. Just a few grains of wheat within the upper left portion of the wreath lack a complete strike. A few very wispy handling marks do not detract from the eye appeal. Only 950 pieces were struck. Census: 7 in 66, 3 finer (1/08). (#4765)
- 132 1874 Arrows PR63 NGC.** Hazy gold and pewter-gray patina drapes the luminous mirrors of this Select Arrows specimen. Well-defined with small, scattered hairlines and a few isolated contact marks in the fields. (#4770)
- 133 1874 Arrows PR63 PCGS.** Medium peach and ivory-gray enrich this penetratingly struck and flashy specimen. The combined proof mintage of the two-year Arrows, Legend Obverse type is only 1,500 pieces. Encased in an old green label holder. (#4770)
- 134 1875 PR64 ★ Cameo NGC.** Vivid cobalt-blue, lavender, and golden-brown toning concentrates at the borders of this lovely proof, somewhat more extensive and deeper on the obverse. Well struck, frosted motifs appear to glide over glassy fields. Some wispy obverse marks preclude a higher numerical grade, but still fantastic overall eye appeal! Census: 1 in 64 ★ Cameo, 1 finer (1/08). (#84772)
- 135 1877 PR64 Cameo NGC.** Deep blue-green patina drapes the obverse margins, while the center of that side and the reverse peripheries show elements of orange. Essentially untuned elsewhere with moderate contrast and excellent eye appeal. Census: 4 in 64 Cameo, 3 finer (1/08). (#84774)
- 136 1879 PR64 NGC.** This delightful proof has fully mirrored fields and excellent contrast, although deep blue, gold, and iridescent toning prevents a cameo designation. (#4776)

Fortin-101 PR67 Cameo 1880 Dime



- 137 1880 PR67 Cameo NGC. CAC. Fortin-101.** The business-strike 1880 Seated dime is a key coin in all grades, putting added pressure on the proofs made during the year. This piece offers marvelous, untuned silver-white surfaces with much contrast and generous eye appeal. Some of the deep folds of Liberty's gown are brilliant rather than frosty, from die overpolishing. The second loop of the 8 is broken at the bottom, a characteristic of this die pairing. On the reverse a small, triangular die chip is noted on the right upright of the M in DIME, and a tiny dark spot is noted on the left half of that letter. Nonetheless a lovely, rare, and interesting piece of this elusive issue. NGC has certified 12 PR67 Cameos, with a single piece finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#84777)

BARBER DIMES

- 138 1892 MS66 NGC.** Highly lustrous and fully defined with brilliant and frosty silver surfaces. Heavy clash marks on both sides lend additional collector appeal to this first year Barber dime. Census: 75 in 66, 23 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#4796)

Gorgeous 1892 Dime, MS67



- 139 1892 MS67 NGC.** Vibrant luster exudes from the snow-white surfaces of this gorgeous Superb Gem, and an attentive strike leaves no hints of weakness in the design elements. Both sides are devoid of mentionable contact marks, but each reveals light clash marks. A super Barber dime that will delight the new owner. Census: 23 in 67, 0 finer (1/08). (#4796)

- 140 1892-O MS65 NGC.** Light golden-brown toning covers the obverse, while the reverse features magenta, golden-brown, and lilac. The obverse has flashy luster, and that on the reverse is somewhat subdued by the depth of the toning. The design element are sharply struck, and there are no significant marks to report. Overall, a very attractive, appealing Barber dime. Census: 13 in 65, 10 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#4797)

- 141 1892-S MS64 PCGS.** A melange of cobalt-blue, mauve, and yellow-gold patina bathes the lustrous surfaces of this near-Gem that displays sharply struck design features. Minor obverse ticks limit the grade. Population: 20 in 64, 14 finer (1/08). (#4798)

- 142 1893 MS65 NGC.** A frosty and beautiful Gem with brilliant silver surfaces that are entirely untuned on both sides. It is sharply struck with complete design features. Census: 41 in 65, 18 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#4800)

Shimmering Premium Gem 1893-O Dime



- 143 1893-O MS66 NGC.** This brilliant and shimmering Premium Gem is nicely struck and nearly immaculate, with a few minuscule mint-made planchet flaws along the obverse border. The 1893-O is a scarcer issue in Mint State, courtesy of its lower mintage and its circulation prior to the popularity of collecting by mintmark. Opportunities to acquire examples above the MS65 grade level are few and far between. Census: 6 in 66, 2 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#4801)

- 144 1893-S MS62 NGC.** Splashes of medium intensity electric-blue, lavender, and golden-brown patina reside on both sides, and a well executed strike sharpens the design elements. Some minor marks are noted on Liberty. The mintmark is double punched. (#4802)

Bold Gem 1893-S Ten Cent



- 145 1893-S MS65 PCGS.** One of the more popular and difficult early issues in the Barber dime series, the 1893-S is still available for a price up to Gem condition, with finer pieces seldom seen. This piece offers just a touch of amber-gold patina on the obverse, with some light parallel streaks of silver-gray on the reverse. Precious few contact marks are seen, with good luster and a bold strike. Population: 18 in 65, 4 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#4802)

- 146 1894 MS65 NGC.** A lustrous and nearly immaculate Gem, only faintly toned in powder-blue and chestnut colors. The strike is penetrating, and the only detractor is a small mint-made planchet flaw beneath the E in DIME.

From The Southwest Collection. (#4803)

Rare MS66 1894-O Barber Dime



- 147 1894-O MS65 NGC.** The 1894-O Barber dime is scarce and desirable in this lofty grade, one of the real series rarities. According to David and John Feigenbaum's *Complete Guide to Certified Barber Coinage*, "The 1894-O is one of the most difficult dates to find in mint state," assigning it an R.6 rarity rating. This coin is boldly struck throughout, lacking only the slightest details on LIBERTY and the lower part of the reverse wreath. The sparkling surfaces are virtually untoned, with good luster and ample eye appeal.

The surfaces are a delight to behold, with nary a mentionable contact mark to be found, even with a strong glass. The paltry mintage of 720,000 pieces accounts for the rarity of this date in Gem. A foremost condition rarity that will please even the most demanding collector, and a prize to acquire. Census: 2 in 65, 1 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4804)

- 148 1895 MS65 NGC.** This gleaming Gem has partially reflective obverse fields and hints of peach patina against cream and silver-white surfaces. Boldly impressed and beautifully preserved, a lovely Gem. Census: 8 in 65, 3 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4806)

Pleasing 1895-S Gem Dime



- 149 1895-S MS65 NGC.** The 1895-S can be difficult to obtain in the better grades of Mint State. The MS65 specimen offered here displays frosty luster on essentially untoned surfaces, and a solid strike brings out crisp detail on the design features. A few trivial marks do not disturb in the least. Census: 4 in 65, 2 finer (1/08). (#4808)

- 150 1896 MS65 NGC. CAC.** Stone-white surfaces exhibit pleasing frosty luster and are nicely preserved. An attentive strike translates into crisp definition on the design features. Census: 17 in 65, 8 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4809)

Challenging and Bold 1896-S Dime, MS65



- 151 1896-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Just 575,056 pieces were originally minted of the 1896-S, one in a group of low mintage, conditionally challenging, branch mint dimes from the 1890s. Only a small number of Mint State pieces survive, but those that do have a tendency to be Choice or finer. This silvery Gem tinged with a hint of lilac does not disappoint, displaying a bold strike and full cartwheel luster. A few pinpoint marks appear under magnification between ONE and DIME on the reverse, but this piece nonetheless offers excellent eye appeal in a way that some other examples do not. A popular key issue for Barber dime collectors, and one of many underrated issues in this popular series.
From The Southwest Collection. (#4811)

- 152 1897 MS65 NGC.** A satiny and solidly struck Gem Barber dime that offers vibrant patina and excellent visual appeal. Sea-green, gold-orange, rose, and cerulean elements converge on each side, with a roughly concentric obverse pattern. Housed in a former generation holder. Census: 49 in 65, 24 finer (1/08). (#4812)

Brilliant Gem 1897-O Dime



- 153 1897-O MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The 1897-O is the last of the four O-mint early-series issues with mintages well under 1 million coins. Only a bit more than a dozen pieces are certified MS65 at both services, with another dozen or so finer. This example displays brilliant silver surfaces tinged with gold on the reverse, which is slightly rotated counterclockwise with respect to the obverse. A nice, distraction-free Gem of this popular date. Population: 6 in 65, 12 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4813)

Appealing 1897-S Ten Cent, MS65



- 154 1897-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The 1897-S Barber dime seems somewhat overshadowed by the popular and in-demand 1896-S, but despite its mintage of 1.3 million pieces, it is a difficult, elusive, and rare issue in Mint State, more so in Gem condition. This example is one of only seven so graded at PCGS, with six finer (1/08). The reverse shows considerable cameo contrast, with pretty pinkish-gold patina. The obverse shows less contrast and less color. An appealing example, despite the light roller marks on the obverse that appear only under a loupe.
From The Southwest Collection. (#4814)

- 155 1898 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Highly lustrous and well struck with clean surfaces. Violet and gold patina covers the obverse, while gold-orange appears over much of the reverse. A small spot is noted below the chin. Population: 23 in 66, 4 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4815)

Elusive Gem 1898-O Dime



- 156 1898-O MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Even though the 1898-O mintage is more than 2 million pieces—the 1894-O through 1897-O issues all saw emissions under 1 million—it nonetheless continues the string as an elusive and rare O-mint coin in the higher Mint State grades. This piece displays good eye appeal, with silver-gray surfaces tinged with a bit of steel-gray on both sides, and a relative lack of distractions. The strike is soft on the upper headband and the E of DIME. Seldom seen finer. Population: 6 in 65, 6 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4816)

Sharp and Rare Gem 1898-S Barber Dime



- 157 1898-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The 1898-S is another rare series issue in Mint State. This piece is fully detailed, with speckled crimson, amber, and blue highlights on the obverse; the reverse is a mottled russet and jade-green. A single contact mark below the M of DIME rules out an even finer designation. This boldly struck piece is highly elusive in Gem or better grade. Population: 8 in 65, 5 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4817)

Interesting and Beautiful 1899 Barber Dime, MS66



- 158 1899 MS66 NGC.** The satiny silver surfaces display a bold strike, with only the most minuscule evidence of contact. Interestingly, both sides show die cracks that directly oppose each other: on the obverse from the rim at 3 o'clock to Liberty's nose, on the reverse at 3 o'clock from the rim to the E in DIME. The odds of such an occurrence at random must be astronomical, but if that is not the case, the cause-effect mechanism is unknown: Perhaps a small object came between the dies when they struck together without a blank planchet intervening. A couple of other small die cracks, from the rim inward, have no opposite parallels. An interesting and beautifully lustrous piece.
From The Southwest Collection. (#4818)

Elusive 1899-O Dime, MS66 Prooflike



- 159 1899-O MS66 Prooflike NGC.** *The Complete Guide to Certified Barber Coinage* ranks this issue as R.5 in Mint State, continuing the string of O-mint rarities. This incredible piece is uncommon in two ways: Not only is it justifiably ranked Prooflike, it shows an uncommonly bold strike for an O-mint Barber dime, many of which show weakness. The hair and headband are all complete, and there is just a touch of softness on the lower left leaf. This silver-white piece also shows little evidence of handling. The only Prooflike piece of the issue at NGC, in any grade (1/08)
From The Southwest Collection. (#4819)

Satiny Gem 1899-S Dime



- 160 **1899-S MS65 NGC.** This silvery piece is satiny rather than brilliant, with a tinge of pinkish-gold patina. The strike is bold, and the luster and eye appeal are exemplary. While not an especially rare date, pieces finer, either numerically or aesthetically, are seldom seen. NGC has certified four coins in MS65, with four finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4820)

Elusive 1900-O Ten Cent, MS65



- 161 **1900-O MS65 PCGS.** At one time David Lawrence called the 1900-O "the most underrated coin in the set. In circulated grades above VG its scarcity rivals the 1895-O. In Mint State it is even tougher." More recently the rarity assessment has lowered a bit, but this remains an elusive issue. This satiny example has medium golden patina with glimpses of steel-blue color near the obverse margin. The strike is a bit soft on the upper right reverse border. A slender cud (as made) is noted on the obverse rim between 1 and 3 o'clock. Population: 11 in 65, 5 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4822)

- 162 **1900-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** White, satiny luster covers both sides of this Gem Barber dime. Population: 42 in 65, 7 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4823)

- 163 **1901 MS66 PCGS. Ex: Duckor.** An exquisite Premium Gem, exceeded by only one submission at PCGS, this brilliant beauty has frosty silver luster, faint traces of gold toning, and exceptional eye appeal. Population: 12 in 66, 1 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4824)

Bold Premium Gem 1901-O Dime



- 164 **1901-O MS66 PCGS.** The 1901-O is an underrated O-mint that usually comes softly struck and lackluster. This Premium Gem coin has above-average mint luster, and the strike is bolder than usual. A hint of soft gold patina is seen on this otherwise brilliant, high grade, problem-free example. Population: 8 in 66, 1 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4825)

- 165 **1902 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Splashes of rose-gold, peach, and reddish-orange visit the margins of this otherwise silver-gray Premium Gem. Both sides show satiny and pleasingly preserved surfaces. Population: 14 in 66, 1 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4827)

Brilliant 1902-O Dime, MS65



- 166 **1902-O MS65 NGC.** David and John Feigenbaum rank the 1902-O as R.5 in Mint State. This example is essentially brilliant, with frosty white luster. Every feature is quite sharp for an O-mint product. A few microscopic ticks appear on Liberty's cheek under a loupe, which detract not at all from the considerable appeal. Population: 5 in 65, 2 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4828)

Deeply Toned Gem 1902-S Dime



- 167 **1902-S MS65 NGC.** Deep toning in shades of pinkish-gold and aqua covers the surfaces on both sides. There are no evident signs of contact. Writing in 1999, David and John Feigenbaum called the 1902-S a "sleeping," and nearly 10 years later the NGC Gem population stands at only 12 pieces, with three finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4829)

- 168 **1903 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** An attractive coin for the grade with ample luster and a decent strike for this issue. The planchet shows slight roughness on the devices, but a strong glass is needed to discern this fact. Scarce this nice and difficult to find in higher grades. Population: 21 in 65, 9 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4830)

Eye-Appealing 1903-O Dime, MS65
Ex: Richmond Collection



- 169 1903-O MS65 NGC.** Ex: Richmond Collection. This piece is largely silver and brilliant, with a touch of gold patina and an area of russet below Liberty's chin. The strike is passable, with slight weakness just below the headband, and the overall eye appeal is high. Only tiny signs of contact appear on the cheek. A nice coin for the grade, and tied for the finest certified at NGC (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4831)

Amazing 1903-O Dime Rarity, MS65



- 170 1903-O MS65 PCGS.** The 1903-O dime has, by far, the highest mintage of all New Orleans dimes, but is very scarce as the Gem level of preservation is approached. This example is bright and presents as untoned, although there is a bit of light patina on the reverse. Well defined with no notable marks. Population: 11 in 65, 3 finer (1/08). (#4831)
- 171 1903-S MS65 NGC.** Boldly struck and minimally toned with powerful luster, an eye-catching Gem example of this lower-mintage S-mint dime issue. Subtle hints of sea-green appear at the reverse margins. Census: 2 in 65, 10 finer (1/08). (#4832)

Delightful 1903-S Dime, MS66
Ex: Eliasberg/Richmond



- 172 1903-S MS66 NGC.** Ex: Eliasberg/Richmond. If the pedigree does not tell it sufficiently loud, let us reaffirm both the elusive nature of this issue in so fine a grade, as well as the special appearance of this delightful example. Generous cartwheel luster radiates from each side of this silvery Premium Gem, with remarkably smooth and attractive surfaces. Only the most trivial evidence of contact is noted. NGC has certified eight pieces in MS66, with two finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4832)

- 173 1904 MS65 PCGS.** Ex: Law. An exquisite Gem with satiny silver brilliance and sharp design elements on both sides. Toning is entirely absent on this snow-white beauty. Population: 19 in 65, 8 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4833)
- 174 1905 MS65 PCGS.** Radiant luster emanates from the silver-white surfaces of this gorgeous Gem dime. An attentive strike impresses the design elements, and the few obverse marks are consistent with the grade. Population: 20 in 65, 4 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4835)

Sharp 1905-O Ten Cent, MS66, Ex: Duckor



- 175 1905-O MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Duckor Collection. A scarcer O-mint Barber dime that is usually seen softly struck and is quite difficult above the lower Mint State grades. This sharply struck specimen has luster that is more frosty than satiny. The obverse is lightly toned a subtle gray-rose; the reverse is somewhat deeper, with olive and golden hues. The surfaces are unaffected by any noticeable abrasions. An important condition rarity of this scarce Barber dime. Population: 21 in 66, 5 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4836)
- 176 1906 MS65 NGC.** A lustrous and razor-sharp Gem that offers wonderful preservation and subtle sea-green tints over otherwise silver-white surfaces. Despite the 1906's reputation as a common issue, MS65 and better pieces are elusive. Census: 43 in 65, 8 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4838)

Unimprovable MS67 1906 Barber Dime



- 177 1906 MS67 NGC.** Unquestionably original and immensely appealing, with a delicate layer of light yellow-gray patina. Both sides exhibit a crisp strike, and there are no mentionable flaws or other surface distractions. A perfect chance to own a Superb Gem type coin. Technically unimprovable at either service. Census: 4 in 67, 0 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4838)
- 178 1906-DMS65 NGC.** Wisps of gold patina visit the obverse border, and gunmetal-blue and antique-gold accent the reverse rim of this lustrous and exquisitely struck Gem. Nicely preserved, and unquestionably scarce in this lofty grade. Census: 17 in 65, 4 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4839)
- 179 1906-O MS66 NGC.** Lustrous, well struck, and lightly toned. A lovely Premium Gem. Census: 13 in 66, 7 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4840)

Satiny, Immaculate 1906-S Dime, MS67



- 180 1906-S MS67 PCGS.** A better late-series issue, the 1906-S has a certified population in MS67 of exactly four pieces at both services combined, with none finer. This piece shows satiny, lightly golden-tinged silver surfaces that are nearly immaculate, save for the most picayune evidence of contact. A boldly struck and phenomenal piece, among the nicest available! Population: 3 in 67, 0 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4841)

- 181 1907 MS65 NGC.** Faint almond-gold toning enriches this thoroughly lustrous and crisply struck Gem. The fields are well preserved, and the portrait has only faint grazes. Census: 31 in 65, 15 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4842)

- 182 1907-D MS65 PCGS.** In spite of a mintage in excess of 4 million examples, the 1907-D dime is very scarce in Mint State, rarer than many other earlier issues with larger mintages. This piece displays gorgeous silvery surfaces with just a touch of orange-gray patina, more prominent on the obverse. Few relevant marks appear under a loupe. A nice Gem! Population: 5 in 65, 6 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4843)

- 183 1907-O MS66 NGC.** Well struck with lovely tan and golden-gray toning, bright satiny luster, and clean surfaces. A marvelously attractive Premium Gem. Conditionally scarce in this grade. Population: 15 in 66, 1 finer (1/08).
Ex: John Michael Stuart Collection, Part Two (Heritage, 8/04), lot 5708.
From The Southwest Collection. (#4844)

- 184 1907-S MS65 NGC.** Essentially untuned with strong luster and crisp detail. A handful of tiny flaws appear on and near the portrait, but the overall effect is consistent with the Gem designation. Census: 6 in 65, 1 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4845)

Bold Superb Gem 1908 Dime



- 185 1908 MS67 NGC.** This glittering Superb Gem Barber dime offers brilliant, satiny fields throughout, with just a hint of semiproof likeness more prominent on the reverse. The strike is bold except for a hint of softness at the top of the wreath, and the surfaces are noticeably free from any post-strike impairments. Census: 4 in 67, 0 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4846)

- 186 1908-D MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Duckor Collection. Well struck and essentially pristine, with lovely mint-green and pastel rose coloration near the peripheries. A conditionally scarce item in this condition. Population: 6 in 66, 7 finer (6/07).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4847)

- 187 1908-O MS64 PCGS.** The design features are well impressed, and the satiny surfaces display milky gold and lilac patination. A splendidly smooth example of this conditionally rare New Orleans issue. Certified in a green label holder. Population: 22 in 64, 52 finer (12/07). (#4848)

- 188 1908-O MS65 PCGS.** This brilliant Gem has booming luster, and every kernel of grain in the cereal wreath is sharply defined. An exceptional New Orleans dime. The upper loop of the 8 in the date is recut. Population: 42 in 65, 10 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4848)

Frosty Gem 1908-S Dime



- 189 1908-S MS65 PCGS.** The radiant silver surfaces are frosty and pleasing, but there is a hint of strike softness on the headband. A couple of small slide marks on the cheek that appear only under a loupe preclude a finer grade. Certified in a green-label holder. Population: 19 in 65, 15 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4849)

- 190 1909 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Hints of caramel-gold patina emerge from the lustrous and carefully preserved surfaces. The strike is penetrating, and the eye appeal is unassailable. Population: 33 in 65, 11 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4850)

- 191 1909-D MS64 PCGS.** A sharply struck and fully lustrous example of this elusive issue, which has few Mint State survivors from a mintage of under a million coins. Both sides have light gold toning that intensifies near the borders. Population: 18 in 64, 19 finer (1/08). (#4851)

Very Scarce 1909-D Barber Dime, MS65



- 192 1909-D MS65 PCGS.** The 1909-D is the "forgotten issue," a mintage of less than 1 million coins from fairly late in the series ranked R.4 by the Feigenbaums in Mint State. This pretty Gem offers frosty silver centers with a touch of apricot patina at the rims on each side. The strike is bold, which is not always the case for the issue. A nice one! Population: 9 in 65, 10 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4851)

- 193 1909-O MS65 NGC.** Ex: Richmond Collection. This highly lustrous Gem has a nice strike and only a whisper of autumn-gold toning. Impressively smooth and conditionally rare. Census: 15 in 65, 7 finer (1/08).
Ex: Richmond Collection, Part III (David Lawrence, 3/05), lot 1343.
From The Southwest Collection. (#4852)
- 194 1909-S MS65 NGC.** The silver-white obverse and central reverse are essentially untoned. The lustrous margins and wreath show elements of dusky gold-orange and violet patina. Well-preserved and attractive. Census: 8 in 65, 3 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4853)
- 195 1910 MS65 NGC.** Silver-gray lustrous surfaces are laced with hints of light golden-tan, and exhibit sharply struck design elements. A couple of grade-consistent marks are visible on each side. Census: 53 in 65, 24 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4854)
- 196 1910-D MS65 NGC.** Boldly impressed and minimally toned with soft silver-white surfaces. Excellent quality and eye appeal for this early Denver issue. Census: 3 in 65, 4 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4855)
- 197 1910-S MS65 NGC.** Boldly struck for this San Francisco issue with silver-white surfaces that show a touch of satin. A small spot of haze appears to the right of Liberty's nose. Census: 7 in 65, 3 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4856)
- 198 1910-S MS65 PCGS.** A wonderful Gem with frosty luster and razor-sharp detail. Hints of golden-tan patina grace the margins, while the centers show little toning. Magnificent eye appeal. Population: 15 in 65, 10 finer (1/08). (#4856)
- 199 1911 MS66 NGC.** Well struck and impressively preserved, this Premium Gem displays lustrous silver surfaces with hints of gold near the peripheries. A conditionally scarce example at this lofty level of preservation. Census: 46 in 66, 15 finer (12/07). (#4857)

Conditionally Rare 1911 Dime, MS67



- 200 1911 MS67 NGC.** This beautiful high grade Barber dime features booming luster and attractive preservation. Wisps of gold deny full brilliance. The 1911 trades as a type coin and is available in middle Mint State grades, but is conditionally rare as a Superb Gem. Census: 14 in 67, 2 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4857)

Flashy 1911 Ten Cent, MS67



- 201 1911 MS67 NGC.** This Superb Gem generates considerable "flash," as both sides are awash in swirling luster. High magnification brings out whispers of barely discernible light tan color, and a well directed strike sharpens the motifs. Impeccably preserved surfaces further enhance the coin's eye appeal. (#4857)

Frosty Superb Gem 1911-D Dime



- 202 1911-D MS67 NGC.** The Denver Mint coins from the teens are among the best-produced Barber dimes in the entire series. This pristine, silver-white specimen appears essentially as struck and is particularly well frosted. Uncirculated 1911-D dimes can sometimes be found very choice, but this impressive piece is certainly a notch better. Census: 6 in 67, 0 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4858)

- 203 1911-S MS66 PCGS.** Delicate golden-brown patina in the centers cedes to sea-green color around the margins. Softly lustrous, well-defined, and undeniably appealing. PCGS has certified eight finer examples (1/08). (#4859)

Finest Certified 1911-S Dime, MS68



- 204 1911-S MS68 NGC.** While not particularly scarce in circulated grades, as one might expect from an issue of more than 3.5 million pieces, and not even too difficult to obtain in condition up to and including MS65, this 1911-S Barber dime is in a whole different stratosphere grade-wise. The coin is almost fully brilliant and displays pinpoint sharpness over semi-reflective surfaces. Two small toning flecks make it easy to identify, one below the first T in STATES and the other immediately to the left of lower loop of the (S) mintmark. It stands alone as the only MS68 certified by either service and a coin which any collector would be proud to own and display. Census: 1 in 68, 0 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4859)

Brilliant Superb Gem 1912 Ten Cent



- 205 1912 MS67 NGC.** This sparkling, silvery Superb Gem approaches technical perfection, with only minuscule contact evidence. Brilliant luster radiates from each side, with no discernible color. A tiny obverse die crack from the bust truncation to the rim is noted. Unimprovable at either service (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4860)
- 206 1912-D MS65 NGC.** Light golden toning enriches this lustrous and sharply struck Gem. Unimportant grazes are only visible beneath a loupe. Rare as a Gem despite a plentiful production. Census: 25 in 65, 3 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4861)

**Unimprovable 1912-S Dime, MS67 Prooflike
The Only Certified Prooflike Example**



- 207 1912-S MS67 Prooflike NGC.** Although numerous 1912-S Barber dimes exist in the lower Mint State echelons—that is, lower than the present piece—in MS67 this is the single finest so certified at NGC, with another MS67 piece at PCGS tied for the numeric honors. It is also the only Mint State 1912-S in any grade certified as Prooflike at NGC (or at PCGS, which does not certify Prooflike Barber dimes).
This silver-white Superb Gem lacks any discernible coloration, save for a few dark microflecks that appear under a loupe, but the devices are thickly frosted—the reverse more so than the obverse—and the fields are brilliantly mirrored, as expected. Both sides are remarkably distraction-free. Another unimprovable coin, both technically and aesthetically!
From The Southwest Collection. (#4862)
- 208 1913 MS65 PCGS.** Delicate autumn-gold toning adorns this highly lustrous and precisely Gem. Marks are moderate, and the eye appeal is attractive.
From The Southwest Collection. (#4863)

Significant 1913-S Dime, MS67



- 209 1913-S MS67 NGC.** Despite a low mintage of 510,000 pieces, the 1913-S Barber dime was saved in considerable numbers, so that Mint State examples are available, for a price. However, nice specimens also enjoy ceaseless demand, so that they trade at well over what the standard price guides would dictate.

This piece displays superlative gold-tinged silver surfaces, with a bold strike. Liberty's cheek is exceptionally clean, and elsewhere there are only the most trivial signs of contact. Brilliant luster appears on both sides, and the reverse offers considerable contrast, with thick mint frost on the devices. The only piece certified MS67 at NGC, this piece is tied with four others at PCGS (1/08). Like so many other coins in this wonderful collection, this coin represents a significant opportunity for the advanced Barber dime specialist.
From The Southwest Collection. (#4864)

- 210 1914 MS65 NGC.** An intricately struck, flashy, and brilliant Gem with minimal grazes and good eye appeal. A lovely addition to a high grade silver type set.
From The Southwest Collection. (#4865)

Silvery Superb Gem 1914-D Dime



- 211 1914-D MS67 NGC.** The 1914-D is among the nicest and most available Barber dimes in Mint State, although few approach the technical near-perfection of the present piece. This silvery, lustrous Superb Gem displays frosty surfaces throughout, and as expected, there are no remotely relevant marks. Census: 4 in 67, 0 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4866)

- 212 1914-S MS64 NGC.** The well struck, slightly satiny obverse offers a subdued appearance beneath silver-gray patina that shows dots of violet-slate. By contrast, the largely brilliant obverse offers vibrant luster. Census: 41 in 64, 27 finer (1/08). (#4867)

Underrated 1914-S Dime, MS66



- 213 1914-S MS66 PCGS.** The 1914-S is a scarcer, underrated date in the Barber dime series. NGC and PCGS have graded a combined 19 coins this high, with two finer (1/08). This coin is stark white and highly lustrous, with a bold strike and no signs of weakness. Only trivial evidence of contact appears under a glass, a tiny tick at the back of Liberty's neck. Population: 11 in 66, 1 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4867)

- 214 1915 MS65 NGC.** Powder-blue and sun-gold endow this lustrous and assertively struck Gem. Both sides exhibit minimal contact. Scarcer than its 1914 predecessor. Census: 33 in 65, 7 finer (1/08).
Ex: FUN Signature (1/04), lot 5691.
From The Southwest Collection. (#4868)

- 215 1915-S MS65 NGC.** This faintly toned Gem is satiny and beautifully preserved. Only the upper cereal grains lack an exacting strike. 1915-dated dimes have among the most curious date logotypes of any 20th century delivery. The 9 and 5 are closed, the 9 is taller than either 1, and the appearance is crude, as if the logotype was formed by hand instead of with punches. Census: 13 in 65, 10 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4869)

- 216 1916-S MS65 NGC.** Streaks of sky-blue, apple-green, and autumn-gold grace this meticulously struck and lustrous Gem. Minor contact near the nose is of little import. Census: 27 in 65, 9 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#4871)

PROOF BARBER DIMES

- 217 **1892 PR66 NGC.** Hints of faint gold toning accent the delightful cameo appearance of this Premium Gem proof. Census: 50 in 66, 18 finer (1/08).
From *The Southwest Collection*. (#4875)

Remarkable 1893 Barber Dime PR68 ★ Cameo



- 218 **1893 PR68 ★ Cameo NGC.** All of the design elements are crisply struck. The portrait displays exceptional mint frost, and the wreath is also icy. These major devices provide obvious contrast with the darkly mirrored fields. Lovely light rose-tan toning adorns the borders. NGC has certified just two proof 1893 dimes as PR68 ★ Cameo, and that service has only assigned one piece an even higher numerical grade: as PR69, but without a Cameo or Star designation.
From *The Southwest Collection*. (#84877)

- 219 **1896 PR66 NGC.** Crisply struck, frosty design elements appear to be suspended over the glassy fields of this marvelous Premium Gem proof. Nearly untoned surfaces reveal just a few trivial marks under high magnification that likely prevent an even finer grade. Census: 46 in 66, 12 finer (1/08).
From *The Southwest Collection*. (#4880)

Pristine PR67 1897 Barber Dime



- 220 **1897 PR67 NGC.** A ring of orange-gold on the obverse melds into brilliant centers; the reverse displays deeper mint-green and lilac coloration, unusual but lovely and original. Despite the moderate-intensity color, considerable cameo effect is present. A memorable and pristine Superb Gem proof example from the mintage of 731 pieces. Census: 17 in 67, 4 finer (1/08).
From *The Southwest Collection*. (#4881)

- 221 **1900 PR64 Cameo PCGS.** Despite minimal frost, both sides of this specimen show contrast between the intense mirrors and the exquisitely struck devices. A few faint hairlines in the fields preclude Gem status. Population: 12 in 64 Cameo, 25 finer (1/08). (#84884)
- 222 **1906 PR64 NGC.** Both sides are blanketed by a deep layer of original toning, in shades of purple-rose, cobalt-blue, and charcoal. The design elements are crisply struck and there are no signs of contact on either side. (#4890)

Splendid 1906 Barber Dime, PR67



- 223 **1906 PR67 PCGS. CAC.** Two-toned, with the obverse offering pinkish-gold and ice-blue, the reverse sporting mint-green and cherry-yellow. Despite the moderate-intensity color, much luster radiates from underneath, and there is considerable field-device contrast present. A splendid piece, and nearly unimprovable at either service. Population: 8 in 67, 1 finer (1/08).
From *The Southwest Collection*. (#4890)

MERCURY DIMES

- 224 **1916 MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Beautiful waves of dappled, multicolored patina adorn both sides of this crisply struck Superb Gem, with a region of brilliance remaining on the upper right quadrant of the reverse. Expertly preserved and delightful. PCGS has certified eight finer Full Bands coins (12/07).
From *The Scheppman Collection*, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4905)
- 225 **1916-D AG3 ANACS.** Though both sides exhibit heavy wear, the all-important date and mintmark remain bold on this AG3 representative. Silver-gray surfaces show occasional small streaks of slightly deeper toning and a few tiny marks on Liberty's neck. (#4906)
- 226 **1916-D—Scratched—ANACS. AG3 Details.** The date, mintmark, and LIBERTY are bold. The tops of UNITED STATES OF AMERICA are worn into the rim, and a couple of thin marks are present east of the obverse motto. The reverse has minor dings at 5 and 11 o'clock. A collectible example of this coveted series key. (#4906)

227 1916-D AG3 ANACS. This heavily worn example, silver-gray overall with slate elements in the shadows of the devices, has an obverse with approximately Good details, though the reverse peripheral lettering is almost completely worn away. Wispy marks appear on Liberty's cheek, and a long, thin horizontal abrasion extends from the center of the head to just below the T in LIBERTY. (#4906)

228 1916-D—Tooled—ANACS. Good 4 Details. A heavily circulated, suspiciously luminous silver-blue and green-gold example that shows minimal central detail. Some metal smoothing is noted at the neck and in the nearby fields. (#4906)

Very Fine 1916-D Dime



229 1916-D VF20 PCGS. Most examples of this key date dime are in AG to VG grades. Problem-free pieces with unbroken lines in the fasces are rare. Subtle orange and ice-blue toning. A small but interesting strike-through reaches the fasces along its lower right border. In a green label holder. (#4906)

230 1916-D—Damaged—ANACS. XF40 Details. The date and mintmark are bold on this dove-gray key date dime, but a series of moderate to heavy abrasions forms a circular pattern on the reverse, and a couple of light oval-shaped pinscratches enclose the portrait. (#4906)

Fantastic Key 1916-D Dime, MS62 Full Bands



231 1916-D MS62 Full Bands NGC. The 1916-D dime is a "coin board classic," one of the early 20th century issues that reaped tremendous publicity from the mass-produced cardboard coin folders widely distributed in the 1930s and later. Even in those early days, the 1916-D was the most popular and costliest Mercury dime by far; Lange's *Complete Guide to Mercury Dimes* quotes a January 1940 advertisement placed in *The Numismatist* that offered Uncirculated 1916-D pieces for \$9.50, compared to just \$0.85 for the 1916 and \$0.60 for the 1916-S.

Though prices have escalated since that distant day, collectors seek examples of this coveted issue no less fervently. This gold-accented piece, silver-white otherwise with lustrous and mildly textured fields, shows strong central detail that included full separation on the bands. Wispy abrasions on the portrait preclude a finer designation, yet the eye appeal remains strong. (#4907)

Notable Full Bands Gem 1916-D Dime



- 232 **1916-D MS65 Full Bands NGC.** This amazing Gem is frosty and sharply struck with elegant luster and light, lovely aquamarine and silver-tan shadings. The bands on the fasces show full separation, and the overall visual appeal is excellent. Though two tiny marks appear to the right of the B in LIBERTY on the obverse, these minor flaws are entirely consistent with the Gem designation. Immensely appealing and a highly desirable representative of this famous key issue.

The 1916-D dime, while long a target of counterfeiters, alterers, and other numismatic ne'er-do-wells, has benefited from third-party certification, and the gains in price seen in recent decades are due, at least in part, to greater market confidence as a result of encapsulation. Paul Gilkes, in an August 15, 2005 article in *Coin World*, wrote that "... forgeries of the 1916-D Winged Liberty Head dime are plentiful." Even today, knowledge of coin diagnostics is far from obsolete, and careful observation of confirmed genuine examples reveals a number of interesting and useful traits.

There are four confirmed reverse dies for the 1916-D dime, and each of these has been studied extensively; references such as Lange's *Complete Guide to Mercury Dimes* often discuss the dies at length. On all four dies, the mintmark shows the exact same shape, with a triangular void in the center and parallel, crisp serifs at the left. This representative corresponds to Die Pair 4, which has a comparatively low, tilted mintmark close to the lowest leaf on the reverse. Census: 23 in 65 Full Bands, 7 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#4907)

- 233 1916-S MS66 Full Bands PCGS.** The uncommonly fine luster of this first-year San Francisco dime approaches flashiness on the gold-tinged reverse. Excellent visual appeal for a Premium Gem and solid definition on the devices. PCGS has certified 13 finer Full Bands coins (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4909)

Elegant 1917 Dime, MS67 Full Bands



- 234 1917 MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** By most standards, the 1917 dime is a common issue, yet examples in Superb Gem with Full Bands are rarities. This sharply struck example is tied for finest certified by PCGS (12/07). The frosty fields are essentially untuned save for whispers of rose-cream at the left margins, and the overall visual appeal is impressive. Prophetically, when Heritage last offered this piece, the cataloger wrote of this coin: "Without a doubt, it will soon claim its place in one of the best Registry Sets."
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4911)

- 235 1917-D MS64 Full Bands PCGS.** Fully brilliant surfaces, save for a tiny splash of obverse iridescence. This sharply struck near-Gem is an excellent example for the grade, and seldom found any finer. Population: 87 in 64 Full Bands, 37 finer (12/07). (#4913)

Fantastic 1917-D Dime, MS65 Full Bands



- 236 1917-D MS65 Full Bands PCGS.** A boldly impressed and shining Denver exemplar that offers pleasing rose-gold patina over the margins on each side. The centers range from silver-white to luminous silver-gray. Attractively preserved with the overall appearance of an even finer coin, though a handful of tiny marks combine to preclude a finer designation. Still, an impressive piece. Population: 31 in 65 Full Bands, 6 finer (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4913)

- 237 1917-S MS66 Full Bands PCGS.** Delicate golden accents visit the otherwise untuned surfaces of this boldly impressed Premium Gem. A beautiful survivor from this early San Francisco Mercury dime issue.
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4915)

Magnificent 1918 Dime, MS67 Full Bands



- 238 1918 MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Ex: Larry Shapiro. Although common in lower grades and one of the most frequently encountered early dates in low-grade accumulations of Mercury dimes, this P-mint issue is elusive in the higher Mint State grades. The present coin exhibits mottled copper-russet toning, a bit deeper on the reverse, through which brilliant luster bursts forth. Fully struck, even on the often-weak lower diagonal, although examination with a glass reveals a small tick there. Otherwise, this piece is essentially mark-free and an absolute delight. Population: 4 in 67 Full Bands, 0 finer (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4917)

Impressive 1918-D Dime, MS65 Full Bands



239 1918-D MS65 Full Bands PCGS. Ex: William Dominick Collection. This issue's ample mintage of over 22 million pieces, combined with the strains of wartime production, makes the 1918-D dime one of the most poorly produced Mercury issues. In his *The Complete Guide to Mercury Dimes*, Lange gives a grim assessment that "... this date offers relatively few coins which will satisfy collectors."

At the MS65 Full Bands grade level, the 1918-D is the premier rarity among D-mint issues in this long-lived and widely collected series. This impressive and obviously important Gem is not only fully impressed over the all-important crossbands, but the peripheral devices are sharply detailed throughout. Both sides exhibit a warm, matte-like texture that is veiled in original pastel-gold patina. A smattering of olive-tan color is seen at the lower obverse border, and the surfaces are pleasingly preserved, even by the standards of the Gem designation. Population: 17 in 65 Full Bands, 2 finer (12/07). From *The Scheppman Collection*, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4919)

Gorgeous 1918-S Dime, MS66 Full Bands



240 1918-S MS66 Full Bands PCGS. Like its Denver counterpart, the 1918-S Mercury dime is notoriously elusive with the Full Bands designation, and examples in better Mint State grades are particularly challenging. The overall poor production standards for the issue means that eye appeal is an important factor, unlike many later issues that are known to "come nice."

By contrast, the immensely lustrous and eminently appealing Premium Gem offered here gives no cause for concern. The strike is bold, and aside from a touch of cream patina at the margins, the surfaces are essentially untuned and smooth. Supremely difficult to acquire in a better state; PCGS has graded a mere two finer Full Bands representatives (12/07).

From *The Scheppman Collection*, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4921)

241 1919 MS65 Full Bands PCGS. A satiny and elegant Gem exemplar that offers delightful silver-blue patina over each side. Decisively struck with full separation on the devices and only a few minuscule flaws that are consistent with the grade assigned.

From *The Scheppman Collection*, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4923)

Noteworthy Choice Full Bands 1919-D Dime



- 242 1919-D MS64 Full Bands PCGS.** A boldly impressed and strongly lustrous survivor from an issue of slightly under 10 million pieces. The overall visual appeal is excellent, and only a few peripheral hints of gold and silver-gray keep this piece from full brilliance. Elegant eye appeal despite a handful of wispy flaws that preclude Gem status. Population: 67 in 64 Full Bands, 18 finer (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4925)

Lovely 1919-S Dime, MS64 Full Bands



- 243 1919-S MS64 Full Bands PCGS.** Lange (2005) opines that many higher quality 1919-S Dimes in today's market have been cleaned or dipped. By contrast, both sides of the present piece are undeniably original with lavender-gray toning that gives way to mottled russet shadings around the peripheries. The latter areas are uncommonly well struck for the issue, including a pronounced split on the bands. Excellent eye appeal for the near-Gem designation. Population: 34 in 64 Full Bands, 23 finer (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4927)

- 244 1920 MS66 Full Bands PCGS.** Ex: Larry Shapiro. Toned with iridescent peripheral hues that lighten at the centers to dusky gold. Excellent quality and surfaces combine with boldly defined devices for spectacular visual appeal.
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4929)

Pleasing 1920-D Ten Cent, MS65 Full Bands



- 245 1920-D MS65 Full Bands PCGS.** Ex: Bassano Collection. A magnificent representative of this elusive Denver dime issue, boldly defined with splashes of peach and silver-blue patina over each side. Gems prove challenging in any form, and the Full Bands status of the piece offered here makes it particularly noteworthy. Population: 42 in 65 Full Bands, 18 finer (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4931)

- 246 1920-S MS64 Full Bands PCGS.** A scarce Mercury dime in spite of a rather substantial mintage of 13.8 million pieces. This piece is particularly sharp with only the slightest fadeaway on the 0 in the date and ES in STATES. The subdued, satiny surfaces show an intermixture of blue-green and rose toning over each side. (#4933)

- 247 1920-S MS64 Full Bands PCGS.** Delicate gold and cream patina drapes the strongly lustrous surfaces of this crisply struck near-Gem. Beneath the toning lies a pleasingly preserved and lovely survivor from this challenging San Francisco issue.
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4933)

- 248 1920-S MS64 Full Bands PCGS.** Lustrous and unabraded with delicate chestnut toning. The centers are well struck, while the borders show slight fadeaway. This early issue is scarce in Mint State, and is desirable with Full Bands in such quality.
Ex: Larry Shapiro Collection of Mercury Dimes (Heritage, 1/06), lot 2023. (#4933)

Key-Date 1921 Mercury Dime, MS63 Full Bands



- 249 1921 MS63 Full Bands PCGS.** This remarkable piece remains in an older green-label PCGS holder. The lightly toned surfaces exhibit full cartwheel luster, with pale gold on both sides. It is sharply struck, as the Full Bands designation indicates. It is also rather unusual for the heavy clash marks that can be seen in the fields on both sides. (#4935)

Enticing Gem Full Bands 1921 Dime



- 250 1921 MS65 Full Bands PCGS.** The semi-key status of the 1921 dime is well-established, and when one seeks Mint State pieces with Full Bands, the challenge only grows. This outstanding, slightly satiny survivor obliges with delicate silver and sky-blue tints that show faint pink-tan accents at the margins. Population: 56 in 65 Full Bands, 37 finer (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4935)

Gleaming 1921-D Dime, MS65 Full Bands



- 251 1921-D MS65 Full Bands PCGS.** A beautiful representative of this noted dime issue, decisively struck with elegant eye appeal. Subtle canary tints visit the otherwise pearl-gray fields, and the overall preservation is remarkable. Outstanding eye appeal for the grade assigned, and an excellent candidate for the discerning collector. Population: 63 in 65 Full Bands, 16 finer (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4937)

- 252 1923 MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** This gorgeous and essentially untuned Superb Gem offers bold definition and remarkable luster. Carefully preserved and delightful. PCGS has graded only two finer Full Bands pieces (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4939)

Colorful 1923-S Dime, MS65 Full Bands



- 253 1923-S MS65 Full Bands PCGS.** PCGS has graded only five finer Full Bands representatives (12/07). The soothing, attractive golden-tan and violet shadings that grace much of the obverse appear only at the margins on the reverse. Both sides show powerful luster, and the strike is crisp. Remarkable eye appeal on every count for this Roaring Twenties S-mint survivor.
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4941)

Notable Full Bands Superb Gem 1924 Dime



- 254 1924 MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** The luster on this delightful piece is bright and softly frosted. Each side shows just a touch of light golden, sky-blue, and lilac toning. Despite its reputation as an available issue, this is actually one of the more difficult P-mints from the series at the Superb level, as demonstrated by a lack of finer representatives in the PCGS Population Report (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4943)

- 255 1924-D MS66 Full Bands PCGS.** Delicate gold and pink accents visit the slightly satiny surfaces of this shining Premium Gem. With its powerful struck and excellent preservation, this D-mint dime is a winner. Population: 34 in 66 Full Bands, 9 finer (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4945)

Shining 1924-S Dime, MS64 Full Bands



- 256 1924-S MS64 Full Bands PCGS.** Subtle golden tints visit the otherwise silver-white surfaces of this charming near-Gem. The strike is surprisingly bold for this 1920s S-mint issue, and the overall visual appeal is powerful despite a handful of wispy, isolated flaws. PCGS has certified a mere 16 finer representatives (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4947)

Attractive 1925 Dime, MS66 Full Bands



- 257 1925 MS66 Full Bands PCGS.** Ex: William Dominick Collection. Satiny with delicate silver-blue tints that visit otherwise untuned surfaces. The overall detail is crisp, and the bands on the reverse show full separation. While this Philadelphia issue is considered common across most grades, the collector who has sought a Full Bands representative knows well how elusive pleasing examples can be. Population: 26 in 66 Full Bands, 3 finer (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4949)

Desirable Full Bands Gem 1925-D Dime



- 258 1925-D MS65 Full Bands PCGS.** Though whispers of silver-gray toning are present at the obverse margins, this sharply struck and shining Gem appears brilliant at first glance. Beautifully preserved for the grade assigned with amazing eye appeal for this notoriously ill-struck Denver issue. PCGS has graded 28 finer Full Bands coins (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4951)

Pleasing 1925-S Dime, MS65 Full Bands



- 259 1925-S MS65 Full Bands PCGS.** Hints of silver-blue and gold visit the margins, while the shining fields are otherwise untuned. A sharply struck and enticing beauty from an issue of just 5.85 million pieces, this survivor offers excellent overall eye appeal for this poorly produced San Francisco issue. PCGS has graded 20 finer pieces (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4953)

- 260 1926 MS66 Full Bands PCGS.** Ex: Jay Eisenberg. Light golden toning on the obverse with a white reverse and fully developed features. A tiny dot of deeper patina appears below IN GOD WE TRUST. Powerful luster and strong eye appeal.
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4955)

Attractive 1926-D Dime, Gem Full Bands



- 261 1926-D MS65 Full Bands PCGS.** The obverse of this strongly lustrous Gem example is essentially untuned, while the reverse shows a touch of canary-yellow against the otherwise silver-white surfaces. This sharply struck branch mint beauty approaches the acme of preservation for its issue. PCGS has graded 19 finer Full Bands coins (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4957)

Quality 1926-S Dime, MS65 Full Bands



- 262 1926-S MS65 Full Bands PCGS.** Subtle silver-blue and tan accents visit the shining centers, while the margins show deeper rose-khaki and violet shadings. Powerful luster, crisp definition, and pleasing preservation are the prime assets of this notable Gem, an uncommonly appealing survivor from its San Francisco issue. Population: 20 in 65 Full Bands, 16 finer (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4959)

Delightful 1927 Dime, MS67 Full Bands



- 263 1927 MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** This amazing Superb Gem example offers powerful luster with a touch of satin on the gold-inflected obverse. The reverse is minimally toned in comparison. Immensely appealing and virtually immaculate, a remarkable representative of this surprisingly elusive Philadelphia issue. Neither NGC nor PCGS has graded a finer Full Bands coin (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4961)

Wonderful 1927-D Dime, MS65 Full Bands



- 264 1927-D MS65 Full Bands PCGS.** The 1927-D is not considered as challenging as certain later issues of the Roaring Twenties, but insistence on Full Bands status levels the playing field for this underrated issue. This satiny piece, silver-blue with subtle tan accents in the reverse fields, offers bold definition and remarkable eye appeal. Population: 24 in 65 Full Bands, 9 finer (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4963)

Outstanding 1927-S Dime, MS66 Full Bands



- 265 1927-S MS66 Full Bands PCGS.** This outstanding Premium Gem is tied for the finest Full Bands survivor certified by PCGS (12/07). The shining surfaces host devices that are solidly impressed at both the centers and the peripheries. The margins show elements of tan, bronze, and violet patina, while the remainder of each side is essentially brilliant. Powerful visual appeal for this San Francisco issue.

Paradoxically, while Lange compares the 1927-S favorably to earlier S-mint dimes, he notes that the 1927-S pieces are far more elusive with Full Bands, and combined with a low general mintage and a tiny pool of Mint State pieces, the Full Bands coins for the year are particularly challenging. An attractive and carefully preserved representative such as the present exemplar should draw the attention of dedicated connoisseurs.

From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4965)

- 266 1928 MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Sharply struck with vibrant luster and magnificent preservation. Violet, blue, and tan shadings frame the brilliant centers on this Philadelphia piece. Population: 24 in 67 Full Bands, 0 finer (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4967)

Lovely Gem Full Bands 1928-D Dime



- 267 1928-D MS65 Full Bands PCGS.** Powerful luster with just a hint of satin on the portrait. This shining piece is primarily silver-white, though subtle elements of pearl-gray and rose-tan are present in the fields. Remarkable visual appeal for this late 1920s Denver issue and excellent preservation as well. PCGS has graded 18 finer Full Bands coins (12/07).

From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4969)

Beguiling 1928-S Dime, MS66 Full Bands



- 268 1928-S MS66 Full Bands PCGS.** Ex: Joshua II. Between its mintage of 7.4 million pieces and a low survival rate, the total pool of Mint State representatives is small, and only a fraction of those coins show the level of definition needed for Full Bands status. This colorful and shining Premium Gem is one of the elect, with elegant golden-tan and silver-blue patina that drapes each side. Population: 28 in 66 Full Bands, 7 finer (12/07).

From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4971)

- 269 1929 MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** This gorgeous Superb Gem is tied for the finest Full Bands piece certified by PCGS (12/07). Light lavender and gold toning graces the strongly lustrous fields and sharply struck devices.

From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4973)

Needle-Sharp 1929-D Dime, MS67 Full Bands



- 270 1929-D MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Between the bold line separating the fascies, the powerful luster, and the impressive preservation, this 1929-D dime seems to have everything in its favor. Whispers of gold and peach patina that grace the fields add a delightful finishing touch to a particularly impressive piece. PCGS has graded just one finer Full Bands coin (12/07).

From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4975)

Gorgeous 1929-S Dime, MS67 Full Bands



- 271 1929-S MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Sharply struck with vibrant luster and delightful visual appeal. This Superb Gem offers impressive luster, powerful with just a hint of frost on the virtually immaculate devices. Silver-blue and canary shadings near the margins make a substantial contribution as well. Neither NGC nor PCGS has certified a finer Full Bands coin (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4977)

- 272 1930 MS66 Full Bands PCGS.** Excellent definition for this early Depression-era issue with light golden toning that drapes each side. Vibrant luster and pleasing preservation complete the tableau. PCGS has graded 11 finer Full Bands coins (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4979)

- 273 1930 MS66 Full Bands PCGS.** A crisply struck and essentially brilliant Premium Gem survivor that offers remarkable eye appeal for this early Depression-era issue. PCGS has graded only 11 finer Full Bands coins (12/07). (#4979)

Magnificent Superb Gem 1930-S Dime With Full Bands



- 274 1930-S MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** A blush of rose graces the central devices, while sky-blue patina drapes the fields of this strongly lustrous and eminently appealing Superb Gem. Delightfully preserved and decisively struck with bands on the fascias that are not only split but fully rounded as well. Tied for the finest Full Bands example certified by either NGC or PCGS (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4981)

Amazing 1931 Dime, MS67 Full Bands



- 275 1931 MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Powerfully struck with a subtle melange of sky-blue, lavender, and golden-tan toning that drapes strongly lustrous fields and exquisitely detailed devices. Magnificently preserved with overwhelming eye appeal. NGC has graded no Full Bands Superb Gems, while the PCGS *Population Report* shows just 10 such pieces, with none finer (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4983)

- 276 1931-D MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Ex: Stokely Collection. Pastel steel-blue and apricot hues endow this lustrous and sharply struck Superb Gem. Close scrutiny reinforces first impressions of magnificent preservation. Population: 39 in 67, 0 finer (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4985)

- 277 1931-D MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** A lightly toned Superb Gem with delicate blue and golden pastel overtones. The low mintage 1931-D is the most obtainable of the three 1931 issues in MS65 or better condition, but it appears only infrequently in this pristine state. Tied for the finest Full Bands piece certified by either NGC or PCGS (1/08). (#4985)

Frosted MS65 Full Bands 1931-S Dime



- 278 1931-S MS65 Full Bands NGC.** The 1931-S had a mintage of only 1.8 million pieces and it was the last S-mint dime before the 1935 issue. This is a remarkably lustrous coin that is mostly brilliant with a dash of coffee-colored toning on the right side of the reverse. Arm's length inspection shows no obvious or distracting marks.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#4987)

Delightful Gem Full Bands 1931-S Dime



- 279 1931-S MS65 Full Bands PCGS.** A gleaming and minimally toned silver-white survivor from this pivotal San Francisco issue, sharply struck with excellent visual appeal. The obverse presents beautifully, and though a small abrasion is present in the right reverse field, its presence is consistent with the grade assigned. Population: 50 in 65 Full Bands, 42 finer (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4987)

Notable 1934 Dime, MS68 Full Bands



- 280 1934 MS68 Full Bands PCGS.** Despite a mintage of slightly over 24 million pieces, few survivors show this coin's combination of bold definition and spectacular preservation. The shining obverse is essentially brilliant, though the reverse shows whispers of tan at the periphery. Neither NGC nor PCGS has graded a finer Full Bands example (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4989)

Captivating 1934-D Dime, MS67 Full Bands



- 281 1934-D MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Ex: Dan Miller. A magnificent Superb Gem survivor from this early Mercury short-set issue, solidly struck with vibrant luster and elegant peach and sapphire shadings at the margins. The minimally toned centers offer a delightful gleam. Tied for the finest Full Bands example certified by PCGS (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4991)
- 282 1935 MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Powerful striking details and shining luster are the prime attributes of this carefully preserved Superb Gem. Delicate gold and pink accents rest over the vibrant fields. PCGS has graded five finer Full Bands coins (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4993)

Incredible 1935-D Dime, MS67 Full Bands



- 283 1935-D MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Several factors combine for spectacular visual appeal on this outstanding Depression-era D-mint dime. Its bold strike is an obvious plus, as the fully split and rounded bands on the fasces can attest. A hint of frostiness visits the devices, while the fields offer powerful luster. Splashes of silver-blue and tan toning grace each side. Tied for the finest Full Bands example certified by either NGC or PCGS (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4995)

- 284 1935-S MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Ex: Dan Miller. This mesmerizing S-mint dime is tied for the finest Full Bands representative certified by either NGC or PCGS (12/07). Light rose-gold and tan toning drapes the shining fields and the boldly impressed, beautifully preserved devices.
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4997)
- 285 1936 MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Golden tints at the margins cede to silver-blue centers on this sharply struck and eminently appealing Superb Gem. Beautifully preserved and seemingly unimprovable.
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#4999)

Breathtaking 1936-D Dime, MS68 Full Bands



- 286 1936-D MS68 Full Bands PCGS.** In grades up to and including MS67, the 1936-D dime is not considered a rare coin as many were saved in original rolls. However, as an MS68, the story changes. This piece is tied for the finest Full Bands 1936-D dime graded at either service (12/07). Thick, satiny luster is present under a light coating of original silver-blue and rose on each side. A splash of golden-red appears near the tip of the bust, and similar toning is present at the upper reverse margin. Powerfully struck and magnificent. Population: 8 in 68 Full Bands, 0 finer (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5001)
- 287 1936-S MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Minimally toned with intense, satiny luster and surfaces that rest on the threshold of perfection. This S-mint issue is plentiful in Mint State, though Full Bands examples in high levels of preservation prove elusive. PCGS has graded just two finer Full Bands coins (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5003)

288 1937 MS68 Full Bands PCGS. A spectacular survivor, tied for numerically finest Full Bands survivor at NGC and PCGS (12/07). Delicate rose, cream, and silver-white tints enliven the magnificently preserved and slightly satiny surfaces of this sharply struck example.
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5005)

289 1937 MS68 Full Bands PCGS. Few pieces can rival the technical near-perfection of this boldly struck piece. Essentially untuned with a few tiny luster breaks on the lower obverse. Population: 33 in 68 Full Bands, 0 finer (1/08). (#5005)

Pleasing 1937-D Dime, MS68 Full Bands



290 1937-D MS68 Full Bands PCGS. Ex: Stokely Collection. Sprays of olive, crimson, and russet iridescence are seen on each side of this expertly preserved coin, with pearl-gray as the most prominent shade on each side. Underlying mint frost adds remarkable vibrancy to the patina. Boldly struck with superb overall surfaces that show no evidence of a blemish, though faint die striations (as struck) are visible under magnification. This magnificent Superb Gem represents unsurpassable quality for this date and mint. Neither NGC nor PCGS has graded a finer Full Bands example (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5007)

291 1937-S MS67 Full Bands PCGS. Whispers of golden-tan patina visit the margins of this otherwise untuned and shimmering Superb Gem. Boldly impressed and beautiful. PCGS has certified just one finer Full Bands example (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5009)

292 1938 MS67 Full Bands PCGS. Rose and blue accents visit the silver-gray surfaces of this shining Full Bands Superb Gem. The sharply struck devices and strongly lustrous fields show equally impressive preservation. PCGS has graded only seven finer Full Bands pieces (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5011)

Impeccable 1938-D Dime, MS68 Full Bands



293 1938-D MS68 Full Bands PCGS. An undeniably appealing exemplar from this popular Denver issue, one that offers a low mintage of under 5.6 million pieces. Splashes of crimson and violet visit the obverse margins, while the reverse shows elements of gold and peach. Sharply struck and shining with spectacular eye appeal. Population: 8 in 68 Full Bands, 0 finer (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5013)

294 1938-S MS67 Full Bands PCGS. Ex: Joshua II. Whispers of silver-gray patina visit the centers, while the margins show remarkable flash. Sharply struck and beautifully preserved, an elegant and delightful representative. PCGS has graded five finer Full Bands coins (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5015)

295 1939 MS67 Full Bands PCGS. Shining and sharply struck with rewarding visual appeal. This beautifully preserved survivor ranks highly in the PCGS *Population Report*, with just five finer coins in its classification (12/07). Pale gold and silver-blue toning graces the surfaces.
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5017)

Magnificent 1939-D Dime, MS69 Full Bands



296 1939-D MS69 Full Bands PCGS. This spectacular 1939-D dime comes as close to perfection as one can imagine for the series. The surfaces are immaculate to the unaided eye, and even under magnification, the only perceptible flaws are minuscule. The strike is decisive, and both sides show booming luster beneath patches of patina. Elements of cherry-red, violet, and emerald appear at the margins of each side, while the centers show areas of almond-tan toning of varying intensity. Population: 14 in 69 Full Bands, 0 finer (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5019)

297 1939-S MS66 Full Bands PCGS. Delicate gold, rose, and silver-blue tints visit the shining surfaces of this solidly struck San Francisco dime. Carefully preserved with elegant eye appeal. PCGS has graded 30 finer Full Bands examples (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5021)

Sharp 1939-S Dime, MS67 Full Bands



298 1939-S MS67 Full Bands PCGS. Light tan-gray patination rests on the lustrous surfaces of this Superb Gem, joined by splashes of green, yellow, red-gold, and purple on the lower obverse. A solid strike transcends the Full Bands to embolden the remaining design elements. A couple of ticks are not worthy of individual mention. Population: 29 in 67 Full Bands, 1 finer (1/08). (#5021)

299 1940 MS67 Full Bands PCGS. Boldly impressed with hints of olive toning at the reverse margins and subtle elements of gold over each side. Marvelous luster and a similarly impressive strike contribute to this coin's immense eye appeal. PCGS has graded 15 finer Full Bands examples (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5023)

- 300 **1940 MS68 Full Bands NGC.** An essentially perfect piece with soft, frosty silver luster and wispy lime toning near the borders. It is tied for the finest certified by NGC or PCGS. Census: 6 in 68, 0 finer (1/08). (#5023)
- 301 **1940-D MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** This immensely lustrous Superb Gem is effectively stone-white, though hints of blue and rose visit the fields near the devices. Exacting struck and delightful. PCGS has graded 21 finer Full Bands representatives (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5025)
- 302 **1940-S MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Ex: Jay Eisenberg. This sharply struck survivor shines beneath rich silver-gray patina that shows elements of olive-tan and rose at the margins. Carefully preserved overall and delightful. PCGS has graded three finer Full Bands coins (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5027)
- 303 **1941 MS66 Full Bands PCGS.** Sharply struck with dazzling luster that highlights the whispers of peach toning that are present near the devices. Surprisingly well-preserved for the grade assigned.
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5029)
- 304 **1941-D MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** This sharply struck piece sports an essentially brilliant obverse, while the reverse shows splashes of milky toning. Crisply struck with impressive preservation and eye appeal to match.
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5031)
- 305 **1941-S MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** A minimally toned S-mint survivor that offers exquisite detail and delightful mint bloom. Both sides showcase impressive preservation. PCGS has graded just three finer Full Bands coins (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5033)
- 306 **1942 MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Wonderful luster and an unimpeachable strike combine with subtle peach-inflected patina on this late-date Mercury dime. Incredibly appealing and nearly impossible to find any finer, with just four such coins graded by PCGS (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5035)
- 307 **1942/1 AU50 NGC.** FS-010.7. Subtle aquamarine freckles visit the right obverse border, but this key date dime is otherwise nearly untuned. Luster still shimmers despite light highpoint wear. (#5036)
- 308 **1942-D MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Impressive definition on the devices of each side with vibrantly lustrous silver-white surfaces. Magnificent visual appeal for this Denver issue. PCGS has graded 16 finer Full Bands pieces (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5039)
- 309 **1942/1-D XF40 NGC.** A lightly circulated steel-gray and silver-blue example of this popular *Guide Book* overdate, well struck and attractive. The overdigit is plain under magnification. (#5040)
- 310 **1942-S MS66 Full Bands PCGS.** Subtle blue and canary-gold accents visit the reverse, while the obverse remains minimally toned by comparison. Shining and slightly satiny with wonderful preservation, even by the standards of the grade.
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5043)
- 311 **1943 MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Ex: Dan Miller. A powerfully struck piece with vibrant luster and minimal patina. A small splash of cream toning appears near the right reverse rim. PCGS has graded a mere three finer Full Bands coins (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5045)
- 312 **1943-D MS68 Full Bands PCGS.** Both sides offer shining luster with a touch of satin. Subtle blue and rose accents grace the beautifully preserved fields and sharply struck devices. Neither NGC nor PCGS has graded a finer Full Bands representative (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5047)
- 313 **1943-S MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Light splashes of milky toning visit the strongly lustrous surfaces of this sharply struck war-date S-mint dime. This lovely Superb Gem survivor offers wonderful eye appeal. PCGS has graded 15 finer Full Bands coins (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5049)
- 314 **1944 MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** This essentially untuned Superb Gem beauty offers wonderful luster with just a whisper of satin on each side. A gorgeous coin that is impossible to beat, with neither NGC nor PCS showing a finer Full Bands coin in their respective population figures (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5051)
- 315 **1944-D MS68 Full Bands PCGS.** This seemingly immaculate D-mint survivor offers magnificent visual appeal that comes from vibrant luster, pleasing silver-white and light blue patina, and excellent definition. Neither NGC nor PCGS has graded a finer Full Bands coin (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5053)
- 316 **1944-S MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Sharply struck and shining with just a hint of silver-gray patina over otherwise brilliant fields. Remarkable visual appeal for this San Francisco issue. PCGS has graded just four finer Full Bands pieces (12/07).
From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5055)

Lovely Full Bands Gem 1945 Dime



- 317 1945 MS65 Full Bands PCGS.** The 1945-P Mercury dime is one of the most famous strike rarities for the series, despite a nine-figure mintage that would assure an ample supply in theory. It is not clear exactly why quality control was so poor at the Mint in 1945 (wartime stress being the popular explanation), but the result was that few dimes were made with a complete split in the central reverse crossbands.

This coin is boldly struck, and it shows full separation between the bands. This elegant piece is pearl-gray overall with apricot undertones on the obverse. There are light die clash marks (as struck) on each side, and a few tiny marks appear on or near the central devices, but these flaws are entirely consistent with the grade assigned. Housed in a prior-generation PCGS holder. Population: 34 in 65 Full Bands, 16 finer (12/07).

From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5057)

- 318 1945-D MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** Bold definition and vibrant luster are the prime draws of this beautifully preserved final-year coin. Light golden accents enliven otherwise untuned surfaces. PCGS has graded just four finer Full Bands examples (12/07). *From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5059)*

- 319 1945-S MS67 Full Bands PCGS.** A flashy S-mint from the last year of the design, boldly impressed with whispers of faint golden patina that grace the fields. PCGS has graded a mere two finer Full Bands coins (12/07). *From The Scheppman Collection, #4 PCGS Registry of Full Band Mercury Dimes. (#5061)*

PROOF MERCURY DIMES

- 320 1936 PR65 PCGS.** An exquisitely struck Gem proof. Well preserved surfaces display barely discernible wisps of light gold color under magnification. (#5071)
- 321 1936 PR65 NGC.** Boldly impressed and gleaming, a delightful Gem representative of this popular first-year proof Mercury dime issue. Whispers of golden toning grace otherwise silver-white surfaces. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#5071)*
- 322 1936 PR65 PCGS.** A glittering Gem example of this first proof Mercury dime issue. Both sides have gleaming mirrors that show just a trace of haze. One of just 4,130 specimens coined. (#5071)

Incredible 1937 Mercury Dime, PR68



- 323 1937 PR68 NGC.** Brilliant except for dabs of golden-brown color at 9 and 11 o'clock on the reverse rim. A razor-sharp, flashy, and essentially perfect specimen. The left border of the monogram is absent, as made from a lapped die. A better date, the mintage of 5,756 pieces is the second lowest of the seven year proof series. Census: 29 in 68, 0 finer (1/08). (#5072)

- 324 1940 PR68 NGC.** An amazing Superb Gem proof with noticeable contrast, although insufficient for a Cameo designation. Both sides exhibit highly desirable ice-blue color. Census: 35 in 68, 1 finer (1/08). (#5075)

- 325 1941 PR67 PCGS.** Ex: Larry Shapiro. The obverse has a near-brilliant center and is surrounded by spectacular rings of rainbow iridescence. The reverse is considerably more subdued with short streaks of golden-brown across that side. (#5076)

ROOSEVELT DIMES

- 326 **Complete Set of Silver Roosevelt Dime Business Strikes MS67 NGC.** Each 90% silver Roosevelt dime offered in this lot is a Superb Gem, and the coins are uniformly appealing. All issues are represented save for the 1955-D. **Pieces are largely untoned with strong luster and graded MS67, with the following exceptions:** 1946, hazy silver-gray patina with violet and olive-tan accents; 1946-D, splashes of violet and crimson; 1946-S, hints of silver-gray and rose at the margins; 1947-D, splashes of hazy golden toning; 1947-S, areas of golden-tan on the reverse; 1948, rich reddish-orange around the obverse and (to a lesser extent) reverse margins; 1948-D, orange toning in the fields; 1948-S, orange-gold at left obverse and splashes of crimson on reverse; 1949, blended violet and yellow-gold toning; 1950-D, olive and violet-blue at the reverse periphery; 1950-S, silver-blue obverse with specks of deeper toning at reverse margins; 1952, blend of silver-blue and reddish-orange coloration; 1952-S, reddish-orange obverse margins with extensive violet and rose on reverse; 1953, hazy periwinkle-blue and green-gold toning; 1954, dots of silver-blue toning at upper obverse and reverse areas; 1954-D, elements of cobalt-blue at margins; 1954-S, splashes of gold and reddish-orange with broader areas of silver-blue; 1955, another exemplary example; 1955-S, hints of golden-tan at obverse margins; 1956, extensive, yet thin golden-tan and violet toning; 1956-D, gold-toned obverse with subtler periwinkle-blue and champagne reverse; 1957, vivid blue-green obverse with rose-orange reverse; 1957-D, gold-orange at obverse margins with corresponding deeper toning on reverse; 1958, rich blue-green overall with rose-pink at the center of the reverse; 1958-D, delicate gold and pink shadings on the obverse cede to deeper coloration on the reverse; 1959, dots of blue-green toning converge at the upper obverse and near the reverse rims; 1959-D, vivid gold-orange at margins and pale blue at centers; 1961, extensive blue-green and pink-gold toning; 1962, rich blue and reddish-orange elements on each side; 1963, widespread blue-green toning with hints of orange near the centers; and the 1964, washes of robin's-egg-blue at the obverse and reverse peripheries. (Total: 47 coins)
- 327 No lot.
- 328 **1964-D Doubled Die Reverse MS64 PCGS.** FS-803. Similar in strength and appearance to FS-801, but rarer, since *Cherrypickers'* lists it as URS-1. Lustrous and well preserved with delicate rose-red toning near the margins. (#95129)

Gem Doubled Die Reverse 1964-D Dime



- 329 **1964-D Doubled Die Reverse MS65 PCGS.** FS-803. This *Cherrypickers'* variety is so similar to FS-801 that the reference needs additional diagnostics to distinguish them. ONE DIME and AMERICA are die doubled with a noticeable spread, and high magnification reveals doubling on UNUM and the right-side olive leaves. Lightly toned in rose-red and pearl-gray. Lustrous and unabraded. Well struck save for a trace of softness on the obverse near 3 o'clock. Population: 6 in 65, 0 finer (12/07). (#95129)

TWENTY CENT PIECES

Satiny 1875 Twenty Cent Piece, MS65



- 330 **1875 MS65 NGC.** This splendid Gem is a highly desirable example that survives from a low mintage. Some disagreement exists about the mintage of this issue. The *Guide Book* reports 36,910 coins, including 2,790 proofs. Breen's *Encyclopedia* states 38,500 coins, plus 2,790 proofs. Bright and satiny silver surfaces with reflective fields and frosty devices. Essentially untoned, although a few faint splashes of gold appear on each side. Census: 20 in 65, 12 finer (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#5296)
- 331 **1875-S AU55 PCGS.** FS-302. The mintmark is nicely repunched, and a date digit (the top of a 5) is misplaced in the dentils. Substantial luster remains, and this lightly toned example has minimal wear on the seated Liberty. Certified in a green label holder. (#5298)

Amazing 1875-S Twenty Cent Piece, MS66



- 332 **1875-S MS66 PCGS.** A lovely Premium Gem example of this popular type coin, with lustrous silver centers and pretty brownish-gold peripheries, deepening to magenta and electric blue on the reverse. The strike is bold, save for localized weakness on the top of the eagle's left (facing) wing, and slight weakness on Liberty's head and the two stars nearby. Although this issue constitutes the vast majority of the available pieces from the entire twenty cent series, few are found at this rarefied grade level, and they are virtually unobtainable any finer. Both services together have certified less than 100 examples in the MS66 grade, with a total of 10 coins finer. If you prefer your coins with lovely original toning, this piece is for you. Population: 58 in 66, 4 finer (1/08). (#5298)

PROOF TWENTY CENT PIECES

Cameo PR63 1875 Twenty Cent Piece



- 333 **1875 PR63 Cameo PCGS.** Seldom seen as a cameo, this is a spectacular type coin with profound field-to-device contrast. This first year of issue had a mintage of 2,790 pieces, but only the first few pieces off the dies show a cameo effect. The fields are deeply mirrored, and the obverse is nearly brilliant. The reverse shows just the slightest tinge of golden-rose color. Light scuffing in the fields accounts for the grade. Population: 15 in 63, 20 finer (12/07). (#85303)

Proof-Only 1878 Twenty Cent, PR63



- 334 **1878 PR63 NGC.** The final year of the denomination, and a proof-only issue with just 600 pieces coined. The short-lived 20-cent denomination was only coin in 1875 and 1876, yet includes an important series of pattern coins, the regular issue coins, the proof-only pieces, and the 1876-CC rarity. This delightful piece has vibrant gold, russet, and blue toning on the obverse, with faint reverse toning that is similar.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#5306)

Rare, Low Mintage 1878 Twenty Cent, PR64 Cameo



- 335 **1878 PR64 Cameo PCGS.** Honey-gold and plum-red cling to the borders, while the fields are mostly brilliant. A well struck specimen with good eye appeal. The 1878 Trade dollar was also a proof-only issue. Both types were designed by William Barber, and share the same eagle motif. A mere 600 proofs were struck. Population: 13 in 64, 7 finer (1/08). (#85306)

EARLY QUARTERS

Key Date 1796 Quarter B-2, AG Details



- 336 **1796—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AG Details. B-2, R.3.** The 1796 quarter is a collector classic. It is the first date of the denomination, the sole 18th century date, and the only date of the Small Eagle reverse type. This example has a bold date and a full complement of stars. The reverse has greater wear, although about half of the letters in the legend are distinct. Perhaps darkened to conceal a mild past cleaning.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#5310)

Important 1796 B-2 Quarter, VG Details



- 337** 1796—**Repaired, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. VG Details. B-2, R.3.** The frequently seen High 6 variety has the top of the 6 nearly touching the drapery. By means of comparison, the Low 6 variety has the 6 closer to the border. Rarity estimates suggest between 200 and 500 examples of the High 6 and 30 to 75 examples of the Low 6 currently survive. In both cases, the actual quantities are probably closer to the high end of these ranges.

The existing details of this example are more in the range of Fine 12 than VG8. Both sides have slight surface roughness with some faint old scratches. The coin has been cleaned and recolored. However, the repair is not immediately obvious. The light gray surfaces with deep steel toning through the peripheral devices lends a pleasing and somewhat natural appearance. A desirable piece that will serve the budget-minded collector well. (#5310)

Coveted 1796 Quarter, B-2, Fine Details



- 338** 1796—**Damaged—NCS. Fine Details. B-2, R.3.** The initials O.G. are deeply counterstamped onto the central reverse, which flattens the corresponding portion of the obverse. The right obverse field is tooled, as is a spot on Liberty's neck. All legends and stars are clear, as are the majority of the dentils. (#5310)

Very Rare 1804 Quarter, VG10 Details, B-1



- 339** 1804—**Damaged—ANACS. VG10 Details. B-1, R.4.** The 1804 is less appreciated than the 1796, but it is equally rare. This deep lavender-gray example has clear legends and stars aside from the tops of RICA and the initial letters in E PLURIBUS UNUM. A deep scratch crosses the left (facing) wing and eagle's neck, and flattens the corresponding area on the obverse. (#5312)

- 340** 1804—**Scratched, Improperly Cleaned—NCS. Fine Details. B-2, R.5.** The 4 in the date is entered high and nearly touches the bust. This distinguishes B-2 from the slightly less rare B-1, the only other variety for this challenging date. A few old, lengthy but shallow scratches, as well as fine obverse hairlines, account for the NCS disclaimer. Light gray patina shows blue and lavender accents. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two.* (#5312)

Prized 1806/5 B-1 Overdate Quarter, MS64
Ex: Garrett Collection



- 341 **1806/5 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Garrett. B-1, R.3. The 1806/5 overdate quarter is one of the prominent, “naked eye” overdates that are so popular with collectors today. It is an easily visible overdate that can be seen without any magnification.

Certain experimentation was undertaken in the engraving and coinage department during 1806. Seldom do overdates of any era originate with dies that were actually used in previous years. Nearly all overdates, especially in the early dies of our coinage, resulted from dies engraved in previous years but unused. It is believed that dies actually used became “work hardened” and brittle, and were unable to be successfully altered in the mint. Such dies remained in use until they wore out, producing backdated coinage that now renders original Mint coinage records almost obsolete.

However, 1806/5 overdates are known for quarters, half dollars, and quarter eagles. In each of these three instances, the previous dies dated 1805 were actually used during the year, then altered by Mint engravers after the beginning of the new year. In the case of the quarter dollar, the obverse and reverse are each from the dies that were previously used to coin the 1805 B-4 quarter.

Graded MS65 in 1980, and certified MS64 today, this beauty has exquisite surfaces and sharp details with lustrous satin surfaces that are graded by warm gray and gold, accented by lilac and iridescent toning. Today, this wonderful near-Gem matches the color plate in the 1980 Garrett catalog. Comments made by Q. David Bowers in that catalog are equally true today: “In today’s era of ‘dipped’ and ‘cleaned’ issues, such specimens as this from the previous century [now two centuries] with beautiful original toning are to be prized.”

Ex: Randall Collection; Garrett Collection; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1980), lot 625.

From The Southwest Collection. (#5315)

BUST QUARTERS

- 342** 1818/5 VF30 NGC. B-1, R.2. Breen Die State V, with die crack from rim through period to the center talon of the right (facing) claw. Dusky golden-gray patina covers both sides of this well defined overdate representative. Clean surfaces.
From *The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two*. (#5323)

Richly Toned 1818 B-3 Quarter, MS66



- 343** 1818 MS66 NGC. Ex: Foxfire. B-3, R.2. Die State II. Technically, B-3 is an overdate variety as it employs the same obverse die of B-1, the 1818/5 quarter. However, since traces of the overdate are rarely visible on B-3 it is generally collected as a normal date. Owing to the incredible state of preservation of this example, remnants of the 5 are still visible on the raised portions of the final 8 in the date. The current coin is well struck with only slight weakness observed on the eagle's left wing (facing), which is actually one diagnostic of the variety. Attractive electric-blue and russet toning, especially at the peripheries, adorns the lustrous surfaces of this Premium Gem Bust quarter. Census: 12 in 66, 1 finer (1/08).
From *The Southwest Collection*. (#5322)

Appealing Mint State 1820 B-2 Bust Quarter



- 344** 1820 Large 0—Obverse Damage—NCS. Unc Details. B-2, R.2. At first glance, this exquisitely struck and deeply toned Bust quarter appears to be a Gem. Close study locates a vertical pinscratch near the bust tip. The obverse is bathed in sea-green, while the reverse has a tobacco-brown center framed by emerald-green and cobalt-blue. (#5329)
- 345** 1821—Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details. B-3, R.2. This briefly circulated Bust quarter has dusky stone-gray and olive toning. Slightly subdued, but void of hairlines. Close evaluation locates a couple of faint, thin marks near the eagle's head. (#5331)
- 346** 1825/4/3 XF45 PCGS. B-2, R.2. A richly toned example of this popular overdate quarter. Deep blue-gray toning is seen over each side with lighter color in the center of the obverse. Well struck with no obvious or mentionable problems. (#5336)
- 347** 1828 XF45 ANACS. B-1, R.1. The reverse is cracked at the top of the scroll, left and right. Traces of luster reside in the protected areas of the bright white surfaces that reveal fine hairlines under magnification. Generally well defined, and only lightly marked. (#5342)
- 348** 1831 Small Letters AU58 PCGS. B-1, R.3. Struck from an early state of the dies with no rust apparent in the area of the date. As such, this piece was struck prior to the B-2 combination. The surfaces are bright and semi-prooflike with a narrow ring of golden-brown peripheral toning. Sharply struck. (#5348)

Original Toned 1831 B-2 Quarter, MS64



- 349** 1831 Small Letters MS64 NGC. B-2, R.2. A gorgeous piece with sharp design features, rich satin luster, and deep original blue and ivory toning on both sides. The reverse of this piece has extensive peripheral die cracks through the tops of most letters in UNITED STATES and AMERICA. (#5348)

Desirable 1834 B-1 Quarter Dollar, MS64



- 350 **1834 MS64 PCGS.** B-1, R.1. A delightful near-Gem that exhibits frosty silver luster and sharp design elements. Faint gold toning highlights the designs with a few tiny surface marks but nothing out of the ordinary for the grade. An excellent candidate for the date or type collector. Population: 36 in 64, 11 finer (1/08). (#5353)

Impressive 1837 B-2 Quarter, MS65



- 351 **1837 MS65 NGC.** B-2, R.1. Essentially brilliant with a light, satiny finish and strong definition over most of the highpoints. Aside from a few tiny abrasions in the left obverse field, the surfaces are pristine. Faint champagne toning on each side adds to its overall eye appeal. One can find evidence of die clashing on each side under close inspection and a long, curly lintmark is situated to the right of stars 4 and 5. Seldom do we have a chance to offer such an uncommonly high grade type coin that may also qualify as one of the finest examples of the variety. Census: 14 in 65, 7 finer (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#5356)

- 352 **1838 AU50 NGC.** B-1, R.1. The lone variety for the year. This briefly circulated example shows delicate gold, blue, and pink patina over still-lustrous surfaces. Well struck and pleasing. (#5357)

SEATED QUARTERS

- 353 **1842 AU55 NGC.** Splashes of cobalt-blue, lavender, and golden-brown patination bathe each side of this Choice AU quarter. The design elements are well impressed throughout, and there are no significant abrasions. A strikethrough is visible below the 1 in the date. (#5401)
- 354 **1842-O Small Date VG10 ANACS.** Larry Briggs rates the 1842-O Small Date quarter R.5. This Choice VG example displays light gray surfaces blushed with light blue. BER is strong, while I and TY partly show. Both sides are relatively clean. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two.* (#5403)
- 355 **1844 MS63 NGC.** A well-defined Select example that offers soft, pleasing luster beneath the blue-green and orange patina of the obverse. Similar, subtler shadings grace the reverse margins. Wispy abrasions are present in the fields of this otherwise pleasingly preserved coin. Census: 9 in 63, 7 finer (1/08). (#5406)
- 356 **1853 No Arrows VF25 ANACS.** Olive-green and mauve colors rest over the relatively clean surfaces of this No Arrows quarter. Generally defined, including a fairly strong LIBERTY. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two.* (#5421)

Collectors Acceptance Corp. (CAC) began offering its services on Sept. 1, 2007. The CAC tamper-proof hologram on third-party graded NGC or PCGS coins signifies that CAC backs that coin as premium quality within that numeric grade.

Lustrous MS67 1853 Arrows and Rays Quarter



357 **1853 Arrows and Rays MS67 NGC.** For several years leading up to 1853, few U.S. silver coins remained in circulation, because they were worth more melted than in their coined form. The root cause for this was the immense discoveries of gold in California that lowered the market price of gold in terms of silver. As described by Walter Breen in his *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*, this "...eventually (led) to a point where bullion dealers found they could make 'endless chain' profits by melting down silver coins bought for face value and reselling the silver. All of the mints' output of silver vanished into hoarders' hands, and most of it went to bullion dealers; less and less silver reached the Mint for coinage, reflected in the diminishing mintages of 1850-52."

The Act of February 21, 1853, reduced the weight of silver coins to a figure that would eliminate bullion dealers' profits and thus discourage further melting. The Act authorized the coinage of quarters at 96 grains compared with the former 103 1/8 grains. Mint Director George Eckert realized that the new coins had to have an identifying mark to distinguish them from earlier ones. For the quarter (and half dollar as well), he placed arrows at each side of the date, with rays behind the eagle. (The dimes and half dimes included only the arrows.) This design format (for the quarters and half dollars) lasted only one year, with a reminder of the reduced weight carried on through 1855 with arrowheads only. More than 15 million quarters were struck of the Arrows and Rays design and they were a smashing success. One Philadelphia paper reported that the Mint had "fully overcome the complaint among the small dealers of a want of change." The new coins served their purpose excellently. For the first time since the establishment of the Mint in 1793, the nation had an adequate supply of fractional coins of uniform quality.

This particular piece is one of the finest examples extant of this one-year type; NGC and PCGS have certified a mere five specimens, and none higher. All too often found with heavily toned surfaces, this is a brilliant coin with silky-smooth, satin-like mint luster. Impressively struck throughout, each side is nearly abrasion-free; small marks on Liberty's cheek and on the right (left facing) shoulder serve as pedigree markers. Die polish lines are evident on both sides, especially on the obverse. Census: 3 in 67, 0 finer (1/08).

From *The Southwest Collection*. (#5426)

Elusive 1854 Huge O Quarter, Fine 15



- 358 **1854-O Huge O Fine 15 NGC.** Once you have seen the "Huge O" mintmark, you will not forget what it looks like. There is little doubt that this is a hand engraved mintmark, slightly thicker at the upper left and thinner at the lower right. However, the entire mintmark is larger and bolder than the normal O mintmark. This pleasing pewter-gray piece has considerable deeper steel toning. Even at this modest grade, NGC has only certified 15 finer examples (1/08). (#5434)

Important 1855 Arrows Quarter, MS65



- 359 **1855 Arrows MS65 NGC.** A radiant Gem with full satiny luster and rich russet-orange rim toning on each side. A two-year type coin, it is extremely rare at the Gem level of preservation or above. The surfaces are sharply detailed throughout, and display heavy die clashing (as struck), along with a few minor contact marks. Census: 5 in 65, 5 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5435)

Lustrous MS64 1859 Quarter



- 360 **1859 MS64 NGC.** Type One Obverse and Reverse. The 1859 quarter was slightly modified by James Longacre and possibly Anthony Paquet. The changes, according to Breen, "are very minor, but the whole effect is to increase apparent lightness and delicacy of the composition." This is a sharply defined example that has bright mint luster with semi-prooflike fields. Rich rose-golden toning surrounds the margins on each side. Census: 18 in 64, 7 finer (1/08). (#5448)

Impressive 1861 Seated Quarter, MS66



- 361 **1861 MS66 NGC.** Type Two Obverse and Reverse. An amazing Premium Gem that features brilliant silver luster, frosty devices, satiny fields, and a faint trace of champagne toning. Every element of the design motifs on the obverse and reverse are boldly and intricately detailed. Census: 10 in 66, 3 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5454)

Underrated 1867 Quarter, MS63



- 362 **1867 MS63 PCGS.** It seems that this is one of those underrated issues that, for some reason, has been ignored in the market arena. PCGS has certified just 12 coins in all Mint State grades from MS60 to MS64, with none finer. In our own auctions, dating back to the beginning of our archives in 1993, we have only offered two in MS64, two in MS63, two in MS62, and two in MS61, including all grading services, and it has been more than two years since we last offered a Mint State specimen.

This example is housed in a green-label PCGS holder. Both sides are fully brilliant with satiny silver luster, framed by a ring of light gold at the borders. The fields are slightly reflective, and the devices are frosty. The design motifs on both sides are exceptionally sharp, and the overall eye appeal is superb. Here is an opportunity for the advanced collector to acquire an attractive example of a rarity. Population: 3 in 63, 2 finer (1/08). (#5470)

Lustrous MS67 1874 Arrows Quarter



- 363 1874 Arrows MS67 NGC.** Apparently the collecting public was not as interested in setting aside Arrows quarters from 1874 as they were in the first year. Superb examples of the 1874 are especially elusive with only this and one other piece certified (both by NGC). While most 1874 quarters are well struck, many show softness on the head of Liberty. This particular coin does not, displaying complete hair definition as well as full radials on the stars and fully defined plumage on the eagle. The highly lustrous surfaces are nearly perfect in a technical sense.
From The Southwest Collection. (#5494)

- 364 1875-S MS63 NGC. CAC. Briggs 4-D.** Light tawny-gold toning visits this lustrous and well preserved Seated quarter. Portions of the design are typically struck and retain mint-made roller marks. Census: 10 in 63, 26 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5500)
- 365 1875-S MS63 PCGS.** Type Two Reverse. This well-defined and strongly lustrous Select example shows few abrasions for the grade and minimal patina. Population: 14 in 63, 26 finer (1/08). (#5500)

Lovely 1877 Seated Quarter, MS66



- 366 1877 MS66 NGC.** Type Two Reverse. A glacially white representative of the With Motto design type, this Premium Gem has frosty silver surfaces and bold design elements. Examples at this grade level are not particularly hard to locate, given some time to search. Seeking just the right example from the present population will require effort. Here is a piece that should please the connoisseur. Census: 42 in 66, 36 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5504)
- 367 1877-S MS64 NGC.** Beautifully toned with powerful luster and bold definition beneath the patina. The sapphire and green-gold shadings that are prevalent on the obverse yield to canary and sun-yellow on the obverse with occasional blue-green accents. (#5506)
- 368 1879 MS61 NGC.** Type One Reverse. An attractive, lightly toned example of this low-mintage issue. The pearl-gray surfaces show occasional splashes of gold and russet patina, mainly near the peripheries. Modestly reflective fields indicate that this was an earlier striking from this issue of 13,600 pieces. (#5511)
- 369 1887 MS64 PCGS.** Dazzling luster and bagmark-free surfaces ensure the eye appeal. Well struck except for the right-side star centers. Light honey-gray toning. A mere 10,000 pieces were struck. In a first generation holder. (#5519)

Vibrant 1891 Quarter, MS66



- 370 1891 MS66 PCGS.** With a mintage of nearly 4 million circulation strikes, the 1891 is available in most grades. The issue is less available in the better grades of Mint State. Vibrant luster characterizes this coin. Delicate orange and ice-blue patina resides on the obverse, whereas the reverse is essentially untuned. While this date is "In general, a very poorly struck year" (Larry Briggs, 1991), this example is for the most part well impressed. Only Liberty's hair and the stars at the upper and right borders are a tad soft. A small milling mark on Liberty's right (left facing) breast is mentioned for complete accuracy. Population: 20 in 66, 3 finer (1/08). (#5524)

PROOF SEATED QUARTERS

Deeply Toned PR64 1859 Quarter



- 371 **1859 PR64 PCGS.** Fully struck, as one would expect from a proof, with strong reflectivity in the fields that enhances the rich olive, violet, and blue patina over each side. A handful of minor hairlines are present beneath the toning. One of only 800 specimens struck. Population: 44 in 64, 13 finer (1/08). (#5555)

Glittering 1862 Quarter, PR67 Cameo



- 372 **1862 PR67 Cameo NGC.** The recorded proof mintage of 1862 quarters totaled 550 coins, although only a little over 430 of those were sold, and the rest were melted at a later date, according to Walter Breen in his *Complete Encyclopedia of United States Coins*. Breen suggests that all of these coins were sold as part of proof sets, and not individually.

An impressive Civil War era proof that is elusive in top grades. This Superb Gem proof is entirely brilliant with untuned, ice white surfaces. The designs are boldly defined with frosty silver luster, and the contrast is exceptional. Census: 4 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer (1/08). From *The Southwest Collection*. (#85558)

Lovely Toned 1864 Quarter, PR66



- 373 **1864 PR66 NGC.** Although not designated as such, this is a lovely cameo proof with light ivory color at the centers, framed by deeper russet, lilac, and blue at the borders. Few finer examples of the date have been certified. In fact, the No Motto design type is seldom encountered in grades finer than this piece. Census: 9 in 66, 5 finer (1/08). (#5560)

- 374 **1869 PR62 Cameo NGC.** This piece offers mild, yet distinct contrast between delicately frosted devices and shining, lightly toned mirrors. The obverse fields show a number of hairlines that account for the grade. Census: 1 in 62 Cameo, 12 finer (1/08). (#85568)

- 375 **1870 PR64 NGC.** Glassy fields offset lightly frosted design elements that are well impressed, except for softness in Liberty's hair and shoulders and stars 7 through 11. Lightly toned surfaces reveal a few wispy grade-defining marks. Census: 41 in 64, 25 finer (1/08). From *The Southwest Collection*. (#5569)

Impressive 1873 No Arrows Quarter, PR65 Cameo



- 376 **1873 No Arrows PR65 Cameo NGC.** Closed 3 in date as always. This glorious Gem has full proof brilliance framed by subtle gold toning along the borders. Both sides have deeply mirrored fields, surrounding lustrous devices. It is an excellent cameo proof that presents exceptional eye appeal. Census: 3 in 65 Cameo, 3 finer (1/08). (#85572)

Exceptional PR66 Cameo 1874 Quarter
Ex: Eliasberg



- 377 1874 Arrows PR66 Cameo NGC. CAC. Ex: Eliasberg.** Second year of this two-year issue with arrowheads on each side of the date, placed there to indicate a slight increase in weight in order to bring dimes, quarters, and halves to metric system qualifications. This is a deeply mirrored example that shows a significant amount of mint frost over the devices, which results in a strong cameo contrast on each side. Mostly brilliant; the rims display rich golden-brown and blue toning. Census: 8 in 66 Cameo, 0 finer (1/08). *Probably acquired by John Clapp prior to 1894; J.M Clapp Collection; Clapp Estate, 1942, to Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg II (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 2028. From The Southwest Collection. (#85575)*

- 378 1877 PR64 NGC. Type Two Reverse.** Interest in proofs waned after the centennial year, and in 1877, Philadelphia struck just 510 specimen quarters, less than half the previous year's total. This exquisitely struck and strongly reflective piece exhibits faint haze over the lightly hairlined surfaces and a diagonal planchet defect just to the left of Liberty's left (facing) arm. Census: 34 in 64, 31 finer (1/08). (#5578)

Amazing 1879 Seated Quarter, PR67 Cameo



- 379 1879 PR67 Cameo NGC. Type Two Reverse.** This Superb Gem proof is tied for the finest cameo proof certified by either NGC or PCGS. The total NGC population is just five cameo proof examples (1/08). The design elements are boldly rendered, and fully lustrous, with deep mirrored fields. Neither side exhibits toning, with snow-white surfaces. (#85580)

Beautifully Toned PR67 1882 Quarter



- 380 1882 PR67 NGC.** Only 1,100 proofs were struck in 1882 out of a total mintage of 15,200 pieces. This low total mintage places an unusual amount of date pressure on the proofs from this year. This is an exceptional, high-end Superb Gem that has deeply reflective fields on each side and considerable mint frost over the devices. Rich scarlet-rose toning is seen over much of each side with an accent of deep blue. Census: 13 in 67, 0 finer (1/08). (#5583)

Radiant 1890 Quarter, PR67 Ultra Cameo



- 381 1890 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. CAC.** The radiant white devices display exceptional contrast with the flashy and seamless fields. A magnificent Superb Gem that is worthy of the finest specialized holding. Just 590 proofs were struck, and business strikes are also elusive due to a small production of 80,000 pieces. Census: 10 in 67, 6 finer (1/08). (#95591)

BARBER QUARTERS

- 382 1892 MS65 NGC. Type One Reverse.** This first-year type candidate displays untuned centers with russet peripheral shadings. Sharply struck, and distraction-free save for a few as struck planchet voids on Liberty's cheek. *From The Southwest Collection. (#5601)*
- 383 1892-O MS65 PCGS. Type Two Reverse.** This lustrous Gem has green-gold toning and exceptionally mark-free fields. Sharply struck and well preserved aside from a minor thin mark on the cheekbone. *From The Southwest Collection. (#5602)*
- 384 1894 MS65 NGC.** Deep jade-green and plum-red endow the obverse, while the reverse features cherry-red and olive shades. Lustrous and needle-sharp with exemplary preservation. Census: 22 in 65, 5 finer (1/08). (#5607)
- 385 1894 MS65 NGC.** This intricately struck Gem exhibits potent luster, and only an inconsequential tick on the jaw precludes an even finer grade. Lightly toned with immaculate fields. Census: 22 in 65, 5 finer (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection. (#5607)*

Wonderful Gem 1894-O Quarter



- 386 1894-O MS65 NGC.** This is a wonderful Gem example of this better-date Barber quarter, with satiny silver surfaces complementing a bold strike. A slight hint of peripheral gold is noted, more prominent on the reverse. Moderate clash marks appear on each side. Pleasing, and high-end for the grade. Census: 7 in 65, 10 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5608)

Marvelous 1894-S Quarter, MS65



- 387 1894-S MS65 NGC.** Brilliant luster radiates from the surfaces of this marvelous silver-white Gem coin, an issue that is seldom seen finer than MS65. A couple of small ticks on Liberty's cheek prevent a higher grade on this piece, but the strike is bold and the eye appeal is right. Census: 10 in 65, 5 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5609)
- 388 1895-O MS65 NGC.** Razor-sharp detail and great luster are the prime attributes of this O-mint Barber quarter. Just a hint of gold toning visits the rims of this otherwise silver-gray example. Carefully preserved and attractive. Census: 11 in 65, 7 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5611)

Beautiful Gem 1895-S Quarter With Repunched Mintmark



- 389 1895-S MS65 NGC.** RPM #1, S/S West. Breen-4147. A beautiful and interesting silver Gem of this issue, one scarce in Mint State. Star 4 appears recut, the tail of the 9 is attached to the loop (like many 1895-dated Barber issues), and the S mintmark is broadly repunched west. The strike is full, with no visible weakness, and even under a loupe no mentionable contact appears. Census: 7 in 65, 5 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5612)

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- 390 1896 MS65 NGC.** This lustrous and virtually brilliant Gem is precisely struck, and the fields are perturbed only by a mint-made planchet flaw beneath the right (facing) wing. Census: 18 in 65, 9 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5613)

Satiny Gem 1896-O Quarter



- 391 1896-O MS65 NGC.** While collectors immediately recognize the 1896-S as a date to reckon with, the 1896-O is likewise an extremely elusive issue in the better grades of Uncirculated. Only six pieces have been so graded by NGC, with eight others in finer condition (1/08). This example has bright satiny surfaces covered with just a hint of light golden-rose toning. This is a well-defined piece for an O-mint. There are no obvious or distracting abrasions on either side.
From The Southwest Collection. (#5614)
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- 392 1896-S—Cleaned—ANACS. Good 6 Details.** The 1896-S is the first of the big three Barber quarter issues, along with the 1901-S and 1913-S. The present piece is slate-gray save for blushes of orange-red and aquamarine across the left obverse field. The portrait displays wispy hairlines. (#5615)
- 393 1896-S Good 6 PCGS.** An aesthetically pleasing representative of this key Barber quarter issue, deep golden-tan toning overall with elements of violet and blue. The surfaces show plenty of honest wear, but no singularly mentionable flaws. (#5615)

Outstanding 1896-S Quarter, MS65



394 **1896-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** “People check the 1916-D Mercury dime or the 1909-S VDB Lincoln cent, but they tend to brush right by the price listing of Barber quarters.” Paul M. Green highlighted the lack of interest in Barber quarters in his July 16, 2002 edition of “Item of the Week” for *Coin World*. In the years since Green wrote those words, Barber quarters have enjoyed increasing popularity, particularly among collectors seeking undervalued and underappreciated series as the coin market heated up.

While the 1896-S is perceived by most to be the least challenging of the “Big Three” Barber quarter issues to acquire, that perception holds true only for circulated pieces. The 1896-S, despite a mintage over four times that of the 1913-S, is far more elusive than the later issue in Mint State grades. The 1913-S was known to be a low-mintage issue from the start, and as a result, collectors from the burgeoning numismatic population of the early 20th century saved numerous examples. By contrast, the 1896-S slipped unnoticed into circulation, and it was not until much later that the issue was recognized as a condition rarity. With only nine Gems graded by PCGS and just one coin finer (1/08), however, the challenge of finding an MS65 example is clear.

The opportunity to acquire an 1896-S quarter with the twin attributes of high grade and excellent eye appeal comes only infrequently. Both sides offer potent luster with delicate silver-gray and golden tints over the fields. Subtle frost sparkles softly on the solidly struck and pleasingly preserved devices. In short, a wonderful example of this key-date issue.

From The Southwest Collection. (#5615)

- 395 **1897 MS65 NGC.** An exacting strike virtually completes the design elements on this wonderful Gem. White surfaces exhibit full luster, and are devoid of significant marks. Census: 19 in 65, 7 finer (1/08). From *The Southwest Collection*. (#5616)

Bold and Rare 1897-O Quarter, MS65



- 396 **1897-O MS65 NGC.** Among the rarest Barber quarters in Mint State, given an R.6 rating by the Feigenbaums. The obverse is tinged silver-pink, while the reverse is largely untuned silver-white. Perusal with a loupe reveals a bold strike for this O-mint coin, with a few freckles of steel-gray patina on the obverse. A couple of ticks on Liberty's cheek appear to be the grade-limiting factor, but the appeal is right. Census: 6 in 65, 7 finer (1/08). From *The Southwest Collection*. (#5617)

Lovely Gem 1897-S Quarter



- 397 **1897-S MS65 PCGS.** The low mintage of 542,229 pieces implies the rarity, and nice Mint State examples are popular when they appear—seldom—in the numismatic marketplace. This lovely Gem offers brilliant luster radiating from gold-tinged, silvery surfaces that appear remarkably clean under a loupe. Tiny die cracks are noted at both the top and bottom obverse. PCGS has certified only four coins finer (1/08). From *The Southwest Collection*. (#5618)

Extraordinary, Sharp 1898-O Quarter, MS65



- 398 **1898-O MS65 NGC.** Similar to the New Orleans dime of the same year, the 1898-O quarter is rare simply because few were saved at the time of issue. This piece offers lustrous, frosty gold-tinged silver surfaces with excellent eye appeal. The strike is nearly full (showing as weakness only on the eagle's right [facing] claw) and quite extraordinary for a O-mint coin of the era. Grab this one before it gets away! Census: 3 in 65, 4 finer (1/08). From *The Southwest Collection*. (#5620)

Very Rare and Fully Struck 1898-S Quarter, MS65



- 399 **1898-S MS65 NGC.** David Lawrence and John Feigenbaum in *The Complete Guide to Certified Barber Coinage* call the 1898-S "our new favorite date of the series," adding that it is R.6 in Mint State and that most of the issue made it way to the Philippines, those pieces returning as cleaned, circulated coins. This silvery Gem has satiny luster on both sides complementing the glints of orange, with a full strike and relatively few abrasions. A tiny, undistracting dark spot is noted at the 9 in the date. Census: 7 in 65, 5 finer (1/08). From *The Southwest Collection*. (#5621)

- 400 **1899 MS65 NGC.** Scintillating luster sweeps this undisturbed and exquisitely struck Gem. Wisps of olive-gold toning confirm the originality. Difficult as a Gem despite a prolific production. Census: 20 in 65, 8 finer (1/08). From *The Southwest Collection*. (#5622)

Well Detailed Gem 1899-O Quarter



- 401 **1899-O MS65 NGC.** The silver-gray centers complement a glint of gold seen at the borders. This coin is also well struck for a O-mint, although weakness shows on the eagle's right (facing) claw and on the fletchings below. All the star centrils are full, and the hair beneath the headband is well detailed. A couple of ticks on Liberty's cheek appear to be the grade determinant, but they are nonetheless undistracting. Census: 9 in 65, 3 finer (1/08). From *The Southwest Collection*. (#5623)

Frosty Premium Gem 1899-S Barber Quarter



- 402 **1899-S MS66 PCGS. CAC.** This satiny-white example offers excellent sharpness over the liberally frosted devices and smooth surfaces. Whereas the 1899 has the highest mintage (12.6 million pieces) in the Barber quarter series, its S-mint counterpart was produced to the extent of only 708,000 coins. Despite this limited mintage, however, the 1899-S is occasionally found in better circulated grades after being repatriated from the Philippines. Uncirculated examples, however, are a challenge, and Premium Gems such as this almost never surface. Population: 8 in 66, 2 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5624)

- 403 **1900 MS65 NGC. CAC.** This splendid Barber type coin has booming luster and a wisp of gold toning. The strike is precise, even on the shield corners and fletchings. Census: 27 in 65, 11 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5625)

Flashy Premium Gem 1900-O Quarter



- 404 **1900-O MS66 NGC. CAC.** Type One Obverse, Type Three Reverse. This silver-white Premium Gem displays flashy luster coming from the near-pristine surfaces. The reverse shows considerable field-device contrast, and both sides offer generous eye appeal. Few marks of any size appear even under a loupe, and a small dark area in the leaves above the headband is the only mentionable distraction. NGC has certified only three pieces finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5626)

- 405 **1901 MS65 NGC.** Rich blue-green, gold, and rose patina drapes each side of this vibrantly lustrous Gem. Potent eye appeal and wonderful preservation for this turn-of-the-century issue. Census: 17 in 65, 4 finer (1/08). (#5628)

- 406 **1901 MS65 NGC.** Boldly struck with radiantly lustrous, brilliant-white surfaces. A high grade example of this underappreciated silver type. Census: 17 in 65, 4 finer (1/08).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/04), lot 6082; Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/04), lot 6930.
From The Southwest Collection. (#5628)

Elusive Gem 1901-O Quarter



- 407 **1901-O MS65 NGC.** The 1901-O Barber quarter issue is a well-known rarity in the series, and Gems are few and far between. This example offers silver centers with a glint of orange at the rims. The strike is typical of an O-mint Barber quarter, with limited reverse weakness. Another Barber issue that is seldom seen, and seldom seen finer. Census: 6 in 65, 1 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5629)

Rare 1901-S Quarter, Fair 2



- 408 **1901-S Fair 2 PCGS.** Natural light gray surfaces with some areas of darker patina on each side of this well worn 1901-S quarter. The obverse has nearly full rims with a sharp date and motto. Every obverse star is visible although a few are weak. The reverse has only a few letters partially visible, but has full central details with a bold mintmark.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#5630)

Popular 1901-S Barber Quarter, Fair 2



- 409 **1901-S Fair 2 PCGS.** Light silvery-gray surfaces with considerable wear, the obverse and reverse rims merged well into the stars and letters. Regardless of grade, all 1901-S Barber quarters are in demand due to their stature as the rarest date in the series. Examples in all grades tend to be resubmitted on multiple occasions, inflating the overall population figures. (#5630)

Desirable 1901-S Barber Quarter, AG Details



- 410 1901-S—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AG Details. Not as bad as it sounds, with light gray and silver surfaces and faint hairlines on the obverse. The obverse rates a full Good, with complete borders around the entire coin. The reverse, as always, is weaker with about half of the letters in the legend still present. The mintmark is entirely visible. (#5630)

Fully Outlined 1901-S Quarter, Good 6



- 411 1901-S Good 6 PCGS. A highly desirable example with natural light gray at the centers, framed by deeper steel-gray closer to the borders. The surfaces have typical minor abrasions and faint scratches, but the overall appearance is excellent. Those who have been seeking a 1901-S quarter for some time certainly know how difficult the date is to find with full border details. (#5630)

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Splendid Gem 1901-S Quarter, Key Date of the Series



412 1901-S MS65 NGC. CAC. Chief Engraver Charles Barber designed four denominations of circulating coins, the nickel through the half dollar. Most issues from his designs have mintages above 1 million pieces, yet every Barber series has one legendary rarity. The Liberty nickel boasts the 1913, of which only five examples are known. The great rarity of the Barber dime series is the 1894-S, with nine known survivors. A Barber half collection is stopped by the 1892-O Micro O, a formidable rarity in any grade. But some half dollar collectors manage to convince themselves it that it can be excluded from a date and mintmark collection. Thus, the 1892-O Micro O is valued less than the 1901-S quarter, which Barber specialist David Lawrence referred to as “the king of all Barber coinage.”

The mintage of the 1901-S is remarkably low. Only 72,664 pieces were struck. This is contrast to the 1900-S and 1902-S productions, which each exceeded 1.5 million pieces. Among the Barber issues struck for circulation, only the 1913-S quarter has a lesser mintage. But the 1913-S was saved to a greater extent, perhaps due to a growth in the number of West Coast collectors between 1901 and 1913, or perhaps due to dealer Wayte Raymond, who was known to hoard high grade examples of current issues.

The 1901-S quarter is desirable regardless of grade. A Fair 2 example brought \$2,070 in our 2007 September Long Beach Signature. In fact, the median grade for the issue is Good 4, and more pieces have been certified as AG3 than any other grade.

The condition rarity of the 1901-S, in addition to its overall rarity, confirms the importance of the present fully lustrous Gem. It is lightly toned, with hints of gold limited to the rims. The strike is penetrating, and the preservation is impressive. The reverse is close to pristine, while the cheek and obverse field have only minimal contact. This lot should be the cornerstone of the finest set of Barber quarters. Census: 2 in 65, 6 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#5630)

- 413 **1902 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Faint gold toning visits this thoroughly lustrous and nicely struck Premium Gem. The fields and portrait are gorgeously void of abrasions, and few will note the faint thin mark on the shield. Population: 25 in 66, 2 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5631)

Frosty Gem 1902-O Quarter



- 414 **1902-O MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The gold-tinged silver surfaces are typical for an original Gem Barber quarter, with frosty rather than satiny luster. The strike above Liberty's forehead and on the eagle's right (facing) claw and arrow feathers are also typical, or perhaps a bit better. The piece retains plenty of appeal. A couple of intersecting die cracks appear through the date and bust truncation, the result of die fatigue. PCGS has certified only seven coins at this level, with six finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5632)

- 415 **1902-S MS64 PCGS.** A scarcer S-mint issue that boasts a limited mintage of slightly more than 1.5 million pieces and is every bit as difficult in Mint State as its rather brief production would indicate. This Choice example displays excellent strike and luster characteristics. Smooth save for an inconspicuous reverse mark near 3 o'clock. Population: 18 in 64, 12 finer (1/08).
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/04), lot 7016.
From The Southwest Collection. (#5633)

Lovely Gem 1903 Barber Quarter



- 416 **1903 MS65 PCGS.** Pastel blushes of ice-blue and gold appear on this lovely Gem, more generously on the reverse than the obverse. Few marks appear, even under a loupe, but the strike is a trifle short of full in the usual places. Despite this issue's substantial mintage, Gems are scarce. Population: 11 in 65, 4 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5634)

Brilliant Gem 1903-O Quarter



- 417 **1903-O MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The brilliant silver surfaces show tinges of steel-gray and golden, with fields that verge on prooflike. For an O-mint production, this piece is well struck, save for on the eagle's right (facing) claw and the fletchings nearby. A nice piece for the grade. Population: 11 in 65, 5 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5635)

Bold MS65 1903-S Quarter



- 418 **1903-S MS65 PCGS.** Mottled steel-gray toning on the obverse cedes to glints of gold on the reverse of this nice Gem piece, an example of this low-mintage midseries S-mint issue. This coin offers a great strike, but a scrape in the center shield requires mention. Population: 12 in 65, 10 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5636)

- 419 **1904 MS65 NGC.** Medium chestnut-brown toning enriches this lustrous and exquisitely struck Barber quarter. The fields are pristine, the portrait is smooth, and the shield has only moderate marks. Census: 22 in 65, 4 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5637)

Interesting and Sharp Gem 1904-O Quarter



- 420 **1904-O MS65 PCGS.** This is an issue that has always appealed to collectors, since problem-free specimens are at a premium. Golden-gray highlights predominate on both sides of this example, with a small patch of russet toning appearing on the eagle's right (facing) wing. Interestingly, although the strike is nearly full on the usually weak spots—the hair above the forehead, the eagle's claw, the right shield corner—only star 11 on the obverse is mushy. A filled die? Nonetheless a nice and attractive Gem.
From The Southwest Collection. (#5638)

Flashy Colored 1905 Quarter, MS66



- 421 **1905 MS66 PCGS.** Two colors predominate in alternating proportions, with more mint-green than pinkish-gold on the obverse, more pinkish-gold than mint-green on the reverse. Flashy luster radiates from both sides, and the strike is bold if not full. A couple of ticks and scrapes, on Liberty's cheek and in the wreath, determine the grade, but this coin would be extremely appealing, both to the Barber quarter and type collectors, as well as to the color aficionados. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#5639)

Silvery, Lustrous 1905-O Quarter, MS65



- 422 **1905-O MS65 NGC.** A scarce O-mint issue in Mint State, the 1905-O has seen only a couple of dozen Gem or finer coins certified at both services combined. Cartwheel luster emanates from both sides of this stunning silvery Gem. The strike is bold, save for the usual spots on the reverse. Census: 1 in 65, 3 finer (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#5640)

Eye-Appealing 1905-S Quarter, MS65



- 423 **1905-S MS65 PCGS.** CAC. The flashy silver centers complement deep, rich amber-gold peripheral toning on each side. The obverse strike is bold, but light reverse roller marks appear on the reverse in the usual places—the right shield corner and the right (facing) wing. PCGS has certified only nine MS65 pieces, with seven finer (1/08), but even more importantly, this piece has the kind of eye appeal that many specimens of this issue lack. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#5641)
- 424 **1906 MS65 NGC.** A thoroughly lustrous, nicely struck, and essentially brilliant Gem with unabraded fields and only faint portrait grazes. Census: 27 in 65, 7 finer (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#5642)

- 425 **1906-D MS65 PCGS.** CAC. A lightly toned and lustrous quarter that has a clean obverse and a pristine reverse. Well struck, as only the arrow feathers lack full definition. Although readily available in lower circulated grades, this issue is decidedly rare as a Gem. Population: 16 in 65, 9 finer (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#5643)

- 426 **1906-O MS65 PCGS.** Silver-white surfaces are fully lustrous and well preserved, and the design elements are excellently defined. A simply gorgeous O-mint Barber quarter. Population: 31 in 65, 25 finer (1/08). *Ex: Palm Beach Signature* (11/04), lot 6557. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#5644)

- 427 **1907 MS66 NGC.** CAC. A brilliant and beautiful Premium Gem with exemplary luster and nearly immaculate surfaces. Crisply struck and exemplary in all regards. Census: 8 in 66, 3 finer (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#5645)

Lovely Premium Gem 1907-O Quarter



- 428 **1907-O MS66 NGC.** CAC. Although the 1907-O Barber quarter is more available in Mint State than many of the earlier O-mint issues, NGC has certified only eight coins in MS66, with two finer (1/08). The ice-white surfaces offer superlative, flashy luster, with lots of eye appeal and a good strike over pristine surfaces completing the lovely package. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#5647)

Sharp Gem 1907-S Quarter



- 429 **1907-S MS65 PCGS.** The 1907-S is a scarce issue, but one that "comes nice" when found in Mint State. Essentially white, with only the slightest traces of tan on the date and Liberty's cheek. The strike is strong, and the satiny surfaces are free from all but a few trivial post-striking marks. Roller marks are evident on Liberty's cheek under magnification, as struck. Population: 9 in 65, 8 finer (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#5648)
- 430 **1908 MS65 PCGS.** Beautifully lustrous silver-gold surfaces with a mild prooflike effect on the reverse, sharp and pristine for the grade. Population: 27 in 65, 17 finer (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#5649)
- 431 **1908-D MS65 NGC.** Potent luster issues from the essentially untuned surfaces of this attractive Gem. A well directed strike brings out strong definition on the devices, with the sole exception of softness in the left-facing claw and associated arrow feathers. Census: 18 in 65, 9 finer (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#5650)

- 432 **1908-O MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Bright and lustrous with highly appealing surfaces. There is a trace of faint gold starting to form on the lower left obverse, some of which extends to Liberty's cap. Nicely struck with virtually complete details on all but the feathers attached to the arrow shafts. Scarce so well preserved.
From The Southwest Collection. (#5651)

Lustrous Premium Gem 1908-S Barber Quarter



- 433 **1908-S MS66 PCGS.** A quite scarce Barber quarter issue, with a mintage of slightly more than three-quarters of a million pieces. This lustrous, silvery Premium Gem boasts a light dusting of orange-gold at the margins. The strike is essentially full, and there are no singular abrasions save for a small tick on Liberty's chin. Nearly unsurpassable: PCGS has certified two pieces finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5652)

- 434 **1909 MS65 NGC.** A light coating of argent patina is seen over each side. Well struck, the reverse field imparts a partial prooflike appearance. Census: 32 in 65, 15 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5653)

Impressive 1909 Barber Quarter, MS66



- 435 **1909 MS66 PCGS.** Frosty silver luster and slight hints of champagne toning are evident on both sides of this Premium Gem. It is sharply struck with exceptional design definition. While considered a common date, the 1909 has a condition rarity pattern that is similar to most Barber quarters, with any piece finer than MS65 a rarity, regardless of its mintage. Population: 17 in 66, 1 finer (1/08). (#5653)

- 436 **1909-D MS65 NGC.** Wisps of barely discernible tan-gold color make occasional visits to the frosty surfaces of this lovely Gem quarter. The design elements are well impressed, save for the usual softness in the arrow feathers. We note a couple of obverse luster grazes and reverse contact marks. Census: 14 in 65, 4 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5654)

Important 1909-D Quarter, MS66



- 437 **1909-D MS66 PCGS.** Beautiful light freckles of golden-brown toning overlay the dove-gray surfaces of this lustrous premium Gem. A few stars and the fletchings are not fully brought up, but the strike is otherwise bold throughout the major devices. Lovingly preserved, and among the finest known examples of the issue. Population: 15 in 66, 3 finer (1/08). (#5654)

Elusive Gem 1909-O Barber Quarter



- 438 **1909-O MS65 NGC.** The 1909-O is an elusive, low-mintage issue in AU as well as Mint State, and NGC and PCGS combined have certified only nine coins in Gem condition, with five finer. This silvery example has light grayish-gold highlights, with a small tick on Liberty's jawline determining the grade. The strike is soft, as usually seen, on the hair below the headband, but the reverse details are bold. A planchet lamination above the right wing is as made. Census: 5 in 65, 2 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5655)

Sharp and Rare 1909-S Quarter, MS66



- 439 **1909-S MS66 PCGS.** The 1909-S is a very scarce and underrated issue in AU condition, and as one might imagine, in MS66 it is extremely rare. This particular piece has dazzling mint luster, and there is a significant amount of original brilliance still in evidence, although a fine speckling of golden-gray toning is sprinkled over each side as well. This sharply struck Premium Gem coin shows no singularly mentionable distractions on either side. Population: 16 in 66, 1 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5656)

Sharp Premium Gem 1910 Quarter



- 440 **1910 MS66 NGC.** Mottled silver-gray patina graces each side of this Premium Gem, an example from an unexpectedly low mintage of 2.24 million pieces, the lowest of any P-mint Barber quarter except 1913. The strike is decent and the eye appeal is good, despite an NGC holder that has seen better days. Census: 14 in 66, 0 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5657)

- 441 **1910-D MS65 PCGS. CAC.** A bold Gem with frosty silver surfaces and exceptional brilliance. Neither side exhibits any toning. Population: 20 in 65, 11 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5658)

- 442 **1911 MS65 NGC.** Sharply struck with lively luster, a sometimes-elusive quality for this Philadelphia issue. Whispers of golden-tan visit otherwise untuned and pleasingly preserved surfaces. NGC has graded three finer examples (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5659)

Conditionally Rare 1911-D Quarter, MS65



- 443 **1911-D MS65 NGC.** The 1911-D, with a mintage less than 1 million coins, is very scarce in Mint State, and rare in Gem or finer grade. This Gem example offers softly lustrous silver-gray surfaces with a good strike and relatively few abrasions for the grade. An eye-appealing, high-end piece. Census: 5 in 65, 0 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5660)

Flashy 1911-S Quarter, MS67



- 444 **1911-S MS67 NGC.** This is a simply super, flashy, and stunning Superb Gem example of a Barber quarter issue that normally "comes nice" anyway. The silver surfaces lack any discernible color, and cartwheel luster and thick mint frost are pervasive. A couple of light obverse die cracks join some of the peripheral stars. This piece is tied for finest at PCGS with three other pieces (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5661)

Radiant Premium Gem 1912 Quarter



- 445 **1912 MS66 PCGS.** Radiant cartwheel luster emanates from the silvery, glistening surfaces of this Premium Gem coin. A few faint streaks of steel-gray run through the center obverse, and the reverse is weakly struck on the right shield corner and the claws and fletchings. The eye appeal is considerable, however, and this coin is among only 13 MS66 pieces at PCGS, with one coin finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5662)

Bold, Frosty Gem 1912-S Quarter



- 446 **1912-S MS65 NGC.** The frosty white surfaces emit blazing luster and are devoid of any significant marks. This piece is sharply struck by the standards of the series, with localized weakness only on the eagle's right (facing) claw. The 1912-S is a difficult issue, and this nice piece should be near the top of some lucky collectors' want lists. Census: 16 in 65, 5 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5663)

Lustrous 1913 Quarter, MS65



- 447 **1913 MS65 NGC.** The lowest-mintage P-mint Barber quarter, the 1913 saw a mintage of less than a half-million pieces. Pieces up to Gem and beyond are available for a price, however. This piece displays lustrous silver surfaces tinged with gold and pastel ice-blue. A few light obverse ticks determine the grade. Census: 6 in 65, 3 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5664)

- 448 **1913-D MS65 NGC.** Radiantly lustrous surfaces display a couple of olive-green splashes in the upper right obverse quadrant and around the eagle's head. Well struck, and revealing just a few grade-consistent obverse marks. Census: 17 in 65, 7 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5665)

- 449 **1913-S Good 4 NGC.** A natural light gray piece that retains considerable desirability, despite substantially worn surfaces. The three key Barber quarters, 1896-S, 1901-S, and 1913-S, seem to be available in low grades like this piece, or in Mint State grades, with few pieces between these extremes. (#5666)

Attractive 1913-S Barber Quarter, VG8



- 450 1913-S VG8 PCGS.** This piece meets the classic definition of VG8, as published in many grading guides. Exactly three letters of LIBERTY are visible, and the balance of details are consistent. The surfaces are pewter-gray in the fields, with lighter tan on the devices. An attractive and desirable example of this key date. (#5666)

Important 1913-S Quarter, Fine 12



- 451 1913-S Fine 12 PCGS.** Although a few letters of LIBERTY are weak, all letters can be seen on the headband. This delightful example has splendid light to medium gray surfaces that exhibit the usual fine handling marks expected at the grade level. There are no individually significant marks on either side. This is a surprisingly rare grade for the 1913-S. Examples that grade Fine to AU are elusive. There are actually more Mint State pieces than higher circulated examples. (#5666)



Charles E. Barber

Mint Engraver 1869 - 1879

Mint Chief Engraver 1879 - 1917

Exceptional 1913-S Quarter, MS66



452 **1913-S MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The 1913-S is third behind the 1896-S and 1901-S Barber quarters for rarity within the series, although a few additional dates rank ahead of the 1913-S quarter in high grades. These three dates just mentioned form the “Big Three” of the Barber quarter series. Even though the 1913-S is third among the three coins, it actually has the lowest mintage, just 40,000 coins.

Those who collect individual die varieties in the Barber series will want to know that this is Reverse B described at www.coinfacts.com, with the mintmark slightly low and its top closer to the R than the D, although it is a subtle difference. A review of the PCGS Population Report for this issue reveals intriguing facts: 200 have been certified in grades below XF; 16 are certified from XF40 through MS62; 28 in MS63 and MS64; and another 28 in MS65 or finer. The population data introduces a rather unusual grade distribution. It further suggests that this date, as well as 1896-S and 1901-S that have similar grade distributions, were probably known as rare dates almost immediately after they were issued, and were preserved by late 19th and early 20th century collectors.

This Premium Gem is a stunning piece that exhibits impressive luster. The surfaces are fully brilliant and the design elements stand out boldly against the frosty fields. Both sides have essentially perfect surfaces. Census: 5 in 66, 4 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5666)

- 453 **1914 MS65 NGC. CAC.** Lustrous surfaces display an even distribution of dappled gold-tan patina, along well struck motifs, save for minor softness on the upper right shield corner and arrow feathers. A few grade-consistent marks do not detract. Census: 51 in 65, 13 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5667)

- 454 **1914-D MS65 NGC.** A few light tan freckles gravitate to the margins of this D-mint quarter. The design elements exhibit great detail, and both sides are awash in bright luster. A couple of minute marks on the obverse portrait are mentioned for complete accuracy. Census: 30 in 65, 5 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5668)

Lustrous, Delightfully Toned 1914-S Quarter, MS65



- 455 **1914-S MS65 NGC.** A scarce late-series issue. The lustrous surfaces show primarily silver centers with yellow-gold, rose, and jade-green highlights. There are remarkably few abrasions noted on either side, and the eye appeal is enormous on this delightful coin. Census: 10 in 65, 6 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5669)

- 456 **1915 MS65 NGC.** Potent luster dazzles the observer of this sharply impressed Gem. Wisps of speckled tan patina reside on the reverse, and cede to an essentially brilliant obverse. Light grade-consistent marks are noted on the obverse. Census: 51 in 65, 10 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5670)

- 457 **1915 MS65 PCGS.** Delightful luster for this late-date Barber quarter issue with whispers of gray-gold patina at the margins. Pleasing definition and solid preservation create a winning combination. Population: 76 in 65, 13 finer (1/08). (#5670)

Single Finest Certified 1915 Quarter, MS67



- 458 **1915 MS67 NGC.** Lovely luster radiates from the satiny, silver surfaces, which are nearly pristine and distraction-free. A boldly struck and delightful Superb Gem, from this next-to-last year of the Barber design. The only one so certified at either NGC or PCGS (1/08). A must-have for the Registry Set collectors or for a fine type set.
From The Southwest Collection. (#5670)

- 459 **1915-D MS66 NGC. CAC.** Frosty and untoned, the smooth surfaces attest to the care with which this D-mint quarter was preserved. Census: 11 in 66, 4 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5671)

- 460 **1916 MS66 NGC.** Whispers of light red-tan color run over the borders of this radiantly lustrous Premium Gem, and an attentive strike delineates the design features. We note some light obverse marks. Census: 12 in 66, 2 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5673)

- 461 **1916-D MS66 NGC.** A lustrous and lightly toned Gem that has a bold strike and a seemingly pristine reverse; the obverse reveals a graze on the jaw. The margins have a few short and faint die cracks, as produced. The final year of the series, which was struck at Philadelphia and Denver but not San Francisco. Census: 50 in 66, 9 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5674)

- 462 **1916-D MS66 NGC.** Whispers of vibrant frost grace the obverse devices of this final-year Barber quarter, and both sides offer lovely luster. Beautifully preserved and elegant, with just nine finer coins graded by NGC (1/08). (#5674)

PROOF BARBER QUARTERS

- 463 **1895 PR65 NGC.** We present here a stunning Gem proof that displays some Cameo characteristics, especially on the obverse. Freckles of light tan show up under magnification on the reverse. A solid strike leaves virtually complete definition on the design elements. What appears to be a piece of wire was struck through on the nose.
From The Southwest Collection. (#5681)

Brilliant 1895 Barber Quarter, PR66 Cameo



- 464 **1895 PR66 Cameo NGC.** A beautiful Premium Gem with exceptional contrast between the frosty devices and mirrored fields. Both sides are brilliant and untuned, allowing the exquisite cameo appearance to stand out at its fullest advantage. Census: 13 in 66 Cameo, 19 finer (1/08). (#85681)

Breathtaking PR68 1897 Barber Quarter



- 465 1897 PR68 NGC.** This is an absolutely breathtaking example of this proof issue, one that appears fully to merit a Cameo designation. Deeply mirrored, silvery fields show just a suggestion of heather, gold, and lilac, with thick mint frost on the devices. Although a handful of PR68 1897 quarters exist—nine at both services, to be precise—there are none finer certified, and it is difficult to imagine a more pleasing example anyway. A couple of hair-thin luster grazes on Liberty's chin will serve as pedigree markers, since they are completely undistracting. Census: 7 in 68, 0 finer (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#5683)

- 466 1897 PR64 Cameo PCGS.** Along with the 1896 and 1898, the 1897 is one of the best produced issues in the series. This lovely cameoed example is mostly brilliant, with a slight arc of hazy patina on the right portion of both the obverse and reverse. (#85683)

Unsurpassable 1898 Quarter, PR68



- 467 1898 PR68 NGC.** Close inspection with a magnifier shows there are no flaws, mint caused or otherwise, on the surfaces of this coin. The motifs are mildly frosted and contrast sharply against the illimitable depth of mirrored reflectivity in the fields. A light golden-brown and greenish-brown layer of patina is spread over the front side of the coin with splashes of orange color toward the rims. The reverse is toned a medium-intensity blue-green with a faint, underlying rose patina. The design elements are exquisitely struck throughout. This peerless type coin will undoubtedly be subjected to close scrutiny at lot viewing, and the price it realizes on the auction floor will reflect the unsurpassable quality it represents. Census: 18 in 68, 1 finer (1/08). (#5684)

Vivid 1901 PR68 Quarter



- 468 1901 PR68 NGC.** Vivid bands of electric-blue, ruby-red, and straw-gold color hug the borders, but cede to a window of brilliance on the central reverse and light lilac-gray color on the bust of Liberty. The surfaces appear immaculate, even upon inspection with a loupe, and only a hint of striking softness on the right shield corner and the fletchings denies perfection. A scant 813 pieces were struck. Census: 8 in 68, 0 finer (1/08). (#5687)

Lightly Toned PR66 1903 Barber Quarter



- 469 1903 PR66 PCGS.** This deeply mirrored proof shows attractive light golden and lilac toning in the fields. The surfaces are unusually clean, and this coin is pleasing even for a PR66. Rarely are Liberty's cheek and neck found so well preserved on this popular 20th century type coin. Population: 22 in 66, 19 finer (12/07). (#5689)
- 470 1908 PR65 PCGS.** Deep gold, cherry-red, and sea-green emerge once the coin is rotated beneath a light. A razor-sharp Gem with a virtually unabraded appearance. Housed in an old green label holder. Population: 29 in 65, 26 finer (1/08). (#5694)

Brilliant PR68 ★ Cameo 1910 Quarter



- 471 1910 PR68 ★ Cameo NGC. CAC. The deeply frosted motifs provide exemplary contrast with the prominently mirrored fields. The surfaces are brilliant and appear pristine. The strike is essentially full, with impressive detail on the fletchings and right shield corner. An outstanding proof Barber type coin. Census: 4 in 68 ★ Cameo, 1 finer (1/08). (#85696)

Richly Toned 1913 Quarter, PR67



- 472 1913 PR67 NGC. A stunning beauty that possesses a rainbow of deep toning, including lilac, blue, russet, green, and yellow, over deeply mirrored fields and fully lustrous devices. Undoubtedly a full and strong underlying cameo proof. The toning enthusiast will enjoy this remarkable beauty. Census: 16 in 67, 5 finer (1/08). (#5699)

Low-Mintage 1914 Quarter, PR66



- 473 1914 PR66 NGC. Well struck and unabraded with glassy fields and delicate gold and apple-green toning. A faint lintmark passes through star 4, as made. Only 380 proofs were struck, the lowest proof mintage of the series, and the smallest emission for the denomination after 1858. Census: 26 in 66, 24 finer (1/08). (#5700)

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS

Choice XF 1916 Standing Liberty Quarter



- 474 1916 XF45 ANACS. With its mintage of just 52,000 pieces, the 1916 Standing Liberty quarter is the most elusive issue in that series by a wide margin. Though a handful of issues, such as the 1927-S, gain in status as grades increase, the 1916 enjoys broad popularity across all levels of preservation, with coins showing light to moderate wear among the most avidly sought in today's coin market.

The attractive Choice XF example offered here displays soft, pleasing luster beneath delicate golden-tan and silver-blue patina that deepens to reddish-orange at the rims. Modest wear is evident on the devices, but the coin remains fundamentally pleasing and shows no individually mentionable flaws. An excellent piece that could serve as a cornerstone to a similarly graded date set. (#5704)

Lovely Toned 1916 Quarter, MS65



- 475 1916 MS65 PCGS.** This pastel beauty is housed in an older green-label PCGS holder, and exhibits deep ivory luster with heather and pale lilac, surrounded by peripheral iridescent toning around part of the obverse. The reverse has similar ivory, heather, and pale lilac toning, without the peripheral accents.

Sharply defined with excellent eye appeal, this piece has remarkably sharp head detail for a 1916 quarter. In fact, it is sharper than some that have actually been labeled as Full Head coins. It is certainly worthy of review. Population: 23 in 65, 7 finer (1/08). (#5704)

Classic 1916 Standing Liberty Quarter, MS63 Full Head



- 476 1916 MS63 Full Head NGC.** The famous 1916 Standing Liberty quarter, with a mintage of just 52,000 coins, is one of the important 20th century American numismatic classics. Collectors demand examples of this date in all grades from Good to Gem. Of course, sharply struck Mint State examples are most popular with those whose budget allows such an acquisition.

This lovely piece is highly lustrous with brilliant silver surfaces that are entirely untuned. The surfaces are exceptional with few marks visible, even under a glass. Design details on both sides are impressive, especially considering the typical poor strike. This sharp impression is clearly above average. (#5705)

Stunning and Important 1916 Standing Liberty Quarter MS66 Full Head



477 **1916 MS66 Full Head NGC.** Standing Liberty quarter pundit J.H. Cline, in his fourth edition of *Standing Liberty Quarters* (2007), opines that less than 3% of the minuscule mintage of 52,000 pieces comes with a Full Head. As of (1/08), both NGC and PCGS combined have certified about 470 Full Head pieces of the 1916 Standing Liberty in all Mint State grades—as always, less an unknown number of resubmissions and crossovers.

In MS66 Full Head—the grade of the present piece—the totals are drastically lower still, of course. NGC has certified 17 coins so fine, with three pieces finer, all MS67 Full Head. PCGS has graded nine coins in MS66 Full Head, with three pieces finer (again, all MS67 Full Head).

The present piece is moderately and deliciously toned on the obverse, with a stunning, frosted silver reverse. The reverse is so pristine and original in appearance that it much more resembles in texture a Washington quarter from the 1940s or 1950s, rather than a Standing Liberty quarter from the teens. The obverse is draped in stunning coloration that includes hues of ice-blue near the rims and champagne-pink in the centers. Both sides emit sharp cartwheel luster, the reverse more obviously so because of the lack of toning.

Cline makes the important point that a 1916 quarter, even one designated Full Head, simply cannot be compared to 1917 Type One quarters; they can only be compared to other 1916 quarters: “The detail was never put on the die to the same degree. 1916s are characteristically softly struck in the shield as well—just overall softness altogether.”

This piece does show much, much better detail on Liberty’s head than most 1916s, with a sharp nose, eye, and hairline all the way down the crown of the forehead to the rear lock. The shield is softly struck as always, and there are no singular abrasions. This is a simply stunning example of this important early 20th century issue.

From The Southwest Collection. (#5705)

- 478 **1917 Type One MS64 Full Head NGC.** Radiant luster seeping through a veneer of champagne-gold color invigorates this exquisitely struck quarter. Some minute obverse marks define the grade. (#5707)
- 479 **1917 Type One MS65 Full Head NGC.** A crisply struck and shining coin that would fit magnificently in a type or date set. Warm gold and rose-orange patina visits the lower margin of the subtly frosted obverse. (#5707)
- 480 **1917 Type One MS65 Full Head PCGS.** Well struck with frosty luster and light splashes of dappled green and apricot patina near some of the peripheries. Pleasingly preserved with excellent eye appeal, a delightful type piece. (#5707)
- 481 **1917 Type One MS65 Full Head PCGS.** Elegant olive, gold-orange, and violet shadings embrace the shining surfaces of this sharply struck Gem. A beautiful and highly enticing type piece from this short-lived Standing Liberty variety. (#5707)
- 482 **1917-S Type One MS64 Full Head PCGS.** Rich olive-gold and silver-blue patina drapes the shining surfaces of this sharply struck Type One quarter. Excellent eye appeal for the grade assigned, though a handful of tiny marks preclude Gem status. (#5711)

Lustrous 1917-S Type One Quarter MS65 Full Head



- 483 **1917-S Type One MS65 Full Head NGC.** A veneer of golden-tan patina runs over the lustrous surfaces of this attractive Gem. In addition to the Full Head, sharp definition is visible on Liberty's gown lines and shield and the eagle's plumage. A few light obverse marks are noted, the most noteworthy one occurring on the breast. (#5711)

Bold 1918-S Quarter, MS63 Full Head



- 484 **1918-S MS63 Full Head PCGS.** A boldly struck example with head details that are fully evident. Both sides have faint gold toning with satiny luster on the obverse and frosty luster on the reverse. This is a desirable piece for the specialist who seeks a set of sharply struck coins. (#5725)

Popular 1918/7-D Quarter, VF20 Details



- 485 **1918/7-S—Corroded, Cleaned—ANACS. VF20 Details.** This lightly cleaned piece has bold overdate details. Light hairlines and a few dark spots on each side are described on the ANACS holder. This pleasing light gray example is a desirable example of the overdate, despite its minor shortcomings. (#5726)
- 486 **1919 MS65 Full Head PCGS.** This lightly toned Gem has potent luster and a pleasing strike. Even the two shield rivets near the waist show definition. Encapsulated in an old green label holder. (#5729)
- 487 **1920 MS65 PCGS.** Deep multicolored toning yields to near-brilliance in the centers. A well struck, lustrous piece that is quite well preserved. (#5734)
- 488 **1924-D MS66 NGC.** The silver-blue surfaces of this attractive Premium Gem host devices that are pleasingly detailed in general, though softness is noted on Liberty's head. Eminently appealing, with just 43 finer pieces graded by NGC (1/08).
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#5748)
- 489 **1924-D MS66 PCGS.** Vibrant luster jumps out at the observer, and is complemented by a relatively sharp strike. Both sides are color free and devoid of mentionable contact marks. Population: 87 in 66, 8 finer (1/08). (#5748)

Dazzling MS65 Full Head 1927-D Quarter



- 490 **1927-D MS65 Full Head NGC.** A scarce and underrated coin in the series that is rarely seen with Full Head definition. This piece has bright, blazing mint luster and is completely brilliant. There are no reportable abrasions on either side of this impressive piece. Only 38 Full Head Gems have been certified by NGC with seven finer (1/08). (#5763)
- 491 **1929 MS65 Full Head PCGS.** Well struck with glowing satin luster and a bright untuned appearance on the obverse. The reverse shows some faint mottled patina in the fields. Well-preserved and immensely appealing. (#5773)
- 492 **1930 MS65 Full Head PCGS.** Delicate blue and green-gold tints grace the fields of this shining and solidly struck final-year Gem. Carefully preserved with elegant and undeniable eye appeal. (#5779)

Gorgeous 1930-S Quarter, MS67 Full Head



- 493 **1930-S MS67 Full Head NGC.** Ex: Las Vegas Collection. The NGC Census report clearly illustrates the elusive nature of Superb Gem 1930-S quarters with full head details. This splendid example has frosty silver luster with light gold toning on each side, concentrated more heavily near the borders. Census: 19 in 67 Full Head, 2 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5781)

WASHINGTON QUARTERS

- 494 **1932-D—Environmental Damage, Cleaned—ANACS. MS60 Details.** The obverse border from 2 to 3 o'clock is subdued by an arc of dusky milk-gray toning. The satin luster is subdued from a dip. Otherwise, this is a boldly struck and unblemished example of this coveted series key. (#5791)
- 495 **1932-D MS62 PCGS.** Areas of gold-orange toning grace much of each side, and small dots of violet patina grace the margins. Strongly lustrous beneath the patina, though a number of wispy flaws affect the central devices.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#5791)
- 496 **1932-S MS62 PCGS.** A few minute obverse marks keep this better-date quarter from attaining a higher grade. Lustrous surfaces exhibit well struck design elements, along with occasional whispers of speckled tan-gold color that are visible under high magnification. (#5792)
- 497 **1932-S MS62 PCGS.** This impressively struck key-date quarter displays bright luster, and a few dapples of light tan on the obverse. Some obverse handling marks limit the grade. (#5792)
- 498 **1932-S MS63 NGC.** Originally intended as a commemorative issue, the Denver and San Francisco Mint issues were both low mintages, and are considered key dates today. This frosty Mint State piece has a few small splashes of toning, but is otherwise fully brilliant. It is a sharply detailed and highly desirable example. (#5792)
- 499 **1932-S MS63 NGC.** Uncommonly appealing for the Select designation, with only a few wispy abrasions on immensely lustrous surfaces. A minimally toned and delightful example of this Washington quarter key. (#5792)
- 500 **1932-S MS63 NGC.** The reverse is practically brilliant, while the obverse of this Select survivor shows streaks of peach-rose from the left rim across Washington's portrait. Well struck with solid eye appeal. (#5792)
- 501 **1932-S MS64 PCGS.** Golden toning with hints of peach and blue drapes shining surfaces on this near-Gem. Pleasingly preserved and delightful, a great example of this coveted Washington quarter key.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#5792)

Original 1932-S Quarter, MS65



- 502 **1932-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Original navy-blue and russet patina endows this lustrous and precisely struck Gem. The fields are remarkably free from contact, and only a subtle graze on the cheekbone denies an even finer grade. An interesting mint-produced lamination is noted between 6 and 7 o'clock on the reverse. Population: 88 in 65, 4 finer (12/07). (#5792)

Bold 1932-S Quarter, MS65



- 503 **1932-S MS65 PCGS.** Boldly struck and highly lustrous Gems of this key date are not often encountered, and finer quality representatives rank among the rarest of all Washington quarter issues. The surfaces are predominately brilliant with speckled gold and iridescent toning on each side. Population: 88 in 65, 4 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#5792)

Vibrant 1932-S Gem Quarter



- 504 **1932-S MS65 PCGS.** Vibrant luster adorns this key-date Gem, and the lightly toned reverse yields to splashes of medium intensity crimson, gold, and lavender at the obverse borders. A well executed strike sharpens the design features, and a couple of obverse ticks are inconsequential. Population: 88 in 65, 4 finer (1/08). (#5792)

Classic 1932-S Quarter, MS66



- 505 1932-S MS66 NGC. CAC.** The 1932-D and 1932-S Washington quarters are the classic key-date issues in the series, elusive but necessary to complete a collection. This piece is amazing with remarkable satin luster and exceptional design definition. Both sides are deep golden-brown, accented by lighter gold and iridescent toning. Seldom does an opportunity appear to acquire an exceptional Premium Gem 1932-S quarter. In fact, the combined population of NGC and PCGS totals just nine examples at this grade, and none that are any finer. Census: 5 in 66, 0 finer (1/08). (#5792)
- 506 1935-D MS65 ★ NGC.** Pleasing luster adorns both sides of this high-end Gem. Vibrant, multicolored toning hugs the margins, and a well executed strike brings out sharp detail on the motifs. A few minute contacts on the obverse are consistent with the numerical grade. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two.* (#5798)
- 507 1935-D MS66 NGC.** Vibrant luster endows this sharply struck Premium Gem. Lightly toned surfaces reveal a few minuscule marks that may well prevent an even higher grade. (#5798)

- 508 1936 MS67 PCGS.** Well struck, highly lustrous, untoned, and essentially immaculate. An exceptional example of this early issue. Population: 52 in 67, 0 finer (1/08). (#5800)
- 509 1936-D MS63 PCGS.** The strongly lustrous surfaces are silver-white save for a touch of milkiness over the obverse. Well-defined for this Denver issue with faint, scattered abrasions that account for the grade. (#5801)
- 510 1936-D MS64 PCGS.** Well struck with full satin luster, light toning, and a few minor contact marks. Not considered the key date that it once was, but still one of the more respected early mintmarked Washington quarters. Housed in a green-label holder. (#5801)
- 511 1936-D MS64 PCGS.** Bright and lustrous, with a near-flawless reverse and just a couple of faint milky spots in the obverse fields. An attractive near-Gem example of this scarcer early date in the series. (#5801)
- 512 1937 Doubled Die Obverse VF35 PCGS.** FS-101, formerly FS-012. All four digits in the date are noticeably doubled, along with IN GOD WE TRUST. Well detailed for the grade, this piece lacks any distracting marks and shows some dappled red-brown patina on the obverse. Noted on page 168 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#95803)
- 513 1952-D MS67 NGC.** Rich golden-tan and rose-orange shadings predominate on the shining obverse, while the reverse has similar colors at the margins around a cream-inflected center. Beautifully preserved and immensely desirable. NGC has graded just one numerically finer example (1/08). (#5850)

PROOF WASHINGTON QUARTERS

- 514 1936 PR63 NGC.** Barely discernible speckles of tan and milky patina show up under magnification, as do a few wispy marks. Bright surfaces are well impressed throughout. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two.* (#5975)
- 515 1937 PR66 PCGS.** Pearl-gray toning graces the reflective fields and needle-sharp devices. An immaculate and impressive Premium Gem, certified in a green label holder. (#5976)
- 516 1937 PR66 PCGS.** Peripheral golden-green patina visits the obverse peripheries, and mottled green, purple, and orange run over the reverse. Well struck on the design features, and nicely preserved. (#5976)
- 517 1952 PR67 Cameo PCGS.** An essentially black-and-white piece, though the degree of frost on the exactly struck devices is not so strong as to warrant a Deep Cameo designation. Carefully preserved and attractive. PCGS has graded only five finer Cameo examples (1/08). (#85984)
- 518 1955 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC.** The magnificent white-on-black contrast provides outstanding eye appeal. The glassy fields appear brilliant at first glance, although the right obverse border has a few faint gray freckles. Census: 30 in 68 Ultra Cameo, 8 finer (1/08). (#95987)

Perfect 1964 Quarter, PR70 W Cameo



- 519 1964 PR70 W Cameo NGC.** A perfect proof 1964 quarter, designated W for “white” in addition to the Cameo label. As the holder suggests, the surfaces are fully brilliant and untuned, and the contrast between the fields and devices is exceptional. Obviously the finest certified, and only a Deep Cameo piece would exceed this one for quality. (#85996)
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PROOF STATEHOOD QUARTER

- 520 1999-S Pennsylvania Silver PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** The statue from the top of the state capitol appears on the Pennsylvania Statehood quarter, along with a silhouette map of the state and the state motto: “Virtue, Liberty, Independence.” This exactly struck specimen seems virtually flawless, both in terms of execution and preservation. Population: 27 in 70 Deep Cameo (1/08). (#913000)

EARLY HALF DOLLARS

- 521 1795 2 Leaves—Scratched—ANACS. Good 6 Details. O-125, High R.4.** This medium gray Flowing Hair half has clear types with some remaining hair and plumage definition. LIBERTY, UNITED, and AMERICA are bold. STATES OF is faint but fully legible. The date and a few lower stars are well worn. Smooth aside from a thin mark above the nose. (#6052)
- 522 1795 2 Leaves VG8 ANACS. O-113a, R.4.** Specialists of 1795 halves soon learn to look for the large die lump beneath the bust tip to identify the familiar O-113 variety. The later die state has a faint crack atop LIBERTY. All legends, stars, and berries are bold, and traces of hair definition are present on the portrait. This pearl-gray and almond-gold type coin has a smooth appearance and good eye appeal. (#6052)

Popular 1795 Two Leaves, VF20 Details, O-113a



- 523 1795 2 Leaves—Cleaned—ANACS. VF20 Details. O-113a, R.4.** Attributed by a die lump between the 5 in the date and star 15, and the A in STATES cut over E. Gray surfaces reveal a relatively light cleaning and a few minor circulation marks. Well centered design elements display quite nice detail. (#6052)
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Attractive 1795 O-125 Half Dollar, VF25



- 524 1795 2 Leaves VF25 PCGS. O-125, R.4.** A lovely piece exhibiting natural steel-gray toning with glints of lighter tan on each side. The impression is nicely centered, and the surfaces are pleasing for the grade. A single light scratch in the right obverse field is the only significant mark. (#6052)
-

VF30 Sharpness 1795 Half 2 Leaves, O-113a



- 525 1795 2 Leaves—Cleaned—ANACS. VF30 Details. O-113a, R.4.** Slate-gray with glimpses of golden-brown and forest-green along the dentils, stars, and letters. Mildly cloudy from a cleaning, but the eagle's wings display ample plumage, and there are no mentionable marks. An enormously popular early silver type.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6052)
-



1795 2 Leaves MS64

Blundered Die 1795 O-113a Half, MS64
Probably Finest Known, Ex: Eliasberg



526 1795 2 Leaves MS64 NGC. O-113a, R.3. A over E in STATES. The obverse die is immediately recognized by the heavy die chip between the 5 and final star, and the blundered reverse die is quickly recognized by the engraving error with the A in STATES punched over the E. Who knows what the engraver may have been thinking when he produced this die. Perhaps he thought he was already up to the second T in STATES, and grabbed the E punch by mistake. Most likely, it was a simple mistake that he punched an E instead of an A. Remember that the engraver had to work in reverse, on an extremely small surface, with hand tools rather than the various hubs that are used today. Most likely he punched the final S at the top of the die first, then added the adjacent letter, one at a time, until he had completed the legend.

The obverse is cracked through the tops of LIBERTY. Actually, there are three different die cracks: (1) through the tops of LIB, (2) through the tops of ER, and (3), through the tops of TY. Cracks 2 and 3 join between R and T. A heavy die chip is positioned between the 5 and star 15, below the bust tip, with additional cracks or die flaws through the last four stars on the right. Light clash marks are evident in the obverse fields. The reverse has light die rust and faint clash marks, but no evidence of die cracks.

This is the Eliasberg specimen, considered the finest known 1795 O-113 half dollar, of either the early or late die state. Only two or three Mint State examples of the variety are known. Faint champagne toning over brilliant and frosty silver surfaces. Peripheral obverse and reverse rim disturbances are from the edge lettering process and are strictly as made. Considerable central obverse and reverse weakness is evident, with stronger peripheral details. In the Eliasberg catalog, this writer wrote: "Brilliant and highly lustrous with just a whisper of delicate golden toning. An extremely pleasing coin from a visual aspect. This coin could not have appeared much different during the era in which it was struck!" Today, more than a decade after the Eliasberg catalog was written, the coin remains virtually unchanged, and still looks little different from its appearance over 200 years ago.

From The Southwest Collection. (#6052)

Desirable 1796 15 Stars Half Dollar
Fine Details, O-101, R.5



527 1796 15 Stars—Plugged, Repaired—NCS. Fine Details. O-101, R.5. Collectors seeking to complete a type set of U.S. coinage face a significant “stopper” in the low-mintage (3,918 pieces) Draped Bust Small Eagle half dollar, bearing the date 1796 or 1797. Consequently, even “impaired” specimens bring strong prices. An ANACS Fine 15, Tooled, Whizzed 1796 15 stars coin, for example, brought \$43,125 in our May 2007 Central States Signature sale, and an NCS Fine Details, Repaired, Whizzed piece of the same issue realized \$37,260 in our October 2006 Dallas Signature Auction.

The present NCS Fine Details coin was plugged in the upper right obverse border, and most of the letters in LIBERTY were strengthened, as were portions of the lower right wreath on the reverse. The design features display strong definition, most of which is original, save for the few re-engraved elements alluded to above. Localized smoothing is visible in the obverse fields, apparently to remove pockmarks, some of which are seen in the reverse fields. Both sides reveal steel-gray patina, along with blue accents on the obverse. Despite the impairments, this coin will be an appropriate, and “affordable,” addition to a U.S. type collection.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6057)



1796 15 Stars MS63

Rare 1796 15 Stars Select Half Dollar



528 1796 15 Stars MS63 NGC. O-101, R.5. The appearance of a Draped Bust Small Eagle half dollar at auction is always the cause for excitement, regardless of its grade or condition; even “impaired” specimens often bring high prices. This is because an example of this low-mintage coin (3,918 pieces) is necessary for the completion of a U.S. type set. The excitement escalates when the appearance is a Mint State coin. This is what makes the present offering of the MS63 1796 15 Stars half dollar so special.

The Draped Bust Small Eagle design type consists of two dates, 1796 and 1797, each of which has two varieties. The 1796 issue with 15 obverse stars is Overton 101, and that with 16 stars is classified as Overton 102. The 16 stars coin was apparently intended to commemorate Tennessee’s June 1, 1796 admission to the Union as the 16th state. The two 1797 issues (Overton 101 and 102) are differentiated by the alignment of the reverse wreath in relation to the peripheral lettering.

All four varieties were struck in 1797 as part of three deliveries. Mint records show that the first delivery was made on February 28, 1797 (60 coins), the second on March 21 (874 coins), and the last on May 26 (2,984 coins). All of these were delivered to the Bank of the United States, and were produced from silver ingots deposited by that institution.

Relatively few 1796-1797 half dollars are thought to have survived, with estimates ranging from less than 100 to more than 300 coins. Ongoing research being conducted by this cataloger (Jon Amato) has thus far accounted for close to 230 specimens in all grades. The interested reader is referred to the February 2005 issue of the John Reich Journal (Vol. 16/Issue 2, pp. 12-17) for the study findings up to that date.

Prospective bidders on the current specimen in the present lot will be particularly interested in the number of Uncirculated 1796-1797 half dollar survivors, especially those of the 1796 15 stars variety. Of the 20 Mint State specimens identified in the above study, eight were of this variety.

The provenance of the present coin is traced to the August 2004 American Numismatic Rarities sale (lot 418), and prior to that, to the Bowers and Merena March 1989 sale (lot 1990). Unfortunately, we are unable to conclusively trace its pedigree to any prior sales.

We can, however, mention some of the other Mint State 1796 15 stars half dollar appearances. One of the most notable was a PCGS Specimen 65 coin in the March 2004 Bowers and Merena sale. This piece is pedigreed to the so-called “Knoxville Collection.” One of the outstanding features of this particular coin was that it lacks the obverse die crack present on virtually all other known specimens. An MS63 Prooflike specimen appeared in the Bowers and Merena April 1997 Louis E. Eliasberg Sale (lot 1673). This example is pedigreed to the John H. Clapp estate (1942) and to Benjamin H. Collins (1896).

A 1796 15 stars half dollar described as “Brilliant Uncirculated” appeared in Stack’s October 2002 sale (lot 22). This coin originally reposed in the collections of Reed Hawn and Lorin Parmelee. Another “Brilliant Uncirculated” example made an appearance in Stack’s October 2000 sale (lot 876). This coin is pedigreed to the collections of Henry Norweb, T. James Clarke, Waldo Newcomer, and Col. E.H.R. Green. Stack’s also sold an MS64 example in its May 1999 John Whitney Walter Collection (lot 1776), and a Specimen 66 out of the same collection (lot 1777). The latter coin can be traced to Max Mehl’s March 1948 sale of the C.A. Allenberger Collection (lot 385), and to Thomas Elder’s sale of the Peter Mougey Collection (lot 424).

The Dr. E. Yale Clarke “Brilliant Uncirculated, Prooflike” 1796 15 stars half dollar appeared in Stack’s October 1975 sale (lot 182), and made previous appearances in that firm’s April 1969 R.L. Miles and November 1954 Anderson Dupont sales (lots 1205 and 2031, respectively). The James A. Stack coin, described as a “Proof,” sold in the March 1975 Stack’s sale (lot 313), and is pedigreed to the H.R. Lee (1947) and Beistle collections.

The William P. Donlon Collection, sold by Abe Kosoff in November 1956, featured a 1796 15 stars half dollar described as “Uncirculated with Prooflike Luster” (lot 705). Donlon had acquired this coin out of Numismatic Gallery’s June 1950 Adolphe Menjou Sale (lot 942). This firm also offered what it called the “Finest Known Brilliant Proof” out of the John M. Morris Collection (lot 868).

Rich pastel multicolored toning embraces reflective surfaces on the present example. The obverse displays a mélange of brassy-gold and pale-blue patination accented with splashes of green, orange, and violet. The reverse takes on slightly deeper tones of the same palette, joined by rose toning and a greater display of orange splashes. The design elements are sharply struck, save for the usual softness on the feathers of the eagle’s breast and left (right facing) leg. The devices on each side are well centered, and the dentilation is bold. The typical die crack from the obverse rim at 5 o’clock branches along the drapery to the right through the last three stars to the rim at 3 o’clock, and to the left where it nearly joins the circular crack between Liberty’s shoulder and neck curl. Mild diagonal adjustment marks are concealed within the hair curl below the ear, with a few more near the date, and another batch behind Liberty’s head. Some minute toning spots are visible in the right obverse field, and two small parallel nicks are located in the field between the chin and star 14.

This is a rare opportunity for the connoisseur of early U.S. type coins to acquire a classic piece of Americana. The coin exudes tremendous eye appeal, and is certainly to satisfy the most discriminating collector. We expect very spirited bidder competition on this lot.

From The Southwest Collection. (#6057)

- 529 1805 VF35 NGC.** O-112, R.2. The obverse is dusky lime and sun-gold, while the reverse features deeper russet-gray toning. A moderately circulated but problem-free example of this challenging silver type.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6069)
- 530 1806 Pointed 6, No Stem—Corroded, Scratched, Cleaned—ANACS. VF20 Details.** O-109, R.1. Generally ivory-gray with peripheral orange-gold toning. A few speckles of dark debris above the hair ribbon are pinscratched from an attempt at removal.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6073)
- 531 1806 Knobbed 6, Large Stars VF35 PCGS.** O-105, R.2. The only die pairing matching both the Knobbed 6 and Large Stars characteristics. Warm gold and violet-blue toning drapes the luminous surfaces of this Choice VF survivor. Striking softness and a long, thin abrasion are noted at the right side of the field of stars above the eagle on the reverse. (#6074)
- 532 1807 Draped Bust VF25 PCGS.** O-105, R.1. Some, but not all, of the O-105a die cracks are visible. Light to medium brown toning covers both sides, the obverse of which reveals just a few light marks. Nicely defined, with most of the reverse motto letters showing. (#6079)

Gorgeous Select O-106 1807 Draped Bust Half



- 533 1807 Draped Bust MS63 NGC.** O-106, R.3. Both sides show numerous die cracks. On the obverse, one crack runs through the lower parts of the digits of the date, while another laces through the left stars. On the reverse, a crack extends from the U in UNITED across the eagle's tailfeathers and through all but the first two letters of AMERICA. These die cracks are diagnostic.

In the most recent edition of the Overton half dollar reference, the best grade for an O-106 listed in that work's condition census is 55, which establishes the present MS63 piece as one of the most important examples for the die variety. Soft, swirling luster shimmers beneath delicate gold-orange and silver-gray shadings. A trifle weak in the centers, yet well-defined elsewhere with no trace of wear and surprisingly few marks. For all Draped Bust varieties, Census: 11 in 63, 26 finer (1/08). (#6079)

BUST HALF DOLLARS

- 534 1807 Large Stars, 50 Over 20 VF30 PCGS.** O-112, R.1. An attractively detailed Capped Bust half with subdued cream-gray surfaces. Even a loupe fails to locate consequential marks. Protected areas of the reverse display minor build-up. A popular *Guide Book* mint blundered variety. (#6086)
- 535 1807 Large Stars, 50 Over 20 XF40 NGC.** O-112, R.1. Rich lavender-gray toning drapes this evenly circulated first-year Capped Bust half. O-112 is the usual marriage for the popular blundered reverse die. The engraver began to enter the denomination as 25 C before recognizing the mistake. (#6086)
- 536 1807 Large Stars, 50 Over 20 XF45 NGC.** O-112, R.1. The more available of the two overdenomination die pairings for the year, luminous with ample peripheral luster at the margins. Though the central devices show significant striking softness, they show little actual wear. (#6086)

- 537 1807 Large Stars, 50 Over 20 XF45 NGC. O-112, R.1. A silver-gray first-year Capped Bust half with hints of tan near the margins. Noticeable luster remains, and no abrasions are worthy of discussion. (#6086)

**Near-Mint 1807 Capped Bust Half
Large Stars, 50 Over 20, O-112**



- 538 1807 Large Stars, 50 Over 20 AU58 NGC. O-112, R.1. Dusky walnut-brown patina embraces this satiny and lightly circulated representative. Both sides are remarkably smooth, and a small tick beneath the beak is mentioned solely to provide an identifier. O-112 is the usual means to secure the popular mint-blundered 50 Over 20 reverse. (#6086)

- 539 1808 AU58 ANACS. O-102a, R.2. Cartwheel shimmer is evident on this light tan-gray second-year Capped Bust half. A hair-thin mark above the jaw barely merits mention, and the overall appearance is smooth. (#6090)

- 540 1808/7 AU58 ANACS. O-101, R.1. The usual die state with many peripheral cracks. The only 1808/7 die pairing. This lightly circulated half dollar is silver-gray with peripheral orange and powder-blue toning. (#6091)

- 541 1810 AU50 NGC. O-106, R.3. The obverse of this die pairing features a widely spaced and well centered date with small digits. On the reverse a long die line slants diagonally northeast from the shield corner into the eagle's right (facing) wing. Luster is visible in the recesses of the silver-white, remarkably clean surfaces. Generally well defined. (#6095)

- 542 1811 Small 8 MS62 ANACS. O-110a, R.2. Cherry-red and lemon invigorate the borders of this lustrous and bagmark-free example. The strike is sharp aside from the left-side stars. (#6097)

- 543 1811/10 AU53 NGC. O-101, R.1. Light gray surfaces with considerable luster on each side, accompanied by splashes of gold and sea-green toning. (#6099)

Choice AU O-101 1811/10 Half



- 544 1811/10 AU55 NGC. O-101, R.1. Bright luster rolls across much of this briefly circulated Capped Bust half. Faint dashes of gold toning confirm the originality. The borders exhibit die wear as made, but the strike is good nonetheless. Struck from boldly clashed dies. Census: 10 in 55, 28 finer (1/08). (#6099)

Terminal State 1812 'O-104b' Half, AU58



- 545 1812 AU58 NGC. "O-104b, R.7." The Overton reference describes 1812 O-104 in an early die state, and O-104a in a later die state, but does not mention the terminal die state that is now called "O-104b." Stephen Herrman lists just such a die state and suggests that it might be Rarity-7. Obviously, we mention this as the present coin is in just such a die state.

The requirements of O-104a include "fine die cracks at NITED and top of STATES. Another fine crack from olive leaves across eagle and scroll to OF." These reverse cracks are all present on the present coin, a lustrous near mint example with brilliant silver surfaces and delightful peripheral iridescence.

The additional requirement of O-104b, as Herrman describes, is an obverse die crack from the top of the 1 across the bust to star 1. The obverse die crack on the present coin is immediately obvious to the naked eye. The present coin will be the first example of the late die state to sell at auction, according to Herrman's record. (#6100)

- 546 1812 MS61 ANACS. O-105, R.1. Straw-gold, ice-blue, and cream-gray embrace this satiny and smooth example. Sharply struck except for the ST in STATES. The obverse is uncentered, with complete denticles near 11 o'clock and no denticles near 5 o'clock. The reverse is also slightly uncentered, toward 4 o'clock. (#6100)

- 547 1812/1 Small 8 AU58 NGC. O-102, R.2. Medium dove-gray and walnut-brown toning enriches this satiny example. Crisply struck aside from left-side stars, and the fields have only a few faint marks. (#6101)

- 548 1813 AU55 NGC. O-103, R.2. Light clash marks are visible in the fields on each side, especially above the date and right of the bust. Attractively toned with nearly full luster. Each side has a few faint marks, consistent with the grade. (#6103)

- 549 1813 MS61 NGC. O-106a, R.2. This shimmering half dollar has rich cream-gray toning. The major devices are well struck, and even a lens fails to locate consequential contact. Struck from multiply clashed dies. (#6103)

Popular 1813 O-101 50C Over UNI Half, MS63



- 550 1813 Over UNI MS63 NGC. O-101, R.2. A popular blundered die variety with the letters UNI started in the wrong position. This necessitated the engraver punching the denomination over those errant letters. Undoubtedly, the engraver was an unhappy man that day, but he unknowingly delighted future generations of collectors. Sharply detailed with soft, frosty luster and with medium to dark gold toning. Census: 3 in 63, 6 finer (1/08). (#6104)

- 551 1814—Cleaned—ANACS. Unc. Details, Net AU55. O-103, R.1. Specialists can identify this variety at first glance, because of its heavy die crack beneath the left scroll end. The strike is sharp except for the right (facing) claw, and the satiny steel-gray surfaces are smooth apart from a few wispy hairlines. (#6105)

- 552 **1814/3 AU55 NGC.** O-101, R.1. Golden-brown and jade-green freckles adorn the peripheries. A briefly circulated example with ample luster and an assertive strike. Both sides display prominent clash marks, as made. (#6106)

Key Date 1815/2 O-101 Half Dollar, XF40 Details



- 553 **1815/2—Scratched—ANACS. Genuine. XF40.** O-101, R.3. The grade of this piece is our opinion, as ANACS calls the coin “Genuine” but provides no grade opinion. Other than a single long scratch behind the hair curls, the surfaces are no worse than any other circulated Bust half dollar at a similar grade level. Pale gold and iridescent toning over light silver-gray surfaces. (#6108)

1815/2 Half, XF45 A Single-Variety Year



- 554 **1815/2 XF45 NGC.** O-101, R.2. Only one variety is available from 1815. The collecting possibilities for Bust halves from this year are limited to this and the later die state. This is an earlier die state with none of the die cracks listed for the 101a. This piece appears to have been struck from misaligned dies as seen from the strong details on the left portion of each side and the faint definition on the right portion. The centers are light gray-golden with deeper blue patina around the margins. There are no mentionable marks on either side. (#6108)

Richly Toned 1815/2 Half Dollar AU53



- 555 **1815/2 AU53 PCGS.** O-101, R.2. The 1815/2 is the key to a date set of Capped Bust halves, and is typically encountered in VF grades. This sharply struck AU example is partly lustrous and deeply toned in ocean-blue and lilac. Careful examination locates faint marks on the cleavage and on the field near the left scroll end. Struck from multiply clashed dies, and certified in a green label holder. Population: 8 in 53, 37 finer (1/08). (#6108)

- 556 **1817 MS61 NGC.** O-110, R.2. Golden-brown and ocean-blue shades endow the peripheries of this satiny and unmarked example. Precisely struck, and worthy of a quality collection. (#6109)

O-101a 1817/3 Half Dollar AU58



- 557 **1817/3 AU58 NGC.** O-101a, R.2. A spindly die crack from the olive leaves to the M in AMERICA identifies the later die state. Deep cobalt-blue, orange, and olive-gold envelop this unabraded overdated half. Liberty's forehead and curls exhibit moderate wear. Struck from multiply clashed dies. (#6111)

- 558 **1818 MS62 ANACS.** O-104a, R.3. Deep powder-blue and almond-gold embrace this gently shimmering and exactly struck representative. O-104a has many lengthy obverse cracks that allow quick attribution. (#6113)

- 559 **1818/7 Large 8 AU58 ANACS.** O-101a, R.1. Sun-gold and ocean-blue endow the margins. Liberty's cheek has a trace of rub, but this lustrous Borderline Uncirculated half dollar possesses good eye appeal and unblemished surfaces. (#6115)

- 560 **1819 AU58 ANACS.** O-115, R.3. Die lines near the eagle's head provide ready attribution. Booming luster and peripheral sun-gold toning proclaim the quality of this problem-free near-Mint half dollar. (#6117)

- 561 **1819/8 Small 9 AU58 NGC.** O-101, R.1. The only Overton die pairing of the 1819/8 Small 9 variety. A satiny pearl-gray representative with only a whisper of friction on the cheek. Dirt within the shield confirms the originality. A couple of slender marks are inconspicuously placed on each side of the clasp. (#6118)

- 562 **1820 Curl Base 2, Small Date AU55 PCGS.** O-103a, High R.2. Medium gray toning with pale blue undertones. Ample luster remains in the protected areas. The fields are impressively unabraded, and the cheek has only a couple of wispy marks. (#6121)

- 563 **1820 Square Base Knob 2, Large Date AU58 NGC.** O-105, R.1. Blue-green and straw-gold envelops this partly lustrous and undisturbed Borderline Uncirculated representative. Although there are only eight 1820 die varieties, they show unusual variety, enough to merit six different *Guide Book* listings. (#6122)

- 564 **1820/19 Curl Base 2 AU58 NGC.** O-102, R.1. A nearly untuned near-Mint Bust half that displays virtually unbroken cartwheel sheen. Impressively unabraded and thoroughly attractive. O-102 is the only Curl Base 2 1820/19 overdate, and thus receives a separate *Guide Book* listing. (#6126)

- 565 **1821 AU58 NGC.** O-107, R.3. The location of star 7 near the left edge of the cap confirms the variety. Although the centers of this attractive half dollar are only lightly toned, the borders display electric-blue and autumn-brown. Luster dominates all but the open fields. (#6128)

- 566 **1822 AU58 NGC.** O-115, R.3. Overton mentions a die lump at the center of AMERICA where a die crack passes through, and this feature attributes the variety. A partly lustrous olive-gold representative that is free from detrimental marks. (#6129)

- 567 **1822 MS61 ANACS.** O-106, R.3. A lustrous and penetratingly struck Bust half with untuned centers and lovely yellow-gold borders. Unabraded save for a few unobtrusive obverse hairlines. (#6129)

- 568 **1823 MS62 NGC.** O-107, R.2. Dappled olive and stone-gray toning embraces this lustrous and lightly abraded Capped Bust half. Sharply struck save for the upper left stars. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#6131)

- 569 **1823 MS62 ANACS.** O-110, R.2. A die dot within the shield identifies this die marriage, which eventually becomes the Ugly 3 variety after that digit is crudely recut. This lustrous and attractive example has pleasing golden-brown and navy-blue peripheral patina, while the central reverse is ice-blue and the obverse is cream-gray and almond-gold. (#6131)

MS62 1824/1 Half Dollar, O-101a



- 570 **1824/1 MS62 NGC.** O-101a, R.2. Generically designated as "Overdate" on the NGC insert, although portions of the peak of a 1 are visible on each side of the upright of the 4. The "Overdate" designation is usually given instead to O-103, since the jumble of extra digits makes impossible to achieve an exact determination of the underdigits. Liberty's profile is strike doubled. Almond-gold and sky-blue adorn this lustrous and pleasing Bust half. Well struck aside from the left-side star centers. (#6139)

- 571 **1824 MS61 NGC.** O-108, R.2. Caramel-gold and gunmetal-gray toning embraces this shimmering representative. The stars are typically impressed, but the major devices are crisp. A few faint marks are concealed above the eagle's neck. (#6137)

Ivory and Gold 1824 O-115 Half, MS63



- 572 **1824 MS63 PCGS.** O-115, R.2. A single scratch on Liberty's neck prevents a higher grade. Both sides have splendid mint frost beneath variegated ivory and gold toning. This lovely piece, despite its shortcomings, will surely delight its next owner. Population: 34 in 63, 55 finer (1/08). (#6137)

Pleasing 1824 Gem Half Dollar, O-113



- 573 **1824 MS65 PCGS.** O-113, R.1. The large-size star 7, neck swelling, and the sharp irregular break above the left-facing wing confirm the Overton variety. Lustrous gray surfaces are occasionally visited by splashes of blue-green and lavender at the borders, and the design elements are well impressed. Both sides are quite well preserved. Population: 10 in 65, 6 finer (1/08). (#6137)

Charming MS63 O-108 1825 Half Dollar



- 574 **1825 MS63 NGC.** O-108, R.3. This Select half dollar provides potent luster. The major devices are precisely struck, although the star centers are slightly soft. Orange and gold tints alternate across the margins. A few delicate hairlines are of little consequence. Scarce in such quality. (#6142)

- 575 **1826 MS61 ANACS.** O-120a, R.3. The lengthy reverse die cracks are distinct. Meticulously struck and satiny with rich lime, gold, and mauve shades. A moderate mark on the neck, but otherwise well preserved. (#6143)

Finest Known 1826 O-120 Half, MS67



- 576 **1826 MS67 NGC.** O-120, Low R.4. Both dies are perfect on this early die state example. This stunning Superb Gem is tied for the finest example of O-120 currently known. At the same time, it is tied for the finest 1826 half dollar of any variety that NGC has certified.

It is sharply struck with intricate design details on both sides. The luster is bold and vivid, with reflective reverse fields. A sensational example with exquisite surfaces that are matched by the beautiful rainbow appearance. Both sides have central ivory and gold, surrounded by peripheral blue, lilac, and iridescent toning. Census: 5 in 67, 0 finer (1/08).

Ex: Bowers and Merena (8/2003), lot 1486. (#6143)

- 577 **1827/6 MS60 ANACS.** O-101, R.2. One of three Overton 1827/6 overdate varieties, but O-101 is easily identified by its prominent peripheral reverse die cracks. Lustrous and boldly impressed with light to medium honey-gold toning. (#6147)
- 578 **1827 Square Base 2 MS62 NGC.** O-128, Low R.4. Rich khaki-gold and apple-green toning graces this satiny and unmarked piece. The scarcer O-128 variety is partly identified by a segmented I in PLURIBUS. (#6144)
- 579 **1827 Square Base 2 MS62 ANACS.** O-134, R.4. Rich apricot and ocean-blue embrace this radiant and unblemished scarcer variety half. A complete collection of 1827 half dollars by Overton variety would challenge even the determined numismatist. (#6144)

Toned 1827 O-118 Half, MS64



- 580 **1827 Square Base 2 MS64 PCGS.** O-118, R.3. The first line of stripe 4 in the shield extends heavily below the shield border, an instant identification point for the variety. This splendid Mint State piece has rich gray-gold luster with traces of iridescence over the frosty silver surfaces. (#6144)
- 581 **1828 Square Base 2, Small 8, Large Letters AU58 NGC.** O-120, R.1. The cartwheel luster is nearly complete, and the surfaces are smooth despite a thin mark near the N in UNITED. The borders display glimpses of tan-gold toning. (#6151)
- 582 **1829 Small Letters MS61 ANACS.** O-117, R.2. Beautiful peach and electric-blue endow this lustrous and crisply struck silver half. A loupe reveals a few delicate hairlines that have no impact on the blatant eye appeal. (#6154)

1829 O-105 Doubled Arrow Shaft Half, MS64



- 583 **1829 Small Letters MS64 PCGS.** O-105, R.1. The upper arrow shaft is boldly doubled, and dramatically extended to the left through the claws and first leaf pair. Natural satiny golden-brown surfaces with underlying mint brilliance, slightly lighter on the reverse. Population: 40 in 64, 13 finer (1/08). (#6154)
- 584 **1830 Small 0 MS61 NGC.** O-101, R.1. This lustrous Bust half exhibits forest-green and golden-brown patina throughout the margins, while the fields and devices are ivory-gray. The obverse has a few small marks, but the eye appeal is superior for the grade. (#6156)
- 585 **1831 MS63 ANACS.** O-109, R.1. The major devices are sharply struck, while the peripheral elements show slight softness, particularly the ST of STATES and the first part of E PLURIBUS UNUM on the reverse. Excellent luster with hints of light blue and orange patina. (#6159)

Handsome MS63 1831 Bust Half, O-103



- 586 **1831 MS63 NGC.** O-103, R.1. Attributed by the recut stand of the 5 in the denomination. A beautiful silver type coin with medium golden-brown toning. The borders possess glimpses of powder-blue and aquamarine. Lustrous, sharply struck, and unblemished. Housed in a prior generation holder. (#6159)

Lovely, Original 1831 Half, O-116, MS64



- 587 **1831 MS64 NGC.** O-116, R.3. The stars are large and close to the milling, with the key stars distant from the central design. The left side of the shield has a broad double border, and the right bottom serif of the M is recut. This brilliant silver coin, with just a slight golden tinge, has beautiful cartwheel luster over the surfaces. Under a loupe some light, parallel roller marks appear on the lower obverse and on the central shield, obviously mint-produced and completely undistracting. A lovely, original near-Gem coin. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#6159)
- 588 **1832 Small Letters AU58 NGC.** O-122, R.1. This lustrous representative has delicate apricot toning and only a whisper of highpoint friction. The only remotely mentionable mark is beneath the left (facing) wing. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#6160)

Census Level 1832 O-115 Half, MS65



- 589 **1832 Small Letters MS65 PCGS.** O-115, R.1. The variety is identified by the low 3 in the date, and fine vertical lines on the reverse, just above the right (facing) claw. A frosty Gem, in an old green-label PCGS holder, with brilliant silver surfaces that are untuned, aside from a few small dark toning splashes on the obverse and reverse. Possibly the finest known example of O-115, and certainly high in the Condition Census for the variety if it is not the finest piece. PCGS has only certified one finer example of the date. Population: 11 in 65, 1 finer (1/08). (#6160)

- 590 **1833 MS61 ANACS.** O-102, R.1. Star 1 is widely recut, diagnostic for the Overton marriage. Sun-gold toning enriches this shimmering and surprisingly unmarked representative. Crisply struck and highly attractive. (#6163)
- 591 **1834 Small Date, Small Letters AU58 ANACS.** O-112, R.3. Olive-brown patina adorns the margins, while the centers show only light steel-gray toning. Smooth and generally lustrous with minor friction on the portrait. A late die state with perhaps two-thirds of the denticles worn smooth from the dies. (#6166)
- 592 **1835 AU58 PCGS.** O-101, R.1. Dappled dove-gray, forest-green, and golden-brown enrich this briefly circulated Bust type coin. Nicely struck, and the only marks detected are inconspicuously relegated to Liberty's neck. Encased in a green label holder. (#6168)
- 593 **1836 Lettered Edge MS62 ANACS.** O-101, R.1. This shimmering final-year type coin is bathed in autumn-gold, olive, and aquamarine. Unabraded save for a few inconspicuous obverse hairlines. Sharply brought up save for the central hair curls. (#6169)

REEDED EDGE HALF DOLLARS

Popular 1836 Reeded Edge Half, AU58



- 594 **1836 Reeded Edge AU58 NGC.** The modified design from Mint Engraver Christian Gobrecht and the denomination, spelled out as 50 CENTS, signal this radical departure for Mint technology: the first coins struck on the Mint's new steam-powered presses. The reported mintage was a scant 1,200 half dollars. This example offers auburn-gold-toned surfaces with just a touch of highpoint friction separating the piece from Mint State, barely so. There is scant evidence of post-strike contact, however. A popular and elusive type coin in all grades. Census: 37 in 58, 30 finer (1/08). (#6175)
- 595 **1837 AU58 ANACS.** Breen-4732. Golden-brown, steel-gray, and lime endow each side. Slight friction on Liberty's curls and drapery confirm momentary circulation, but this richly toned half is well struck and shimmers with luster. (#6176)
- 596 **1837 MS60 ANACS.** Soft luster seeps through the medium intensity golden-gray toning that covers both sides of this Reeded Edge half dollar. Generally well struck, with a few light handling marks concealed by the patina. (#6176)

Interesting Brilliant 1837 Half Dollar, MS66



- 597 **1837 MS66 NGC.** The 1836 the Mint chose the newly designed Capped Bust, Reeded Edge half dollars to try its new steam-powered presses, combined with the "close collar" technology that produced the edge reeding. The 1836 mintage was a scant 1,200 pieces recorded. The 1837 mintage is reported as 3.6 million coins, making this issue ideal for a type set, as the reverse was changed the following year, 1838, to HALF DOL. from 50 CENTS.

This piece offers brilliant, somewhat satiny surfaces with cartwheel luster. The obverse shows some old, multiple clash marks, and advanced die fatigue has produced the uniform surface appearance, with fine die striae running outward from the center throughout the coin. The strike is bold in the centers, but the design elements are disappearing at the rim, most notably on each side from about 8 to 10 o'clock, an effect likely coupled with die misalignment, as the opposite rim elements are noticeably stronger. There are no visible die breaks, but this coin was produced from dies that clearly were in service for a long while. Under a loupe, there are no visible post-strike distractions, other than a couple of tiny ticks on Liberty's cheek.

Even with such a large mintage, Premium Gems such as the present piece are seldom seen in the marketplace, and are a cause for swift action on the part of astute collectors. A nice and interesting Premium Gem from a historic era in the early Mint.
From The Southwest Collection. (#6176)

- 598 **1838 AU58 NGC.** Excellent central definition, though the stars show slight softness. This richly toned piece, dusky green and violet-blue with hints of subtle orange, has subtle luster beneath the patina and just a touch of highpoint friction. (#6177)
- 599 **1839 Reeded Edge AU55 NGC.** Traces of luster reside in the recessed areas of this Choice AU half dollar. Silver-gray surfaces are devoid of significant marks, and exhibit well impressed design elements. (#6179)

PROOF REEDED EDGE HALF DOLLAR

Classic Rarity 1838-O Reeded Edge Half
Branch Mint PR63 CAC
The Atwater Specimen



600 **1838-O Branch Mint PR63 PCGS. CAC. JR-1, R.7.** What defines a classic American numismatic rarity? Is it an extremely low mintage figure, or are certain coins considered classics because of their combination of a beautiful design, historical significance, and limited availability? Perhaps it is the mystique surrounding special coins, such as the 1913 nickel, 1804 dollar, or the 1933 double eagle that account for their status as classic rarities and their accompanying multi-million dollar price tags. By all of the above attributes, the 1838-O is a classic and, unequivocally, one of the most celebrated and sought-after properties in America's numismatic history. However, it is the mystery surrounding the 1838 O-mint halves that tends to elicit the most intrigue from collectors, dealers, and researchers alike.

First of all, how many were struck? The generally accepted mintage figure is 20 coins, based upon a handwritten note that accompanied the 1838-O half dollar sold as lot 583 in the June 1894 Friesner Collection by Edouard Frossard. As recorded in Breen (1988), the handwritten note was inscribed as follows: "The enclosed specimen coin of the U.S. branch mint at New Orleans is presented to Pres. Bache by Rufus Tyler the coiner. It may be proper to state that not more than 20 pieces were struck with the half dollar dies of 1838." Alexander D. Bache was the first president of Girard College in Philadelphia and, according to research by Karl Moulton, Tyler's prior chemistry professor at the University of Pennsylvania, thus providing a motive for the gift from Tyler. As a side note, Girard College was founded in 1833 but did not technically open until 1848. Nonetheless, Bache was president, in a limited capacity, of the college when he received the 1838-O half specimen. The current disposition of this particular specimen is unknown and not included in the pedigree roster below, suggesting that an additional example of this rare issue may be extant.

The 1838-O half sold as lot 655 in the June 1890 auction by New York Coin and Stamp Co., now identified as the Norweb coin, included the following note in that catalog: "We have seen a letter from Dr. Riddell, superintendent N.O. Mint, 1838, which accompanied a similar half dollar, in which it was stated that only four half dollars of this date and mintage were issued ..." There are two problems with the aforementioned letter: Dr. John Riddell was never the superintendent of the New Orleans Mint, but rather the melter and refiner, and the term of that position did not commence until 1839, so it is likely that the letter referenced in the 1890 sale was referring to specially prepared 1839-O half dollar coins. Since we have traced 11 1838-O halves, the notion that only four coins were struck is obviously incorrect, therefore it is easier to accept the suggested mintage of 20 pieces. One went to Bache and another to the Mint Cabinet Collection, but what was the destination of the other 18 examples?

Researchers generally agree that the remaining coins were distributed as gifts or souvenirs by mint officials. So are the 1838-O halves proof coins, business strikes, or die trial pieces? If the 1838-O halves were distributed as proofs, several pieces were not handled as such over time. The Boyd, Empire, and Anderson-Dupont specimens are all considered circulated or impaired proofs, grading in the PR40 to PR50 range. Even the Smithsonian example from the Mint cabinet is a cleaned coin. Proof half dollars from prior years exist in Gem or better condition so it is curious that the finest 1838-O half graded is a PR64. Breen (1988) claims that his research in the National Archives in 1951 yielded a reference stating that "a few" halves were struck "to test a press." This seems logical, considering that the New Orleans Mint was merely months old when the 1838-O halves were struck in the first quarter of 1839. It is well known that the first coins struck at the new branch mint were dimes and half dimes, and the smaller press used for those issues broke twice. The challenges with the implementation of a new, larger steam press to strike the half dollars must have been considerable. However, everyone agrees that the first O-mint halves certainly look like proof issues and there is no official record that 20 pieces were struck for circulation. The fact that most of the extant examples display mirrored fields could be explained by the fact that the newly installed dies had been freshly lapped and neither proofs nor die trial pieces would have been recorded in 1839.

Interestingly, the reverses of all known 1838-O halves display some degree of die deterioration. In fact, the faint breaks visible on most of the known 1838-O halves are similar, if not identical, to the die breaks observed on the 1839-O JR-1 halves. In addition, the number of dentils, 140, and their orientation to the reverse lettering match perfectly. Further study is essential before making a definitive claim, but it is likely that the two issues share the same reverse. It is possible that the dentils were part of the master dies used to create the working dies, thus explaining the identical positional match. A mystery yet to be resolved is why a proof coin would be struck from damaged dies. Were the dies broken during the production of the master dies, or were some coins, whereabouts unknown, struck before the 20 die trial pieces mentioned by Tyler? The argument regarding the status of branch mint proofs is tiresome and will likely continue into the unforeseeable future. Sentiments converge, however, on the fact that any 1838-O half dollar is an extraordinary coin to behold, both in terms of beauty and absolute rarity.

The current coin, the Atwater specimen, is not only special because of its rarity, but also because of its wonderful state of preservation. Some specialists believe that this coin is the finest known of the 11 traced examples, despite the grade assigned by PCGS. The fields are deeply mirrored and the strike is as strong as one would expect on a proof coin. Signs of cabinet friction are absent, and it is likely that the three obverse marks (right of star 5, left of star 9 and at the base of Liberty's throat) have limited the grade. Exclusive of the three marks, which shall forever serve as immediate pedigree markers, the Atwater specimen is awe-inspiring. This coin is perhaps best explained by the legendary B. Max Mehl in his June 1946 sale of the Atwater 1838-O half dollar, as quoted in the August 1973 Stack's sale of the Reed Hawn Collection, lot 122:

"Until last year I have not had a single specimen of this great rarity offered in any of my sales during all my numismatic experience of 45 years. In my sale of the Ryan Collection, June 1945, the first specimen I have ever offered at auction brought \$1,875.00. It was a purple proof. The one offered here is a brilliant Gem proof, and in my opinion, and as far as I know, no finer specimen exists or could exist. According to my records, there are only seven specimens known. It is therefore considered, and rightly so, one of the very greatest of all United States silver coins - barring none - not even the 1804 dollar. It is a rarity which will add luster and much value and of course great pride of ownership to any collection of U.S. coins. It is a thrilling coin to look at and a still greater coin to own."

The “purple proof” that Mehl mentions in the above description is the Neil specimen which was most recently sold as part of the Queller Collection by Stack’s in October 2002. It realized \$184,000 in that sale. It is likely that the first U.S. half dollar coin to reach the million dollar mark will be an 1838-O half and, considering the current renaissance in classic U.S. numismatic rarities, it may happen sooner than later. The Baldenhofer specimen was sold at Heritage’s June 2005 Long Beach sale for \$632,500, and an impaired proof considered to grade PR40, the Boyd coin near the bottom of the condition census, realized a price of \$220,000 at the October 2006 auction of the Byers Collection by Stack’s. The specimen offered here provides a rare opportunity for the connoisseur to acquire a legendary coin that holds a permanent position on the landscape of classic American numismatic rarities and is perhaps unimprovable in terms of quality.

The following roster is a modification of the list included in our June 2005 sale of the Baldenhofer specimen. It is a continuation of the roster published in the 1997 catalog of the Eliasberg sale by Bowers and Merena, although we must note that the pedigree information provided here may be incomplete or include errors. With the aforementioned disclaimer being made, we are confident that the current roster is the most accurate and up-to-date list available. An in-depth study of 1838-O halves would be required to improve upon the list, and even then it would not likely be completely accurate. Errors found in previous catalogs have been propagated throughout the past century and some ownership information has simply been lost to time. The order of coins in the roster is an approximation of the Condition Census, not including the Smithsonian specimen, which would likely fall somewhere in the middle. Of course grading is subjective and specialists may have different opinions on the exact placements. It is also possible that the coins listed as “uncertified,” such as the Cox and Neil specimens, may actually be encapsulated. As of the time of the current sale such information was not available. The combined data from the NGC *Census Report* and the PCGS *Population Report* of 1838-O halves indicates that five pieces have been graded at the PR64 level, with four achieving a PR63 designation and one certified as PR45. Based on the roster of known specimens, it is probable that the population data represents resubmissions of the same coin or coins.

1. **Smithsonian Specimen. PR60 Cleaned.** Superintendent, New Orleans Mint; Mint Director Robert M. Patterson; Mint Cabinet Collection, formed in June 1838; Smithsonian Institution.
2. **Eliasberg Specimen. PR64 NGC.** Stack’s (1942); Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 1911.
3. **Norweb Specimen. PR64 NGC.** J.N.T. Levick; W. Elliot Woodward; R. Coulton Davis; Lorin G. Parmelee (New York Coin and Stamp Co., 6/1890), lot 655; James B. Wilson (Thomas Elder, 10/1908), lot 346; Albert Fairchild Holden; Emery May Holden (Mrs. R. Henry Norweb); Norweb family (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 3119; unknown intermediary; Andrew Lustig.
4. **Atwater Specimen. PR63 BM PCGS. The present piece.** Col. E.H.R. Green; William Cutler Atwater (B. Max Mehl, 6/1946), lot 555; unknown; Reed Hawn Collection (Stack’s, 8/1973), lot 122; Auction ’79 (Superior’s session, 8/1979), lot 1569; James Bennett Pryor Collection (Bowers and Merena, 1/1996); Doug Noblet; Bowers and Merena (10/2000); Heritage to Madison Collection via private treaty (9/2005); Sid and Alicia Belzberg Collection.
5. **Baldenhofer Specimen. PR64 BM PCGS.** Col. E.H.R. Green; W.G. Baldenhofer (Stack’s, 11/1955), lot 708; Robert Pelletreau (Stack’s, 3/1959), lot 782; Jerome L. Cohen; Lester Merkin; Q. David Bowers; Charles Jay (Stack’s, 10/1967), lot 181; Dr. E. Yale Clarke (Stack’s, 10/1975), lot 253; Julian Leidman; Bryan Collection (NASCA, 11/1977), lot 708; Julian Leidman; Auction ’82 (Paramount’s session, 8/1982), lot 1689; unknown intermediary; Long Beach (Heritage, 6/2005), lot 6244.
6. **Cox Specimen. Brilliant Proof.** Col. E.H.R. Green; Burdette G. Johnson; Wayte Raymond; J.G. Macallister; Charles M. Williams (the likely owner); Numismatic Gallery; Adolphe Menjou Collection; R.E. Cox, Jr. (Stack’s, 4/1962), lot 1873; Empire Coin Co. (Q. David Bowers and James E Ruddy); Hazen B. Hinman, Century Collection (Paramount, 4/1965), lot 1151; unknown intermediary; Bowers and Ruddy Galleries (Rare Coin Review #17); Ellis H. Robison (Stack’s, 2/1982), lot 1605; Marvin Browder.
7. **Neil Specimen. PR60 Uncertified.** Waldo C. Newcomer; Henry Chapman; Col. E.H.R. Green; Maurice Ryan; B. Max Mehl (May 1945), lot 936; Will W. Neil (B. Max Mehl, 6/1947), lot 580; James Aloysius Stack (Stack’s, 3/1975), lot 415; Julian Leidman; New York City Collection; 1982 ANA Sale (Steve Ivy, 8/1982), lot 2320; Anthony Terranova; Kevin Lipton; George W. Vogt (Colonial Coins); Auction ’84 (RARCOA, 8/84), lot 1666; David Queller Collection (Stack’s, 10/2002), lot 446. The enlarged reverse in the Queller Catalog is incorrect, and is actually the 1836 Reeded Edge half dollar.
8. **Boyd Specimen. PR40 Uncertified.** Col. E.H.R. Green; Wayte Raymond; F.C.C. Boyd; “World’s Greatest Collection” (Numismatic Gallery, 4/1945), lot 410; 1971 ANA Sale (Stack’s, 8/1971), lot 805; Dr. George J. Oviedo (Stack’s, 9/1983), lot 830; George Byers Collection (Stack’s, 10/2006), lot 1097.
9. **Anderson-Dupont Specimen. PR50 Uncertified.** Col. E.H.R. Green; Anderson-Dupont sale (Stack’s, 11/1954), lot 2104; Mr. Gottschalk; 1957 ANA Sale (Federal Coin Exchange, 8/1957), lot 1535A; “TAD” Collection (Stack’s); Julian Leidman; Steve Ivy; Manfra, Tordella, and Brookes; 1983 ANA Sale (Kagin’s, 8/1983), lot 2494; Mid-American (5/1985), lot 392; 1986 ANA Sale (Kagin’s, 8/1986), lot 4657A; H.W. Blevins (Superior, 6/1988), lot 3567; Bowers and Merena (3/1989), lot 2000; Vintage Auctions (8/1989), lot 202.
10. **Empire Specimen. PR40 Uncertified.** New Orleans private collection; Ferguson Haines; (S.H. & H. Chapman, 10/1888), lot 483; Col. E.H.R. Green; Charles A. Cass/Empire Collection (Stack’s, 11/1957), lot 1344; “Empire Collection” (Stack’s, 11/1957), lot 1344; New Netherlands Coin Company; Jerome L. Cohen; Kreisberg-Schulman (4/1967), lot 1065; Kreisberg Mail Bid Sale (6/1970), lot 1044.
11. **Guggenheimer Specimen. PR40 Uncertified.** Fred S. Guggenheimer (Stack’s, 10/1953), lot 830.

The present coin has light, even, pleasing steel-gray and pale blue toning over fully reflective surfaces. The devices on each side are intricately detailed. The coin is suggestive of a PR64 or even better coin. (Without the marks, which actually look slightly worse in the photo than in person, it would easily grade PR64 or PR65.) (#6226)

SEATED HALF DOLLARS

Rare 1842-O Small Date Half
Small Letters Reverse, XF45 Details



- 601 **1842-O Small Date, Small Letters—Scratched, Cleaned—ANACS. XF45 Details.** WB-101. Wiley-Bugert list this rare variety as High R.4 overall, and High R.6 in XF or finer. The present slate-gray piece is sharper than most WB-101 survivors, but it has been abrasively cleaned and has a spot between HALF and DOL.
*Ex: Sussex Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/90), lot 642.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6238)*

- 602 **1843 MS63 PCGS.** Splashes of cobalt-blue, lavender, and yellow-gold visit both sides of this Select half. The design features are well impressed, except for portions of the upper obverse. The obverse exhibits some prooflike characteristics. A scattering of obverse marks limits the grade. Population: 19 in 63, 7 finer (1/08). (#6243)
- 603 **1846-O Tall Date XF45 ANACS.** WB-106. Dashes of chestnut patina visit the borders. Liberty's thighs exhibit minor wear, but the devices are richly detailed. A rare variety with partial remaining luster. (#6256)
- 604 **1847-O MS62 NGC.** The margins have rich green-gray, rose-russet, and lilac patina. A well struck representative that has extensive luster. The flaws on each side that preclude Select status are of surprisingly little consequence. Census: 10 in 62, 11 finer (1/08). (#6259)
- 605 **1849 AU58 NGC.** Only a hint of friction denies this lovely example a Mint State grade. Pleasing luster shines beneath blue, green-gold, and violet patina on this sharply struck piece. The right obverse field has a small depression. A rim cud is present at 10 o'clock on the reverse. Census: 17 in 58, 39 finer (1/08). (#6262)

Lightly Toned 1853 Arrows and Rays Half, MS65



- 606 **1853 Arrows and Rays MS65 NGC.** A one-year type coin that combines arrows beside the date, with a glory of rays around the eagle. Among its best attributes is the sharp strike with bold obverse and reverse details. The depth of the strike brings up light clash marks in the fields. These clash marks, as well as obverse and reverse die cracks, indicate that the die pair was nearing the end of its useful life. Both sides have ivory luster with full mint frost, accompanied by blue, gold, and iridescent toning near the borders. Census: 27 in 65, 16 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6275)
- 607 **1853-O Arrows and Rays—Shipwreck Effect—NGC.** *Ex: S.S. Republic.* Granular textures from years of exposure to ocean water exist on the bright silver-white surfaces of this Arrows and Rays O-mint half. Generally well detailed, despite light wear. (#6276)
- 608 **1854-O Arrows—Shipwreck Effect—NGC.** *Ex: S.S. Republic.* We believe this coin has XF details. The stone-white surfaces are granular from 140 years of exposure to saltwater. Some luster remains in design recesses. This lot is accompanied by a presentation box, booklet, DVD, and certificate of authenticity from Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. (#6280)

- 609 **1854-O Arrows—Shipwreck Effect—NGC.** Ex: *S.S. Republic*. Light highpoint wear shows on mildly porous surfaces. Well struck throughout. (#6280)
- 610 **1855-O Arrows—Shipwreck Effect—NGC.** Ex: *S.S. Republic*. We believe this coin has XF details. The stone-white surfaces are granular from 140 years of exposure to saltwater. Some luster remains in design recesses. This lot is accompanied by a presentation box, booklet, DVD, and certificate of authenticity from Odyssey Marine Exploration, Inc. (#6283)
- 611 **1855-O Arrows—Shipwreck Effect—NGC.** Ex: *S.S. Republic*. Bright untuned surfaces reveal light to moderate porosity, and some obverse hairlines. Some highpoint wear. (#6283)

Wonderful 1855-O Half Dollar, MS65



- 612 **1855-O Arrows MS65 NGC.** Despite a substantial mintage well in excess of 3 million coins, Gem or finer examples of the 1855-O are quite rare. This beauty has frosty silver luster beneath deep peripheral gold and lighter champagne toning across both sides. Census: 19 in 65, 5 finer (1/08).
From *The Southwest Collection*. (#6283)
- 613 **1855-S Arrows—Damaged, Bent, Corroded—ANACS.** VF20 Details. Elements of violet and rose-orange at the margins surround silver-gray centers. Light corrosion over moderate wear, pockmarks in the reverse fields, a number of rim nicks, and a slight bend combine for the mouthful of qualifiers on this details-graded piece, a coin that, for all its flaws, retains a measure of visual appeal. (#6284)
- 614 **1856-O—Shipwreck Effect—NGC.** Ex: *S.S. Republic*. Light wear is visible on this O-mint that has spent some time in salt water, as are a couple of contact marks on each side. Faint tan color visits the obverse. (#6288)

Finest Certified 1860 Half Dollar, MS67



- 615 **1860 MS67 NGC. CAC.** Tail Hub Variety One. WB-101. The Philadelphia Mint produced 303,700 half dollars in 1860. Wiley and Bugert, in *The Complete Guide to Liberty Seated Half Dollars*, note that the 1860 is “very scarce in any grade” and “currently underrated.” On Hub Variety One, the base of the L in HALF is shorter and distinctly separated from the letter F; on Hub Variety Two, the base of the L almost touches the base of F. Specialists should note that Wiley and Bugert assign Mint State examples of WB-101 a Low R.6 rating. (Mint State examples of Tail Hub Variety Two/WB-102 are rated R.5.)
This gorgeous Superb Gem yields exquisitely struck design elements and radiant luster, along with whispers of delicate light russet and electric-blue patina that gravitate to the borders. A few trivial contact marks scattered over each side are mentioned solely for accuracy. Light die polish lines are evident in the fields. The original, uncleaned surfaces point to a source other than the Guatemala hoard, in which virtually all examples were abrasively cleaned. Census: 1 in 67, 0 finer (1/08).
From *The Southwest Collection*. (#6299)

- 616 **1861-O S.S. Republic—Shipwreck Effect—NGC.** AU Details, in our opinion, although no grade is stated on the insert. The central details are sharply defined with slight weakness noted on several of the peripheral stars. The surfaces are pitted from 138 years of immersion in salt water. After conservation, the porosity is still evident but the surfaces are brilliant. Housed in a large wooden box with a likeness of the *Republic* on the silver plate on top, a Certificate of Authenticity also is included. (#6303)

- 617 Three-Coin Set of 1861-O Half Dollars—Shipwreck Effect—NGC.** Ex: *S.S. Republic*. Three coins are included: 1860-O, United States Issue; 1861-O, Louisiana Issue; and an 1861-O, CSA Issue. Recovered from the shipwreck that went down in the autumn of 1865, the ship was located in the summer of 2003. The discovery of hundreds of half dollars came as a surprise to the salvors. This three-coin set is intended to show the progressive deterioration of the obverse die from federal issue to state ownership and finally to CSA authority. Traditionally, state and CSA 1861-O halves show a die crack from Liberty's nose to star 7. No such crack is present on these coins. However, they are identified as the 1860-O (not 1861-O) United States Issue, with Wiley-08 (state issue), and Wiley-13 (CSA issue). All three coins are graded Uncirculated and each shows extensive corrosion from long-term saltwater exposure. Housed in a cherrywood box with a Certificate of Authenticity and booklet with a DVD about the shipwreck. (Total: 3 coins) (#6303)

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

Intriguing 1861 Confederate Half Restrike, MS64



- 618 1861 Scott Restrike MS64 NGC. CAC.** Four original half dollars were coined at New Orleans after the Mint was captured by the Confederacy in 1861. Years later, the special Confederate die was acquired by J.W. Scott, the New York coin dealer who operated Scott & Co. He then developed a scheme to restrike these pieces. He acquired 500 1861-O half dollars, each lightly circulated, ground down the reverse to create "planchets" and produced his famous Confederate half dollar restrikes. Because of the nature of production, every example is flattened on the obverse, in addition to the usual light wear they received in circulation before Scott acquired them. Therefore, grading can only be accomplished by examination of the Confederate obverse. The reverse of these pieces is the Liberty Seated design bearing the 1861 date. This example has impressive ivory luster with a full cartwheel effect. Steel toning has gathered near the rims. The flattened Liberty Seated "reverse" has outstanding rainbow iridescence. From *The Southwest Collection*. (#340403)

SEATED HALF DOLLARS

- 619 1870-CC—Scratched, Cleaned—ANACS. Good 4 Details.** Light gray patina dominates both sides of this Carson City issue. Lightly cleaned surfaces reveal a couple of obverse pin scratches and one on the reverse. From *The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two*. (#6328)
- 620 1871 MS62 NGC.** Golden-brown and ocean-blue borders frame untuned fields and devices. A lustrous and lovely silver type coin. Surprisingly scarce in Mint State, given its relatively high production. For example, the low mintage 1881 is more available in Uncirculated grades. Census: 16 in 62, 37 finer (1/08). (#6330)
- 621 1871-S MS63 PCGS.** Light to medium intensity toning bathes both sides of this well struck Select half dollar. A few light marks are not bothersome. Housed in a first generation holder. (#6332)
- 622 1872-CC VF30 PCGS.** A luminous silver-gray piece that shows light to moderate wear over the well struck devices. Solid eye appeal for this Carson City silver minor issue, one of several that experienced heavy circulation in the early days of that Mint. Population: 11 in 30, 52 finer (12/07). (#6334)

Appealing 1873 Arrows Half, MS64



- 623 1873 Arrows MS64 PCGS.** A wonderful coin to represent the With Arrows type of 1873-74, which unlike the 1853-55 With Arrows coins represented a silver-content *increase* rather than a decrease. A couple of areas on each side alternate frosty and brilliant textures. There is no discernible color noted throughout, nor is there significant evidence of post-strike contact. The bold strike complements the overall excellent eye appeal. Population: 51 in 64, 14 finer (1/08). (#6343)
- 624 1873-CC Arrows VF35 ANACS.** Ex: Berlinghof. WB-103. Large CC. The E in LIBERTY is legible, while the other letters are bold. About two-thirds of IN GOD WE TRUST is clear, although all letters can be discerned beneath a loupe. The right obverse has distributed subtle marks, but none individually detract. (#6344)
- 625 1873-S Arrows—Cleaned—ANACS. AU53 Details.** A fascinating example of this prized Arrows issue, boldly defined with only a touch of actual wear. The pale silver-gray surfaces show numerous faint hairlines and suspiciously uniform luster. (#6345)

Elusive 1873-S Arrows Half, MS64



- 626 **1873-S Arrows MS64 NGC.** A fully detailed near-Gem example with exquisite design definition on both sides. The surfaces are fully lustrous with satiny mint brilliance that is subdued by rich ivory, russet, blue, and iridescent toning. The brief production of the With Arrows design modification in 1873 and 1874 made its appearance on the dimes, quarters, and half dollars of these two years, the arrows beside the date signifying a slight weight modification. In both years, half dollars of this type were coined in Philadelphia, Carson City, and San Francisco. Production in Philadelphia was large, production in San Francisco was much smaller, and production in Carson City was smaller yet. Census: 4 in 64, 3 finer (1/08). (#6345)

- 627 **1875-CC MS62 ANACS.** A fully struck example of this popular CC type coin. Lightly toned on the obverse; the reverse is significantly deeper in hue. (#6350)
- 628 **1880—Cleaned, Retoned—ANACS. MS60 Details.** A scant 8,400 business strikes were coined. This crisply struck survivor has satiny luster and faint marks on the lowered arm and right obverse field. The mottled sea-green, rose, and olive-gold toning is deemed suspicious by ANACS. (#6362)

Amazing 1880 Half Dollar, MS66



- 629 **1880 MS66 PCGS.** An intensely beautiful example with fully brilliant silver surfaces. The devices are moderately frosted with fully prooflike fields. Few marks can be found on either side of this beauty. The design elements are all boldly detailed. Census: 11 in 66, 6 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#6362)

- 630 **1891 MS63 NGC.** A pleasing example with satiny silver luster and faint peripheral toning on each side. The surfaces have a few minor marks that are consistent with the grade. Census: 19 in 63, 66 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#6373)

PROOF SEATED HALF DOLLARS

Toned 1860 Seated Half, PR65



- 631 **1860 PR65 PCGS.** A deeply toned Gem with apparent cameo contrast on both sides. The obverse has a mixture of gray-brown and deep steel, and the reverse exhibits gold, steel, and lilac, around a lighter center. This delightful proof will easily accompany other original toned proofs of the date or denomination. Population: 8 in 65, 10 finer (1/08). (#6414)

Rainbow Toned 1881 Half, PR65



- 632 **1881 PR65 NGC.** Type Two Reverse. An impeccable, deeply toned Gem, exhibiting fully mirrored fields and frosty devices. Both sides have concentric rings of gold, blue, green, and lilac toning that create amazing eye appeal. Slight central weakness is often encountered on these proof issues. Census: 36 in 65, 27 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#6442)

- 633 **1882 PR63 PCGS.** The 1882 proof production constituted 20% of the total production for the entire year, including business strikes and proofs. This piece offers light gold and champagne-pink hues with considerable cameo effect, although not noted on the encapsulation. (#6443)

634 1882 PR64 Cameo PCGS. The essentially untoned reverse yields to soft cobalt-blue and purple coloration on the obverse. Crisply struck, frosty design elements stand out against the mirrored fields, generating great eye appeal. A few wispy hairlines in the fields visible under high magnification preclude a higher grade. Population: 16 in 64 Cameo, 12 finer (1/08). (#86443)

635 1884 PR61 PCGS. Rich steel-gray and blue-green toning appears in rings around minimally patinated centers. Crisply struck with a number of hairlines and a handful of contact marks in the fields. (#6445)

Gem Cameo Proof 1888 Half Dollar



636 1888 PR65 Cameo NGC. A starkly contrasted, brilliant proof striking that displays thick mint frost on the devices against deeply reflective fields. Produced toward the end of the low-mintage decade of the 1880s, only 832 proofs were struck in addition to another 12,001 coins for circulation. Census: 11 in 65 Cameo, 7 finer (1/08). (#86449)

637 1889 PR62 ANACS. A pleasing light gray proof with darker peripheral toning. Both sides exhibit splendid mirrors around frosty devices. The fields are lightly hairlined, preventing a higher grade. (#6450)

638 1889 PR64 PCGS. Bright proof surfaces yield a degree of field-motif contrast, and are essentially untoned. Sharply struck, with just a few minute marks that limit the grade. Population: 42 in 64, 24 finer (12/07). (#6450)

Desirable 1889 Half Dollar, PR65



639 1889 PR65 NGC. A lightly toned Gem proof, this 1889 half dollar has brilliant silver surfaces with hints of peripheral gold on the obverse and champagne on the reverse. The field/device contrast is just shy of the requirements for a Cameo designation. Census: 25 in 65, 26 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#6450)

Magnificent 1890 Half Dollar, PR67 Ultra Cameo



640 1890 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. While the later proof Seated half dollar issues have high mintages when compared to the series as a whole, the 1890 is an exception. Its total production of just 590 pieces is the lowest such figure since 1877, though the 1890 is valued much the same as its more available counterparts. For the collector seeking a single example of this series in proof, the 1890 offers excellent eye appeal as well.

The spectacular Superb Gem offered here seems to have everything going for it. The decisively struck devices have rich ivory frost and bold contrast with slightly hazy, yet distinctly reflective mirrors. Gold-orange and cerulean patina at the margins adds to the coin's visual appeal while having little to no impact on the cameo effect. Add the piece's incredible preservation, and the combination is irresistible. Census: 2 in 67 Ultra Cameo, 1 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#96451)

BARBER HALF DOLLARS

- 641 1892 MS64 PCGS.** Both sides of this first-year half show rich patina over strongly lustrous and well-preserved surfaces. Silver-gray centers give way to sapphire, tan-gold, orange, and rouge elements at the margins. (#6461)

Gem 1892 Barber Half Dollar



- 642 1892 MS65 NGC.** The 1892 Barber half has the highest survival rate of any issue in the series, unsurprising due to its first-year status. This piece displays marvelous rose-gold peripheral accents with silver centers. A well-struck and delightful piece, with no mentionable distractions. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#6461)

Lustrous 1892-O Half Dollar, MS64



- 643 1892-O MS64 NGC.** Although the mintage was a scant 390,000 pieces, examples of this O-mint were saved along with the P-mints, and Mint State examples may be had for a price. Most pieces display a poor strike on the reverse. The present silver-gold example is a bit above average for the issue, with slight weakness noted on the right shield corner and eagle's right (facing) claw. On the obverse the hairline is separated from the brow, however, and there is no apparent softness on the hair above. Generous cartwheel luster and good eye appeal make this an ideal acquisition for a type or date set. Census: 27 in 64, 16 finer (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#6462)

Memorable 1892-S Half Dollar, MS64



- 644 1892-S MS64 NGC.** This silver-white specimen appears close to a Prooflike designation, with well-mirrored fields that show some light contact evidence and thickly frosted devices, particularly on the reverse. There is no discernible color. The 1892-S is high on the want list of many collectors, and this memorable specimen should more than fill the bill. Census: 10 in 64, 10 finer (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#6464)

Sharp Prooflike Gem 1892-S Half Dollar



- 645 1892-S MS65 Prooflike NGC.** The silver surfaces have a light overlay of powder-gray with a hint of golden, but the color is trivial compared to the deeply mirrored fields and well frosted devices. The 1892-S is usually well produced, and this piece is no exception, displaying a fairly bold strike and relatively clean surfaces consistent with the Gem grade. Census: 7 in 65 Prooflike, 3 finer (1/08). (#6464)

Delightful, Bold 1893 Barber Half, MS64



- 646 1893 MS64 NGC. CAC.** This delightful coin is close to a full strike, save for trivial weakness on the right shield corner. The coloration is beautiful, with brilliant silver centers melding into pinkish-gold and magenta at the rims. There are a couple of ticks on the cheek that appear to limit the grade, but the small depression in the center of the cheek appears to be a mint-made planchet lamination. Those are minor quibbles, however, and this remains a wonderful coin for the issue. Census: 27 in 64, 15 finer (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#6465)

Lustrous Near-Gem 1893-O Half Dollar



- 647 1893-O MS64 NGC.** The Feigenbaums' *Complete Guide to Certified Barber Coinage* remarks that this issue is among the most poorly struck in the series, but this piece is the happy exception, with a mighty strong impression for the issue. There is slight softness at the hairline and the hair above, and trivial weakness shows at the right shield corner. The eagle's right (facing) claw is sharp, however, and elsewhere the design details are sharp and well articulated. Some interesting die cracks appear on each side, running through the peripheral elements. Excellent luster and silvery, untuned surfaces complete the nice package. Collectors working on a date set would do well to consider this near-Gem coin. Census: 29 in 64, 8 finer (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#6466)

Appealing 1893-S Half Dollar, MS64



- 648 1893-S MS64 NGC.** Wow! A tremendously appealing example of this scarce low-mintage issue, the present piece offers gold-tinged silvery surfaces with lots of luster and a bold strike. A couple of thin slide marks on the cheek limit a finer grade, but this coin is high-end both for the issue and for the grade. A memorable example from this wonderful set that should be seriously considered. Census: 8 in 64, 2 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#6467)

Sharp 1894-S Half Dollar, MS64



- 651 1894-S MS64 PCGS.** While the 1894-S is one of the highest mintages of the series (over 4 million pieces), better Mint State coins are difficult to come by. Dusky light gray patina covers the lustrous surfaces of this near-Gem, and a well executed strike brings out sharp definition on the design elements, except for the usual softness on the eagle's right-facing claws and adjacent arrow feathers. A few trivial marks are noted on the obverse. Population: 32 in 64, 8 finer (12/07). (#6470)

Well-Struck Near-Gem 1894 Barber Half



- 649 1894 MS64 NGC.** A light sprinkling of powder-gold at the obverse rims complements the silvery reverse on this well-struck near-Gem piece. Brilliant cartwheel luster and relatively few abrasions for the grade make this a high-end example of the issue. Census: 35 in 64, 20 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#6468)

Memorable 1894-S Half Dollar, MS64



- 652 1894-S MS64 NGC.** The surfaces are dusky grayish-gold, and the strike is just short of full. Perusal with a loupe reveals a paucity of abrasions, and confirms this coin as a super high-end piece for the grade. Were it not for the slightly subdued luster, one could easily imagine this piece in an MS65 holder. A tough issue, and a memorable example of it. Census: 25 in 64, 4 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#6470)

Lustrous Gem 1894-O Half



- 650 1894-O MS65 NGC.** The merest suggestion of gold tinges the surfaces that are otherwise icy-white, with radiant cartwheel luster emanating from each side. The strike is considerably sharper than might be expected for this challenging O-mint issue, one that appears underrated and elusive in Gem condition. NGC has certified nine coins at this level, with two finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#6469)

- 653 1895 MS64 NGC.** Whispers of cobalt-blue, lavender, and golden-brown patina gravitate to the borders of this near-Gem half. Highly lustrous surfaces exhibit well struck design elements, and reveal a few minute, grade-defining contact marks. Census: 25 in 64, 12 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#6471)

Elegant Gem 1895-O Barber Half



- 654 1895-O MS65 NGC.** This classy and elegant coin has a wonderfully bold strike for an O-mint Barber half, and the silver-white surfaces are remarkably clean. There are few coins better from a numeric standpoint, and it is difficult to imagine a finer piece aesthetically. Census: 7 in 65, 1 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#6472)

Elusive Gem 1895-S Barber Half Dollar



- 655 1895-S MS65 NGC.** While occasionally available in lower grades, Gem 1895-S halves are extremely elusive. At NGC and PCGS combined, only 14 Gems have been certified, with eight finer (1/08). The strike details on this piece are well brought up in all areas: The only hint of softness occurs on the arrow feathers. The bright, satiny surfaces show just the slightest trace of golden toning. A few minute marks on the cheek and neck are well within the parameters of the MS65 designation. Census: 5 in 65, 5 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6473)

Popular and Scarce Gem 1896 Half Dollar



- 656 1896 MS65 NGC.** The 1896 is a popular type coin with collectors, as it is relatively available in lower grades and still has the charm of a 19th century date. But it is surprisingly scarce in Gem condition. NGC has only graded eight coins in MS65 with two finer, while PCGS has certified 11 Gems, with four finer (1/08). This lovely MS65 example is brilliant on both sides, with a hint of pastel-golden color. The strike details show pinpoint definition on each side. One small, angling mark is mentioned on the lower part of Liberty's neck.
From The Southwest Collection. (#6474)

Wonderful Elusive Gem 1896-O Barber Half Dollar



- 657 1896-O MS65 PCGS. CAC.** David and John Feigenbaum, in their *Complete Guide to Certified Barber Coinage*, maintain that the Mint State 1896-O is second in rarity only to the 1904-S half, an issue well known among Barber collectors for its elusive nature. A glance at the NGC certified population actually shows *fewer* Mint State examples of the 1896-O than the 1904-S, and the PCGS data show a similar trend. Of course, such figures fall in the category of "statistics," as the 1904-S numbers are more likely to be inflated by multiple resubmissions.

This is a wonderful Gem of this tricky issue, with silver centers accented by a peripheral ring of amber-gold on each side. Close perusal with a loupe reveals only a couple of grade-consistent reeding marks on Liberty's neck. The strike is above-average on the obverse, but weakness shows on the reverse right shield corner and the nearby wing. The eagle's claw and fletchings are somewhat weak, but better-detailed than expected. If one is contemplating beginning a Mint State set of Barber halves, this is the place to begin. Population: 3 in 65, 3 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6475)

High-End 1896-S Half Dollar, MS64



- 658 1896-S MS64 NGC.** A rare issue in Mint State, and always in demand by knowledgeable dealers and collectors. This example offers golden-tinged silver surfaces with premium eye appeal. Only a couple of ticks on Liberty's cheek appear to limit an even finer grade. The strike is bold, and the piece appears quite high-end for an MS64. A nice one! Census: 13 in 64, 10 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6476)

Dazzling Gem 1897 Half Dollar



- 659 1897 MS65 NGC.** The surfaces are basically brilliant, but tinged with blushes of gold and champagne patina. Dazzling luster permeates both sides of this praiseworthy Gem coin. The frosty surfaces reveal few mentionable marks, but a light scrape through the shield center is noted. Census: 19 in 65, 7 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6477)

Pristine Gem 1897-O Barber Half



- 660 1897-O MS65 NGC.** Despite the low mintage of 632,000 coins, Mint State examples of the 1897-O may be had up through Gem and Premium Gem levels for a price. David and John Feigenbaum posit that this is because early dealers such as B. Max Mehl saved nice pieces of the issue near the time of their production—four years after Augustus Heaton's classic *Mint Marks* reference altered the collecting landscape forever.
- This alluring Gem offers silvery, lustrous surfaces lightly tinged with gold patina. Both sides are remarkably pristine and distraction-free, but some localized strike softness shows on the reverse in the usual areas. Census: 7 in 65, 5 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6478)

Memorable Key-Date 1897-S Half, MS65



- 661 1897-S MS65 NGC.** The silvery surfaces lightly dusted with gold patina are fairly prooflike, especially on the reverse. The effect on the obverse is dampened by some light powder-gray coloration in the fields. Marvelous cartwheel luster emanates from both sides, and the overall eye appeal is exemplary. A memorable example, worthy of acquisition, of this key-date issue. Census: 7 in 65, 6 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6479)

Exceptional Gem 1898 Half Dollar



- 662 1898 MS65 PCGS.** For a P-mint issue, surprisingly few Gem examples of this date have been certified at the major grading services. NGC and PCGS have each certified a dozen examples, with eight finer at PCGS and two at NGC (1/08). This is an ice-white piece with cartwheel luster, a bold strike, and exceptional eye appeal.
From The Southwest Collection. (#6480)

Elusive Gem 1898-O Half Dollar



- 663 1898-O MS65 NGC.** The 1898-O is a rare and elusive issue in Mint State, more so in Gem condition. Between NGC and PCGS together, they have certified less than a dozen examples in MS65, with seven coins finer (1/08). The silvery surfaces complement deep amber-gold margins on the obverse. There are remarkably few abrasions on either side, but the strike is noticeably weak on the lower-right obverse stars, and on the reverse eagle's right (facing) wing, shield corner, right claw, and fletchings. Census: 6 in 65, 3 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6481)

Difficult 1898-S Half Dollar, MS65



- 664 1898-S MS65 NGC.** This is a lovely, ice-white Gem of this difficult issue, with radiant cartwheel luster that any Morgan dollar would be proud of. There is no discernible color on either side, and relatively few contact marks appear on the surfaces. Localized strike weakness shows as a small patch of roller marks under a loupe on Liberty's cheek, and on the opposite side at the right shield corner. Elsewhere the strike is bold and pleasing, and this piece nonetheless offers generous eye appeal for those who prefer untuned coins. Census: 6 in 65, 3 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6482)

Sharply Struck Gem 1899 Half Dollar



- 665 1899 MS65 PCGS.** Beautiful orange-gold coloration on both sides fails to defeat the wonderful cartwheel luster on this piece. Typically for a P-mint of this year, the strike is near-full, and the eye appeal is generous. A nice, sharp Gem to start or add to a complete set. Population: 18 in 65, 20 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6483)

Near-Gem 1899-O Fifty Cent



- 666 1899-O MS64 PCGS.** Mottled orange-gold and steel-gray patina graces both sides of this charming near-Gem, an example of an O-mint date that is gaining increased recognition and respect. A few ticks on the cheek keep this coin out of the Gem category. A small dark spot is noted at the rear of the headdress. Population: 26 in 64, 12 finer (1/08). (#6484)

Lustrous Premium Gem 1899-O Half Dollar



- 667 1899-O MS66 NGC.** A better New Orleans issue, and always popular as the final-year from the 19th century. The strike on the obverse is nearly full, but, curiously, the reverse shows a noticeable lack of detail on the eagle's head, neck, right wing, and claw. This piece is brilliant throughout, with bright satiny mint luster and no reportable abrasions. Population: 6 in 66, 0 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6484)

Scarce Near-Gem 1899-S Half Dollar



- 668 1899-S MS64 PCGS. CAC.** The 1899-S is a scarce issue in Mint State, and doubly scarce in Gem grade. PCGS has certified only 14 MS65s, with 14 finer (1/08). The silvery surfaces are brushed with a light tinge of gold, complementing the cartwheel luster. Both sides show considerable prooflikeness, the reverse a bit more so than the obverse. The strike is good overall but not full, with weakness on the right shield corner and nearby. A series of reeding marks and a scrape near Liberty's mouth are noted.
From The Southwest Collection. (#6485)

- 669 1900 MS64 NGC.** Brilliant and frosty silver surfaces exhibit faint traces of champagne toning on close inspection. The details are boldly evident on both sides. Census: 47 in 64, 19 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6486)

Elusive Gem 1900-O Barber Half Dollar



- 670 1900-O MS65 PCGS.** The 1900-O is one of the very scarce series issues in Mint State, keeping company with other elusive issues of comparable rarity such as the 1901-O, 1902-S, 1904-O, and 1896-S. In MS65 condition PCGS has certified exactly four coins, with two finer. Interestingly, NGC has certified no MS65 examples, although it has graded two finer (1/08).

This silvery, lustrous piece offers a light wash of grayish-gold over the surfaces, with good eye appeal. There are few singular abrasions, but the strike identifies it as a product of the New Orleans Mint, with weakness on the right shield corner, right wing and claw, and the fletchings. The hair below the headband is well articulated, however.

From The Southwest Collection. (#6487)

Underrated Near-Gem 1900-S Barber Half



- 671 1900-S MS64 PCGS. CAC.** The 1900-S is a difficult and underrated issue in the series. Both sides show a light patina of pastel pinkish-gold with glints of ice-blue. A few thin slide marks on Liberty's cheek appear to limit an even finer grade, but there are remarkably few abrasions elsewhere. The strike is bold but not full, with trivial reverse weakness in the usual areas. A nice coin for the grade. Population: 13 in 64, 10 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6488)

- 672 1901 MS64 NGC.** Sharply defined with satiny silver luster. An attractive example that is surprisingly difficult to locate in higher grades, as evidenced by the current census data. Census: 26 in 64, 12 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6489)

Collectors Acceptance Corp. (CAC) began offering its services on Sept. 1, 2007. The CAC tamper-proof hologram on third-party graded NGC or PCGS coins signifies that CAC backs that coin as premium quality within that numeric grade.

Remarkable 1901-O Half Dollar, MS65 ★
Ex: Richmond



673 1901-O MS65 ★ NGC. Ex: Richmond Collection. The 1901-O half dollar is among the most difficult issues in the entire set—fifth rarest in Mint State among regular issues, according to the Feigenbaums, behind only 1904-S, 1896-O, 1901-S, and 1904-O.

This coin shows considerable semiprooflikeness alternating with some frosty areas. There are remarkably few post-strike distractions, chiefly a few light, scattered, grade-consistent ticks. Both sides show clash marks—unusual for a Barber half dollar. The strike on the obverse is bold save for a couple of the lower stars on the right, and the reverse shows weakness on the eagle's head and neck, the right wing, shield corner, claw, and fletchings. The somewhat prooflike effect is more noticeable on the reverse, however, and it coupled with the markedly clean surfaces make this piece justly deserving of the NGC Star designation for superior eye appeal. Census: 5 in 65, 1 in 65 Star (this piece), 2 in 66 (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#6490)

Rare Gem 1901-S Barber Half



674 1901-S MS65 NGC. *The Complete Guide to Certified Barber Coinage* ranks this tricky issue third in Mint State rarity, surpassed only by the 1904-S and 1896-O emissions. As of (1/08) NGC has certified only two Gems of this date, with one piece finer. PCGS has certified five pieces in MS65, with five finer.

This example offers silver surfaces lightly tinged with gold throughout, and even under a loupe there are no singularly distracting abrasions. For an S-mint coin, however, the strike is curiously soft on the right shield corner and the nearby areas. There are some interesting die cracks noted on both sides, the sign of die fatigue. Census: 2 in 65, 1 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#6491)

675 1902 MS63 NGC. CAC. Well struck design elements endow the white, lustrous surfaces of this Select half dollar. Light slide marks occur on the cheek.

From The Southwest Collection. (#6492)

Lustrous Select 1902-O Half Dollar



- 676 1902-O MS63 NGC.** This Select example offers silver-gold lustrous surfaces throughout. The 1902-O is notorious for one of the worst strikes in the entire series. This piece is unfortunately no exception, with weakness on the headband and wreath on the obverse, and much of the central reverse. The obverse stars are well detailed, however. Census: 20 in 63, 29 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6493)

Elusive Gem 1902-S Half Dollar



- 677 1902-S MS65 NGC.** A tough and elusive issue in Gem grade. This silver-white Gem offers generous eye appeal, and a noteworthy lack of singular abrasions on either side. There is a small planchet lamination noted near Liberty's mouth, as made. Otherwise, there are only a couple of grade-consistent ticks. Wonderful cartwheel luster complements the smooth surfaces. The minor reverse strike weakness is undistracting. Census: 5 in 65, 6 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6494)

Wonderfully Lustrous 1903 Half Dollar, MS65



- 678 1903 MS65 PCGS.** When considering low survival ratios, few Barber half dollar issues can match the difficulty of the 1903 in Gem condition. Over 2.2 million pieces were struck at the Philadelphia Mint. However, even in the unlikely event of no resubmissions, MS65 or better examples at the major services are few and far between—a mystery regarding the scarcity of Mint State examples compared to the number minted. This boldly defined Gem is satiny, with gold-tinged silver surfaces and excellent highpoint detail. Wonderful cartwheel luster emanates from each side. Population: 3 in 65, 5 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6495)

Marvelously Sharp 1903-O Half Dollar, MS64



- 679 1903-O MS64 PCGS.** This coin appears remarkably high-end for the assigned grade, as it reveals few singular abrasions even under a loupe. Liberty appears as though she has the "mumps," a characteristic of this O-mint issue and some other New Orleans pieces. More importantly, this coin is *marvelously well detailed* for an O-mint Barber half. The slight softness noted at the right shield corner and nearby eagle's wing is completely trivial and undistracting compared to most O-mint half dollars. That alone, in this cataloger's opinion, should put this coin in line for an upgrade. A trivial water stain, as made, near star 7, however, may account for the difference. Nonetheless an extremely attractive and memorably sharp piece. Population: 34 in 64, 11 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6496)

Pleasing Near-Gem 1903-S Barber Half Dollar



- 680 1903-S MS64 NGC. CAC.** Another tough S-mint in the series in Mint State grades, the 1903-S is often encountered with planchet striations, as seen here. While not affecting the technical grade, they are obvious with the naked eye. Otherwise the lustrous surfaces are trouble-free, with silver-gold patina and some semiprooflikeness in evidence. The strike is well but not fully executed. Census: 18 in 64, 8 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6497)

Radiant Gem 1903-S Half Dollar



- 681 1903-S MS65 NGC.** A high-quality example of this unheralded S-mint in the Barber half dollar series. Both sides of this untuned Gem exhibit a radiant, satiny sheen and are well detailed, with no particular areas of deficiency. A few wispy slide marks on the portrait preclude an even finer grade. There are also some quite faint planchet striations on Liberty's cheek—a characteristic frequently seen on this issue—but here they are visible only with a loupe. This piece is one of only seven Gems at NGC, with a single piece finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6497)

Beautiful Gem 1904 Half Dollar



- 682 **1904 MS65 NGC.** The silvery surfaces have just a suggestion of golden-gray patina, with excellent luster evident and good eye appeal. For a P-mint issue, the upper right shield corner is fairly soft, but otherwise this Gem piece is beautiful and problem-free. Census: 8 in 65, 2 finer (1/08).
From *The Southwest Collection*. (#6498)

Marvelous 1904-O Barber Half Dollar
Series Rarity in Gem Condition



- 683 **1904-O MS65 NGC.** The 1904-O Barber half is among the most difficult issues in the entire series in Mint State, and it is difficult to imagine a finer specimen than the present example. In point of fact, it appears that NGC has difficulty envisioning a finer piece as well, as it has certified only a single piece in higher grade!
- This wonderful silver-white piece demonstrates radiant cartwheel luster over untoned surfaces. The strike is particularly bold and pleasing for an O-mint product, with trivial softness on the upper right shield corner but bold articulation elsewhere. There are no singular abrasions noted. For the collector working on the finest Barber half dollar set, this might be an essential acquisition. Census: 4 in 65, 1 finer (1/08).
From *The Southwest Collection*. (#6499)

Undisputed Series Rarity, 1904-S
Barber Half, MS63
A Marvelous and Original Example



- 684 **1904-S MS63 NGC.** The 1904-S is the undisputed series rarity in Mint State grades, second only to the near-uncollectible 1892-O Micro O, a variety that many collectors exclude from their sets anyway.
- Ranking the 1904-S an R.6 in Mint State (population of 15-39 coins), David and John Feigenbaum say in *The Complete Guide to Certified Barber Coinage*, "1904-S is not only the scarcest regular issue in the half dollar set, but it also has a far lower population than the 1901-S quarter and 1895-O dime. Its rarity is usually not appreciated until you try to assemble a set and you can't find one, even after years of looking. Trying to purchase one at auction is an eye-opening experience."
- This marvelous-looking coin has the added plus of total originality, with radiant luster and a delightful peripheral ring of amber-gold and ice-blue on the obverse that complements the silver surfaces elsewhere. While a couple of slide marks and ticks on Liberty's cheek preclude a finer grade, the strike is bold, just short of full, and the eye appeal is over the top. Expect the bidding to be fierce, and act accordingly. Census: 3 in 63, 8 finer (1/08).
From *The Southwest Collection*. (#6500)

High-End Lustrous 1905 Half Dollar, MS64



- 685 1905 MS64 NGC.** The frosty surfaces are a consistent silver-gold throughout, with radiant cartwheel luster and excellent eye appeal. Even with the couple of faint ticks on Liberty's cheek, the grading on this piece appears quite conservative. Definitely high-end for the assigned grade. Census: 12 in 64, 12 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6501)

Frosty Gem 1905-O Barber Half Dollar



- 686 1905-O MS65 PCGS.** This low-mintage (just over a half-million pieces) New Orleans issue is among the more difficult O-mints in the Barber half dollar series at the Uncirculated level. This beautifully frosted Gem is particularly sharp for the issue and has delicate golden accents in the peripheral areas. Population: 11 in 65, 6 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6502)

Scarce Gem 1905-S Half



- 687 1905-S MS65 NGC.** The 1905-S may not immediately come to mind as a Barber half dollar rarity, but it is surprisingly scarce in top grades and seldom appears in Gem condition. This frosty example is snow-white and completely untuned over both sides, and is particularly well struck for the issue. Only a few wispy blemishes on Liberty's cheek and neck preclude an even higher rating. Census: 6 in 65, 1 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6503)

- 688 1906 MS64 PCGS.** This well struck coin features a muted wheat-gold patina and a lustrous reverse field. Sharply struck with only a few minor marks. Population: 66 in 64, 25 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6504)

Silvery 1906-D Half Dollar, MS65



- 689 1906-D MS65 NGC.** This silvery Gem displays no discernible color on either side, but the stunning cartwheel luster is its chief attribute. Couple that with near-pristine surfaces and a bold strike, and the result is a nearly unbeatable coin. Census: 6 in 65, 4 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6505)

Lustrous, Pristine Gem 1906-O Half



- 690 1906-O MS65 NGC.** The 1906-O is among the more often encountered O-mint Barber halves, and many pieces show nice surfaces and luster, with a typically poor strike. This example shows lustrous silver-orange surfaces with good luster and generous eye appeal. The strike is typical on the reverse, but fairly bold on the obverse, and there are no singular abrasions. NGC has certified only 10 Gems, with four pieces finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6506)

Eye-Appealing 1906-S Half Dollar, MS65



- 691 1906-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Golden-gray patina accents the silvery surfaces of this Gem, one of only 10 pieces so graded at PCGS, with seven coins finer (1/08). A couple of paper-thin slide marks appear under a loupe on Liberty's cheek, but elsewhere there are few signs of contact. The strike is bold but not full, but the eye appeal of this piece is considerable.
From The Southwest Collection. (#6507)

- 692 1907 MS64 NGC.** Frosty and lustrous silver surfaces are just a few tiny marks shy of Gem. Both sides have pale yellow patina. Census: 66 in 64, 18 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6508)

Shimmering 1907 Fifty Cent, MS66



- 693 1907 MS66 NGC.** The 1907, with a mintage close to 2.6 million pieces, is a common date except in the better Mint State grades. NGC and PCGS have certified a mere six coins in Premium Gem, and one finer. Shimmering luster embraces both sides, each of which displays silver-white surfaces, save for wisps of tan-gold on the upper reverse. An attentive strike defines the design elements, the only softness occurring on the upper right shield corner and adjacent feathers. A few minor ticks are within the parameters of the designated grade. (#6508)

Lovely Ice-White Gem 1907-D Half



- 694 1907-D MS65 PCGS.** This lovely ice-white Gem shows untuned surfaces with radiant luster and excellent eye appeal. The fledgling branch mint in Denver apparently suffered from the same problems on this half dollar design as did, notably, New Orleans, as the strike is somewhat soft on the right shield corner, the eagle's wing, and the claw. Tiny contact marks on the cheek preclude an even finer grade. Certified in a green-label holder.
From The Southwest Collection. (#6509)

- 695 1907-O MS64 NGC.** Atypical for a New Orleans Mint issue, with nearly full design elements on both sides. This near-Gem has frosty and brilliant silver surfaces with few marks that are consistent with the grade. Census: 40 in 64, 27 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6510)

Elusive Gem 1907-S Half Dollar



- 696 1907-S MS65 NGC.** The 1907-S is a legendary issue among knowledgeable Barber half aficionados, as it is well known to be among the most elusive of the series in the higher Mint State grades. The Feigenbaums rank it among the scarcest late dates in the series, at R.5 in Mint State. This example demonstrates the good criteria the issue is known for. The silvery centers complement iridescent amber-gold and ice-blue at the rims, with a bold strike (but not quite full) and enormous eye appeal. Expect fierce bidding on this lovely Gem.
From The Southwest Collection. (#6511)

Sharp MS66 1908 Barber Half Dollar



- 697 1908 MS66 PCGS.** This Premium Gem is sharply struck and fully lustrous, with light champagne and gold toning on each side. This lower-mintage date is extremely difficult to locate in the highest Mint State grades. Although a new hub was introduced this year with WE touching, this example is clearly from the old hub. Population: 7 in 66, 2 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6512)

- 698 1908-D MS64 PCGS.** Untoned with mild reflectivity in the fields that tends to magnify a few wispy contact marks. Choice or better examples of this third-year Denver issue are reasonably scarce. Population: 56 in 64, 32 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6513)

Sharply Struck Gem 1908-O Fifty Cent



- 699 1908-O MS65 NGC.** Touches of pink-champagne patina are noted on the reverse of this otherwise frosty silver Gem. This is a "mumps" example of the issue, like many encountered. For an O-mint, however, the strike is wonderfully bold, with only trivial reverse weakness. For the collector seeking a sharply struck Gem, this piece should be high on the list. Census: 39 in 65, 15 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6514)

Satiny 1908-S Half Dollar, MS64



- 700 1908-S MS64 PCGS.** This satiny silver-gray coin represents an underrated S-mint issue in the Barber half series. The strike is somewhat soft on the obverse headdress, and there are planchet striations visible on the reverse, as made. Population: 16 in 64, 13 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6515)

- 701 1909 MS64 PCGS.** Splashes of honey toning adorn the reverse, while the obverse is brilliant aside from a hint of gold. Highly lustrous and attractive with a well preserved reverse. Encased in a green label holder.
From The Southwest Collection. (#6516)

- 702 **1909 MS64 PCGS.** Whispers of barely discernible light tan color visit the borders of this radiantly lustrous near-Gem. Well preserved, and sharply struck, save for the usual softness in the upper right corner of the shield and the arrow feathers. (#6516)

Fully Struck Premium Gem 1909 Half



- 703 **1909 MS66 NGC.** This is simply a tremendous example, a Premium Gem bursting with exuberant cartwheel luster. The golden-gray patina over silvery surfaces complements near-pristine surfaces with a full strike. Tied for finest at either service. Census: 6 in 66, 0 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6516)

Scarce Gem 1909-O Barber Half



- 704 **1909-O MS65 NGC.** The 1909-O is a scarce O-mint, and always popular as the final year for the New Orleans Mint. This example is well defined for an O-mint, with bright, satiny luster. The surfaces are almost completely untoned. There is a pronounced "mumps" effect on Liberty's neck from die swelling. Population: 19 in 65, 2 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6517)

Lustrous 1909-S Barber Half, MS64



- 705 **1909-S MS64 NGC. CAC.** Radiant cartwheel luster emanates from each side, complementing silvery surfaces that show a light overlay of champagne-gold patina. A few light ticks on the neck and cheek and some parallel planchet striations—more noticeable on the reverse, but only under a loupe—help determine the grade. Census: 6 in 64, 12 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6518)

- 706 **1910 MS64 PCGS.** Lustrous silver-gray surfaces display wisps of light tan at the peripheries, and sharp definition characterizes the design elements. Minute obverse marks limit the grade. Population: 35 in 64, 25 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6519)

Difficult 1910-S Half Dollar, MS66



- 707 **1910-S MS66 NGC.** In his *Complete Guide to Barber Halves*, David Lawrence indicates that the 1910-S is common in lower grades, but quite tough in AU55 and above. The population statistics confirm that: NGC and PCGS combined have certified barely 100 examples in all Mint State grades. This example at first glance appears untuned, but closer inspection reveals a barely discernible veil of faint tan and powder-blue. Lustrous surfaces exhibit nicely executed design features, save for a couple of the obverse star centers and the eagle's right (facing) claw and adjacent arrow feathers. A few minor marks on the cheek are grade-consistent. Census: 7 in 66, 2 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6520)

- 708 **1911 MS63 PCGS.** Delicate gold and silver-blue patina visits each side of this later Barber half. The reverse is clean, though the portrait shows small ticks that preclude a finer grade. Still, a pleasing example of this low-mintage Philadelphia issue. (#6521)

Gorgeous 1911 Half Dollar, MS67



- 709 **1911 MS67 NGC.** This shimmering Barber half dollar has gorgeously preserved fields and devices with no mentionable marks or spots on either side. The surfaces are moderately toned in powder-gray and gold, and the strike is above average. Although 1911 halves are readily available in heavily worn condition, Uncirculated examples are scarce, and Gems are surprisingly rare. This Superb Gem piece is currently tied with just one other specimen at NGC as the finest graded (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6521)

Appealing Gem 1911-D Half



- 710 **1911-D MS65 NGC.** The mintage was an unexpectedly small 695,080 pieces, but Mint State pieces may be had for a price. A light overlay of golden-gray and ice-blue covers the otherwise silver surfaces of this example. Great eye appeal and moderate prooflikeness are the hallmarks of this appealing Gem coin, with a good strike and relatively few marks. Census: 13 in 65, 9 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6522)

Underrated Gem 1911-S Barber Half



- 711 1911-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The 1911-S is an underrated issue in the Barber half dollar series. This piece boasts brilliant cartwheel luster over lightly patinated powder-gray surfaces. The strike is bold but not full, and only a couple of tiny ticks on Liberty's cheek appear to limit an even finer grade (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6523)

Stunning 1911-S Barber Half, MS67 Ex: Eliasberg, Tied for Finest Certified



- 712 1911-S MS67 NGC. Ex: Eliasberg.** This coin exemplifies the stunning quality that the Eliasberg Collection was synonymous with, offering gently shimmering, completely untuned silver surfaces. Even under a loupe, the satiny surfaces reveal no mentionable marks of any size, and the strike is about as bold as ever seen on this issue, with just the normal touch of weakness at the upper right shield corner. The Feigenbaums' *Complete Guide to Certified Barber Coinage* says the 1911-S "is the most underrated date in the set in low mint state grades." Of course, this high-Mint State piece is actually tied for finest certified with a single PCGS example in the same grade.
From The Southwest Collection. (#6523)

Attractive 1912 Half Dollar, MS65



- 713 1912 MS65 PCGS.** Essentially brilliant with a bright, monochromatic cartwheel finish and strong definition overall. Carefully preserved and visually impressive. While the 1912 has a higher mintage than its later Philadelphia half dollar counterparts, it is no less elusive than those issues in Gem condition. Population: 18 in 65, 2 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6524)

- 714 1912-D MS64 NGC.** Freckles of brown and cobalt-blue concentrate at the borders of this near-Gem, and an impressive strike sharpens the design elements. Lustrous surfaces reveal a few trivial marks. (#6525)

Lustrous Gem 1912-D Barber Half Dollar



- 715 1912-D MS65 PCGS.** The silver surfaces show dusky-gold and orange highlights, with radiant cartwheel luster and strong eye appeal. The strike is bold, but a bit short of full. The 1912-D is a common mintmarked issue in the series, and as such makes a good type coin along with a couple of other issues such as 1915-D and 1915-S.
From The Southwest Collection. (#6525)

High-End Gem 1912-S Half Dollar



- 716 1912-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Areas of prooflikeness alternative with satiny areas on this stunning coin, which boasts smooth, silvery surfaces lightly dusted with gold. The eye appeal is enormous, the strike is full, and only a couple of trivial reeding marks on the cheek apparently keep this piece from an even finer grade. Nonetheless, it is extremely high-end and pleasing. Population: 19 in 65, 7 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6526)

Appealing 1913 Half Dollar, MS65



- 717 1913 MS65 NGC.** In 1913 neither Philadelphia, Denver, nor San Francisco managed to coin 1 million Barber halves, but of the three Philadelphia achieved the lowest total, 188,000 pieces. This silvery piece is ice-white, with enormous eye appeal and a decent strike, despite the minor weakness in the usual area of the reverse.
From The Southwest Collection. (#6527)

Flashy 1913 Half Dollar, MS66



- 718 1913 MS66 PCGS.** A flashy and bright coin that shows radiant luster in the fields and a solid strike. The obverse is crisp, while the reverse shows only trivial weakness on the arrow feathers, with the shield sharp and wing feathers well rounded. A few specks of gold toning with a blush of light blue on the lower right obverse, but generally white in color. This is a very low mintage date, and a very difficult coin to round up when you want one in such a lofty grade. Population: 6 in 66, 0 finer (12/07). (#6527)

- 719 1913-D MS64 PCGS.** A bold example with brilliant satin luster beneath a thin layer of gold toning on both sides, accompanied by a few splashes of steel-blue. Population: 56 in 64, 12 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6528)

Brilliant MS66 1913-D Half, Ex: Thaine Price



- 720 1913-D MS66 NGC.** Ex: T. Price Collection. This Condition Census half dollar is refreshingly smooth, and the shimmering surfaces are brilliant, save for delicate ice-blue and gold patina. The strike is nearly full, with only a whisper of incompleteness on the highpoints. Outstanding quality for this low-mintage issue, and an impressive pedigree as well. Census: 5 in 66, 0 finer (1/08).
Ex: Dr. Thaine B. Price Collection (David Akers, 5/98), lot 190.
From The Southwest Collection. (#6528)

Wonderful Silver Gem 1913-S Half Dollar



- 721 1913-S MS65 NGC.** This silvery Gem shows just the faintest hint of gold patina, with exuberant luster bounding forth from each side. The strike is nearly full and, except for the presence of a few scattered, faint ticks, we could easily imagine this coin in an MS66 holder. As it is, it is among the most appealing coins in this entire wonderful run of Barber half dollars.
From The Southwest Collection. (#6529)

Lustrous Low-Mintage 1914 Half Dollar, MS64



- 722 1914 MS64 NGC.** The low mintage of 124,300 coins has made this a popular coin on the want lists of many a collector. Fortunately, Mint State pieces are available for a price. This piece boasts abundant cartwheel luster over the silver-white surfaces. The strike is excellent, but a few ticks and abrasions keep this attractive coin out of the Gem level. Census: 36 in 64, 8 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6530)

- 723 1914-S MS63 NGC.** Well-defined by the standards of this S-mint issue with soft, swirling luster. The surfaces are primarily silver-white with hints of blue-gray at the margins and a pair of abrasions on Liberty's cheek. Census: 8 in 63, 45 finer (1/08). (#6531)

Shimmering, High-End 1914-S Half, MS64



- 724 1914-S MS64 NGC.** This shimmering near-Gem piece certainly appears to be a lot of coin for the grade, as it is perhaps only a straight, small scrape on Liberty's cheek that keeps it from the Gem category. The strike is well executed, the silver-gold surfaces boast delightful cartwheel luster, and the fields are exceptionally smooth on each side, with some prooflikeness on the reverse. Census: 33 in 64, 12 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6531)

Brilliant Gem 1914-S Half Dollar



- 725 1914-S MS65 NGC.** The 1914-S is almost as scarce as the 1913-S in Gem condition, even though 50% more coins were struck of the 1914-S. The 1914-S is one of the occasional issues whose true rarity may be overshadowed by its close chronological proximity to a major rarity, in this case the 1914-P. This particular piece is mostly brilliant with rich, thick mint frost that swirls around each side. Sharply struck throughout. Census: 9 in 65, 3 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6531)

Lustrous Near-Gem 1915 Half



- 726 1915 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** The third in the string of low-mintage P-mint issues. The lustrous silver surfaces display a light overlay of powder-gold and steel-gray. A few stray ticks on the cheek keep this coin from a Gem grade. The strike is good on the reverse, but light roller marks appear on the obverse at the headband. PCGS has certified 24 in MS64, with 18 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6532)

Silvery Gem 1915-D Half Dollar



- 727 1915-D MS65 NGC.** A common Barber half in all grades, and therefore excellent type set material. This 1915-D offers a silvery obverse with just a touch of gold on the reverse. The strike is somewhat soft on the reverse right shield corner, the eagle's wing nearby, and the right claw and fletchings. Census: 44 in 65, 9 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6533)

Lovely and Original MS66 1915-S Barber Half



- 728 1915-S MS66 NGC.** The type coin status of this late-date S-mint issue dissipates rapidly as one climbs above MS65. This lovely, original specimen has frosty surfaces showing delicate sunset-rose and dove-gray iridescence. The strike is quite sharp, and a noteworthy departure from the often-seen branch mint Barber half dollar. The piece is virtually unmarked, with only a single tiny abrasion noted under Liberty's ear. NGC and PCGS combined report 12 examples in MS66, with a scant four finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6534)

PROOF BARBER HALF DOLLARS

Magnificent Superb Gem Proof 1897 Half



- 729 1897 PR67 NGC.** An incredibly well-preserved and sumptuously toned survivor from this issue of just 731 pieces. The strike is bold as always, and waves of dusky peach, rose, and violet patina are rich at the margins and thin out near the centers. The portrait's rich frost suggests that the piece might have had strong contrast when it was struck. Census: 20 in 67, 6 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#6544)

Dramatically Toned Gem Proof 1900 Half



- 730 1900 PR65 PCGS.** Remarkable cherry-red, orange, and sea-green embrace this alertly struck Barber half. The lower right obverse field has a few trivial hairlines, but the connoisseur of patinated silver type coins is certain to be pleased. Population: 41 in 65, 19 finer (1/08). (#6547)

Lightly Toned 1900 Half Dollar, PR65 Cameo



- 731 **1900 PR65 Cameo PCGS.** A lovely Cameo proof, this Gem Barber half dollar has deeply mirrored fields with frosty devices. It is lightly toned on both sides, but essentially brilliant, with the toning light enough to still permit a Cameo designation. Often times, deeper toning will mask the existing contrast, but not so on this piece. (#86547)
- 732 **1902 PR62 ANACS.** Both sides offer impressive mirrors, though the reflectivity of the obverse is more impressive. Reddish-orange and violet toning appears at the upper and lower obverse periphery, while the reverse shows an even cloud-white tint.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6549)
- 733 **1904 PR64 PCGS.** Excellent eye appeal despite a handful of light hairlines in the fields. Rich blue-green, gold, and orange toning drapes shimmering mirrors. From an issue of just 670 specimens. (#6551)
- 734 **1907 PR64 PCGS.** This brilliant proof exhibits just a few speckles of light tan on the obverse, and generally well struck design elements display weakness in the upper right shield corner and adjacent feathers. Some faint hairlines are visible on the cheek. Population: 48 in 64, 38 finer (1/08). (#6554)

Deeply Toned 1908 Half, PR65



- 735 **1908 PR65 PCGS.** This Gem proof is housed in an older green-label PCGS holder. It has deep amber, green, lilac, blue, and steel toning on both sides, with exquisite underlying proof surfaces. The mirrored fields are somewhat subdued by the toning, and likewise the lustrous devices are also subdued, but the overall eye appeal is excellent. (#6555)
- 736 **1909 PR63 NGC.** Cobalt-blue, lavender, and gold-brown toning concentrates at the obverse margins, and makes occasional visits to those on the reverse. Nicely defined, befitting of a proof strike. Some inoffensive, but grade-defining marks appear on the cheek and neck. (#6556)

WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS

- 737 **1916-D MS64 PCGS.** Total production for this first-year branch mint issue barely exceeded 1 million pieces. This near-Gem shows a measure of detail on the branch hand and delicate golden accents over the subtly lustrous fields. (#6567)
- 738 **1916-D MS64 NGC.** This shining near-Gem displays a touch of satiny luster. Delicate golden toning graces much of the minimally marked surfaces. In the first year of the design, Denver struck just over a million pieces. (#6567)

- 739 **1916-D MS65 PCGS.** Strong, swirling luster is the prime asset of this vibrant Gem. Well struck by the standards of this first-year Denver issue, with a measure of definition on Liberty's branch hand. (#6567)
- 740 **1917 MS65 NGC.** This frosty Gem has fully lustrous ivory surfaces that are accompanied by lovely peripheral iridescence. Slight central weakness is typical of the issue. (#6569)
- 741 **1917 MS65 NGC. CAC.** Excellent detail and strong, swirling luster are the prime attributes of this gorgeous Gem. Hints of reddish-orange and blue-violet toning visit the peripheries, while the centers are essentially brilliant. NGC has certified 47 finer pieces (1/08). (#6569)

Exceptional Condition Rarity 1917-D Reverse Gem Half Dollar



- 742 **1917-D Reverse MS65 NGC.** The 1917-D with Reverse mintmark, from a mintage of 1.940 million pieces, is recognized as a condition rarity, as relatively few were apparently saved in Mint State. Moreover, the issue commonly has abrasion and strike issues, especially weakness on Liberty's head (Bruce Fox, *The Complete Guide to Walking Liberty Half Dollars*).
This particular Gem reveals just a few minute contact marks that are completely within the parameters of the grade designation, and an impressive strike leaves strong definition on the design elements, including Liberty's head and branch hand, and most of the eagle's plumage. Both sides are awash in vibrant luster, and display whispers of light tan-gold, somewhat more so on the obverse. This coin will be an excellent fit to an Uncirculated Walking Liberty half dollar collection. Census: 18 in 65, 4 finer (1/08). (#6571)

Impressive 1918-S Walker, MS65



743 1918-S MS65 ANACS. Assembling a collection of Gem Walking Liberty half dollars presents numerous challenges to the advanced collector. Many of the early dates are essentially unavailable in such high grades. While the 1918-S is obtainable, it ranks as a difficult issue in such fine quality. This lustrous Gem has a sharp strike for the issue, with nearly full thumb details and excellent head details. The skirt lines are weak as always on the pre-1921 dates. The ivory surfaces have soft, frosty mint luster with speckled peripheral gold toning on the obverse. The reverse is essentially untoned. (#6576)

744 1919 AU53 NGC. Attentively struck with subtly radiant silver-blue surfaces. Minor wear is evident on the highpoints of the devices, though the fields show few marks and practically intact luster. (#6577)

745 1919 MS61 NGC. Subtly lustrous with streaks of cloud-gray and olive patina at the upper obverse. The well struck devices and nearby fields show scattered, wispy flaws. Still, a desirable example from an issue with a mintage of under a million pieces. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#6577)

746 1919-D—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. The 1919-D is a well-known condition rarity. This example has only slight wear on the chests of the eagle and Liberty, and luster is extensive although somewhat subdued. Subtly granular in an area from IN GOD WE TRUST through the waist. (#6578)

747 1919-S XF45 NGC. A lightly circulated, subtly radiant silver-gray example that offers surprisingly strong surface quality. Light, even wear over the well struck devices accounts for the grade. (#6579)

Lightly Toned 1919-S Half, MS64



748 1919-S MS64 PCGS. Ex: Souder. Although considerable central weakness is evident on both sides, the surrounding detail is bold. Ivory surfaces exhibit frosty silver luster with full mint brilliance on the obverse and reverse. A faint trace of peripheral iridescence on the obverse adds to the overall eye appeal. Population: 58 in 64, 49 finer (1/08). (#6579)

Incredible 1919-S Half Dollar, MS65



749 1919-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. While the 1919-D is certainly more famous for its condition rarity, the 1919-S half dollar is certainly an elusive issue in the Gem grades. This frosty Mint State coin has mostly brilliant silver surfaces with bold luster. Each side is visited by light gold and iridescent toning, especially near the borders. Although less than a full strike (and all 1919-S half dollars are the same in this regard), the example offered here has bold details in most areas, including traces of an outlined thumb at the central obverse.

The combination of a low-population rarity and a successful CAC quality review should heighten the overall demand for this specimen. Population: 38 in 65, 11 finer (1/08). (#6579)

- 750 1920-D AU55 NGC. Well struck overall, though Liberty's branch hand shows only a hint of definition. The silver-gray fields retain a measure of soft luster, and the general visual appeal is solid for the grade. A pleasing D-mint semi-key. (#6581)

Frosty 1920-S Walker, MS66



- 751 1920-S MS66 NGC. While certain other dates (1919-D and the three 1921 issues come to mind) are key dates in the Walking Liberty series, the 1920-S is an important condition rarity that is infrequently found in Gem grades, let alone any finer.

Precious few 1920-S Walking Liberty half dollars show the same detail that characterizes both sides of this frosty Gem. The surfaces are mark-free and blanketed with mottled silver-gray, powder-blue, and apricot iridescence. A definite find for the Walking Liberty specialist who demands the utmost in technical and aesthetic appeal for his or her collection. Census: 8 in 66, 2 finer (1/08). (#6582)

- 752 No lot.

Low Mintage 1921-D Fifty Cent, AU53



- 753 1921-D AU53 NGC. The 1921-D has the lowest mintage of the series (208,000 coins), and is scarce in all grades. This AU53 example possesses a good amount of luster, and is color free. Sharp definition is seen on the design elements, including most of Liberty's left hand and adjacent branches. Close examination reveals just a few minor ticks. (#6584)

Choice 1923-S Walking Liberty Half



- 754 1923-S MS64 PCGS. Dashes of almond-gold toning visit this lustrous near-Gem. The fields are striated, as made, but are remarkably free from contact. The strike is good for a San Francisco Mint issue, although the cheek, branch hand, and skirt lines are incomplete. A low mintage issue that was little saved by West Coast collectors. (#6586)

- 755 1927-S AU58 NGC. Soft, pleasing luster and few marks of significance. While the central devices show typical softness, the peripheral elements show better definition. Overall, a pleasing coin. (#6587)

**Delightful 1935-D Half Dollar, MS66
None Certified Finer**



- 756 1935-D MS66 PCGS.** The 1935-D is an issue that is available up to Gem levels, but seldom seen finer. As of (1/08), NGC and PCGS combined have certified only a few dozen pieces in MS66, with none finer at either service. Charcoal-gray accents cover each side of this delightful Premium Gem. (#6596)

Beautiful MS66 1935-D Walker



- 757 1935-D MS66 PCGS.** Sun-gold toning drapes this lustrous and remarkably unabraded Premium Gem. A crisp strike with minor incompleteness on the central skirt lines. Only about 3 million pieces were struck, and few rolls were saved. Neither PCGS nor NGC have certified any finer (1/08). (#6596)

Highly Lustrous 1935-D Half Dollar, MS66



- 758 1935-D MS66 PCGS.** Speckles of olive-green concentrate at the borders of this highly lustrous Premium Gem. A well executed strike manifests itself in sharp definition on the design elements, including Liberty's gown lines. We note a couple of inconsequential ticks on the obverse. Population: 83 in 66, 0 finer (1/08). (#6596)
- 759 1935-S MS65 NGC. CAC.** Well struck with soft, swirling luster. This Depression-era S-mint piece shows just a hint of golden-tan toning at the lower obverse and reverse margins. NGC has graded 42 finer pieces (1/08). (#6597)

Scarce MS66 1935-S Half Dollar



- 760 1935-S MS66 PCGS.** A scarce S-mint half that is often compared to the 1934-S. This piece shows strong striking definition on each side, and softly frosted mint luster. The centers are light silver-gray with a strong accent of golden surrounding the margins on both obverse and reverse. Population: 90 in 66, 2 finer (1/08). From *The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two*. (#6597)

Frosty 1935-S Walking Liberty Half, MS66



- 761 1935-S MS66 PCGS.** A sensational representative of the scarce 1935-S Walker, with frosty silver luster and slight traces of peripheral gold toning on each side. Typical of this date, slight weakness is evident at the centers. Few finer examples of the date have been examined by NGC or PCGS. Population: 90 in 66, 2 finer (1/08). (#6597)
- 762 1936 MS67 NGC.** Faint champagne color resides on the highly lustrous, well preserved surfaces of this Superb Gem. Nicely struck, with partial definition on the branch hand. Census: 80 in 67, 3 finer (1/08). (#6598)
- 763 1936-D MS66 PCGS.** This shining silver-white exemplar shows subtle hints of blue at the margins. Well-defined for this Depression-era issue with remarkable overall preservation. PCGS has graded 19 finer pieces (1/08). (#6599)
- 764 1936-S MS65 PCGS.** Well-defined for this San Francisco issue with soft, pleasing luster beneath delicate silver-blue and gold-green patina. Excellent preservation with similarly strong visual appeal. (#6600)
- 765 1937-S MS65 NGC.** A natural beauty with ivory surfaces and brilliant mint frost. Traces of iridescent toning can be seen at the outer obverse and reverse borders, almost entirely limited to the raised rims. (#6603)

Full Strike 1938 Half Dollar, MS67



766 1938 MS67 PCGS. Ex: Sounder. The 1938 half dollar is a condition rarity that is elusive in all grades finer than MS65, and tied for the finest that has been certified by NGC or PCGS in MS67. This frosty Superb Gem has bright silver luster, pristine surfaces, and bold design motifs. Population: 51 in 67, 0 finer (1/08). (#6604)

767 1938-D MS64 NGC. Though Liberty's branch hand shows only modest definition, the coin as a whole sports above-average definition for the issue. Hints of golden toning visit the margins of this otherwise silver-gray near-Gem.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6605)

768 1938-D MS64 PCGS. Pleasingly defined for this Denver issue with vibrant luster and subtle ice-blue and pink accents in the fields. If not for a few reed marks to the right of Liberty, this Choice coin could lay claim to a finer designation. (#6605)

769 1938-D MS66 PCGS. CAC. Dappled orange-tan patina races over the highly lustrous surfaces of this Premium Gem half dollar. Sharply struck, with just a few trivial grade-consistent marks. (#6605)

770 1939-D MS65 NGC. Potent luster with golden-tan peripheries that surround minimally toned, softly struck centers. An attractive Gem example of this Denver issue, which has a mintage of under 4.3 million pieces. (#6607)

771 1939-S MS67 PCGS. Intense luster radiates from nicely preserved surfaces that remain untuned save for a wisp or two of light gold on the eagle's left (right facing) wing. A well directed strike sharpens the motifs. Population: 91 in 67, 0 finer (1/08). (#6608)

772 1939-S MS67 PCGS. Suitably struck and highly lustrous with light golden patina over each side. Well preserved throughout. Population: 91 in 67, 0 finer (1/08). (#6608)

773 1940-S MS65 NGC. CAC. Though the branch hand shows only a trace of definition, the overall level of detail is above-average for this San Francisco issue. A strongly lustrous Gem with minimally toned, satiny centers and gold-orange toning of varying intensity at the margins. (#6610)

774 1941 MS67 NGC. Soft, swirling luster and undeniable eye appeal. The centers are largely silver-gray on this well-defined piece, though scattered dots of cherry-red and patches of peach appear at the reverse peripheries.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6611)

775 1941-S MS66 PCGS. A well struck Premium Gem example of this short-set issue, strongly lustrous with only occasional hints of patina. Excellent visual appeal. PCGS has certified just six finer pieces (1/08). (#6613)

776 1942 MS65 NGC. Golden-brown freckles endow the peripheries of this crisply struck and highly lustrous Gem. A magnificent World War II-era souvenir. Encased in a former generation holder. (#6614)

777 1943-D MS67 PCGS. An essentially untuned and delightful Superb Gem example of this short-set issue, solidly struck with pleasing definition on the branch hand. Powerful luster shows a hint of satin. PCGS has certified a mere two finer examples (1/08). (#6619)

778 1943-S MS66 NGC. A well struck and deeply toned Premium Gem example of this short-set issue. Ample, dusky rose-orange and violet shadings define the obverse, while the reverse showcases blue-green, navy, cloud-gray, and gold-orange patina. NGC has graded 20 finer pieces (12/07). (#6620)

779 1944 MS67 PCGS. Ex: GBW/Cassano, Sounder. Well struck with soft, slightly satiny luster beneath silver-gray patina that shows occasional crimson and royal-blue tints. Magnificently preserved and a visual delight. Neither NGC nor PCGS has graded a numerically finer example (1/08). (#6621)

780 1944-D MS67 NGC. The peach and golden-tan surfaces of this Superb Gem show occasional breaks in the toning that reveal silver-gray elements. Above-average definition and pleasing luster combine for excellent eye appeal. Neither NGC nor PCGS has graded a numerically finer representative (12/07). (#6622)

781 1944-D Hand-Engraved AW MS67 PCGS. FS-901. Light honey-gold patina graces the borders of this highly lustrous and beautifully preserved Superb Gem. The strike is crisp, though not needle-sharp. This coin was struck from a working die that had a hand cut AW designer's monogram. Apparently, the normally incuse monogram was lapped from the working die, and a mint worker engraved a new, crude monogram on the working die instead of scrapping the die or striking pieces from it without a monogram. (#6622)

782 1944-S MS65 NGC. Reddish-orange patina drapes the margins, and the lower reverse shows a thin crescent of violet as well. The pillow centers show strong luster and minimal patina. An attractive short-set Gem. (#6623)

783 1944-S MS66 PCGS. Strong, swirling luster is the prime attribute of this well struck short-set piece, subtly toned silver-blue near the margins. Excellent preservation and eye appeal to match. (#6623)

784 1945 MS67 NGC. Swirling, slightly frosty luster is the key ingredient in this well struck Superb Gem's amazing eye appeal. Narrow bands of golden-tan and magenta toning appear at the left margins, while the remainder of the coin is silver-gray. (#6624)

785 1945-D MS67 PCGS. Glowing luster emanates from light silver-gold surfaces that have been impeccably preserved. A reasonable strike brings out nice definition on the design elements. PCGS has seen none finer (1/08). (#6625)

786 1945-S MS67 NGC. Coruscating luster abounds on the white surfaces of this wonderful Superb Gem. A well executed strike leaves strong detail on the design features, including partial definition on the branch hand. Both sides are free of mentionable abrasions. Census: 17 in 67, 0 finer (1/08). (#6626)

Lovely Toned 1946 Walker, MS67



787 1946 MS67 NGC. Exceptionally smooth and well struck with coruscant luster and a light coating of ice-blue patina. The strike is bold, including an outlined thumb at the center of the obverse. While these are readily available up to MS66, a true Superb Gem is an important rarity. Census: 26 in 67, 1 finer (1/08). (#6627)

788 1946 Doubled Die Reverse MS64 PCGS. FS-801, formerly FS-011.1. Strong doubling is visible on the eagle's feathers and E PLURIBUS UNUM. Vibrant luster adorns each side of this well struck and untuned half. A scattering of light marks accounts for the grade. Population: 31 in 64 with a Doubled Die Reverse, 13 finer (1/08). (#6632)

- 789 **1946-S MS65 NGC.** Trumpet tail S. Emerald-green and tobacco-brown toning encompasses the margins of this lustrous and lovely older-holder Gem. Marks are minimal, and Liberty's cheek and skirt-lines are boldly brought up for a San Francisco Walker. (#6629)

PROOF WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS

Lightly Toned 1936 Half, PR63



- 790 **1936 PR63 NGC.** The first proof Walker issue, represented here by a lovely example with pale gold over deeply mirrored surfaces. Traces of dark steel toning are confined to the obverse and reverse rims. A wonderful example with exceptional eye appeal, and a nice candidate for the date, type, or proof set collector. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two.* (#6636)

Exemplary PR66 1936 Walking Liberty Half



- 791 **1936 PR66 PCGS.** Both sides of this pristine specimen are deeply reflective beneath slightly mottled golden-gray patina. There are no mentionable distractions, and the devices are fully defined throughout. A high quality representative of this key, first-year proof, and one of only 3,901 pieces struck. (#6636)

Gorgeous 1936 Walker, PR67



- 792 **1936 PR67 NGC.** The first proof half dollar, this Superb Gem has gorgeous rainbow toning around more than half of the obverse border, with the balance exhibiting faint gold toning. The reverse is essentially brilliant. Tied for the finest that NGC has ever certified, and exceeded by a single PCGS certified representative. Census: 64 in 67, 0 finer (1/08). (#6636)
- 793 **1937 PR64 NGC.** A decisively struck near-Gem, strongly reflective beneath splashes of milky patina and elements of haze. Faint hairlines are evident beneath the extensive toning. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two.* (#6637)

- 794 **1937 PR64 NGC.** A minimally toned and delightful near-Gem representative of this second-year proof Walker issue, sharply struck and pleasing. Only a few tiny hairlines in the fields preclude a finer designation. (#6637)

- 795 **1937 PR66 PCGS.** Milky tan iridescence deepens markedly about the obverse rims of this Premium Gem proof. The glassy surfaces offer lively luster, and the strike is razor-sharp throughout. (#6637)

Tied for Finest 1937 Half Dollar, PR68



- 796 **1937 PR68 NGC.** Both the obverse and the reverse exhibit a needle sharp strike—as one should expect for a proof Walking Liberty half dollar. Lightly toned with for a few blushes of pale golden-blue iridescence on the obverse and some milky color on the reverse, the surfaces present a reflective, virtually pristine sheen from rim to rim. Census: 19 in 68, 0 finer (1/08). (#6637)

- 797 **1938 PR66 NGC.** Freckles of milky color race over both sides of this Premium Gem. Well struck and nicely preserved. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two.* (#6638)

- 798 **1938 PR66 PCGS.** A sharply struck and gleaming Premium Gem that shows just a touch of haze at the margins. Excellent mirrors and preservation for this proof issue of only 8,152 specimens. (#6638)

- 799 **1939 PR66 PCGS.** Sharply struck and gleaming, a delightful Premium Gem exemplar from this mid-date proof Walker issue. The obverse shows a hint of contrast, though the reverse approaches full brilliance. (#6639)

- 800 **1939 PR67 NGC.** A boldly impressed and impeccable Superb Gem specimen from this mid-date proof Walker issue, gleaming beneath delicate gold-inflected haze. One of just 8,808 pieces coined. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two.* (#6639)

- 801 **1939 PR67 PCGS.** Whispers of orange, lilac, and powder-blue rest on brilliant surfaces that exhibit exquisitely struck design elements. Well preserved on both sides. Housed in a green-label holder. (#6639)

Striking 1939 Half, PR68



- 802 **1939 PR68 NGC.** A simply spectacular specimen of this mid-date proof Walking Liberty half issue, decisively struck and exquisitely preserved. Even close inspection under magnification reveals only the most trivial flaws on the minimally toned and watery mirrors. NGC has certified only one finer example (1/08). (#6639)

- 803 **1940 PR65 PCGS.** A lightly toned and exactly struck Gem. The designer's monogram is hand-engraved (as made), similar to the 1944-D FS-901. The fields are satiny as much as reflective. Certified in an old green label holder. (#6640)

- 804 **1940 PR66 NGC.** A brilliant Premium Gem with speckled gold and steel toning at the borders on each side. (#6640)
- 805 **1940 PR66 NGC.** This Premium Gem has faint traces of champagne toning, and slight evidence of cameo contrast. A splendid specimen. (#6640)
- 806 **1940 PR66 NGC.** An amazing brilliant proof that exhibits razor-sharp design features and immaculately preserved surfaces. From a mintage of 11,279 pieces. (#6640)
- 807 **1940 PR66 PCGS.** A single hazy toning splash on the obverse prevents us from calling this Premium Gem proof a fully brilliant example, although that is just what it is. (#6640)
- 808 **1940 PR66 PCGS.** Honey-gold toning enriches this boldly impressed and original Premium Gem. Encased in a green label holder. The designer's monogram is hand-engraved, apparently a mint practice if die preparation inadvertently removed the low relief monogram. (#6640)
- 809 **1941 PR66 NGC.** No designer's initials. This gleaming Premium Gem shows delicate whispers of silver-gray patina over otherwise brilliant mirrors. Decisively struck and beautifully preserved. (#6641)
- 810 **1941 PR66 PCGS.** Housed in an old green-label holder, this Premium Gem is an exquisite proof with slightly hazy toning over brilliant silver surfaces. (#6641)
- 811 **1941 PR66 PCGS.** No AW. This exactly struck Premium Gem has flashy fields and only a whisper of yellow-gold toning. The surfaces appear flawless when rotated beneath a loupe. Housed in a green label holder. (#6641)
- 812 **1941 PR66 PCGS.** The AW monogram is present but faint. This Premium Gem is virtually brilliant, but has hints of gold toning. The fields are satiny but show modest reflectivity. (#6641)
- 813 **1941 PR67 ★ NGC.** No AW. Hazy silver-lavender patina drapes much of this beautifully preserved Superb Gem, while elements of gold and crimson-tan appear at the margins. Decisively struck with delightful eye appeal that is recognized by NGC. (#6641)
- 814 **1941 PR67 ★ NGC.** No AW. This needle-sharp Superb Gem exhibits pastel gold, ruby-red, and lime obverse patina. The reverse is close to brilliant. An unblemished specimen with a flashy obverse and a satiny reverse.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6641)
- 815 **1942 PR65 PCGS.** A satiny ivory-gray Gem with an intricate strike and exceptional eye appeal. A lovely representative of this scarce proof type. Housed in a first generation holder. (#6642)
- 816 **1942 PR66 NGC.** Sharply struck with watery mirrors, an excellent Premium Gem representative of the last proof Walker issue. Hints of gold-orange patina visit the upper and lower reverse margins.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6642)
- 817 **1942 PR66 PCGS.** A boldly impressed and gleaming Premium Gem survivor from this final-year proof Walker issue. Light silver-gray patina with milky elements has settled over each side. (#6642)
- 818 **1942 PR67 PCGS.** The fully brilliant surfaces of this Superb Gem are impeccably preserved, and coupled with razor-sharp devices to generate outstanding eye appeal. Housed in a green-label holder. (#6642)

FRANKLIN HALF DOLLARS

- 819 **Complete Set of Franklin Halves MS64 to MS65 NGC.** This complete set of circulation-strike Franklin half dollars offers excellent variety in its own right, and judicious improvements could turn it into an even finer collection. The set includes: **1948 MS65**, softly lustrous beneath gold-rose patina and a splash of gray; **1948-D MS65**, gold-gray and violet color with deeper russet color on the reverse; **1949 MS65**, dappled gunmetal and cream-gray patina; **1949-D MS64**, champagne-toned with slate-gray at the reverse margins; **1949-S MS65**, vivid orange and blue-violet color overall; **1950 MS65**, subtle iridescent patina with sage color at the right periphery on both sides; **1950-D MS65 Full Bell Lines**, boldly impressed with zones of soft silver-gray and golden-tan; **1951 MS65**, dappled violet, tan, and silver-gray patina; **1951-D MS65**, mustard-gold toning overall with small areas of silver-gray; **1951-S MS65**, satiny with tiny, scattered spots of claret patina; **1952 MS65**, interlaced orange and gray patina on the obverse with a largely cloud-gray reverse; **1952-D MS65**, soft mustard-gold patina over softly lustrous surfaces; **1952-S MS65**, gold, pink, and gray color with deeper toning at the rims; **1953 MS65**, rich orange color at the peripheries with lighter silver-gray centers; **1953-D MS65**, dappled reddish-orange patina overall with concentrated color at the left obverse; **1953-S MS65**, amber-olive obverse peripheral toning with a brilliant center and reverse; **1954 MS65**, dappled golden-tan over the obverse with orange and violet patina on the reverse; **1954-D MS65**, essentially brilliant with excellent overall eye appeal; **1954-S MS65**, elegant peach and champagne patina over both sides; **1955 MS65**, muted orange toning on the obverse with blue-gray elements on the reverse; **1956 MS65**, frosty with dots of milky patina over parts of each side; **1957 MS65**, dusky gray overall with zones of russet at the upper obverse and blue-gray on the reverse; **1957-D MS65**, soft denim-blue color with a hint of peach below the portrait; **1958 MS65**, orange and mustard colors around soft silver-gray centers; **1958-D MS65**, reddish-orange and silver-gray on the obverse with areas of claret and blue on each side; **1959 MS65**, dappled green-gold and brilliance on the obverse with more even coloration on the reverse; **1959-D MS65**, softly lustrous with a touch of champagne patina; **1960 MS65**, mostly brilliant with a few small spots of reddish patina; **1960-D MS64**, appealing for the grade with gold, peach, and gray patina over luminous surfaces; **1961 MS65**, strongly lustrous with subtle golden iridescence and traces of deeper patina at the rims; **1961-D MS65**, delicate pastel-yellow toning overall with orange color at the margins; **1962 MS65**, strongly lustrous beneath an appealing blend of yellow-gold and green-gray toning; **1962-D MS65**, soft peach and gold patina over much of each side; **1963 MS65**, flashy with thin streaks of intermittent slate-gray color; and an **1963-D MS65**, luminous beneath hazy cream-colored patina with a touch of faint green. (Total: 35 items) (#6651)
- 820 **1949-S MS66 Full Bell Lines NGC.** Both sides of this solidly struck Premium Gem Franklin half offer rich patina over strong, lovely luster. Both sides show elements of rose and orange, while the obverse adds forest-green and sage to the mix. Census: 12 in 66 Full Bell Lines, 0 finer (1/08). (#86655)

PROOF FRANKLIN HALF DOLLAR

- 821 **1952 PR66 Cameo PCGS.** The essentially toned fields and delicately frosted devices combine for moderate contrast on this attractive Premium Gem. Excellent definition and delightful preservation. PCGS has graded 26 finer Cameo coins (1/08). (#86693)

SMS KENNEDY HALF DOLLAR

- 822 **1967 SMS MS67 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Though not strictly a proof, this piece has the richly frosted devices and limpid mirrors of such a coin. Only a hint of softness on the portrait hints at this piece's Special Mint Set origin. Carefully preserved and pleasing. PCGS has graded six finer Deep Cameo examples (1/08). (#96847)

PROOF KENNEDY HALF DOLLARS

- 823 **1964 PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC.** Type Two Reverse. Ice-white devices rise above the fully mirrored fields. Magnificently struck and unimprovable. The only Philadelphia Mint 90% silver proof issue. (#96800)
- 824 **1964 Accented Hair PR69 PCGS.** While both sides show subtle hints of contrast, the cameo effect is not strong enough to warrant a designation. The virtually immaculate surfaces host strongly detailed devices, with Kennedy's hair particularly prominent. (#6801)
- 825 **1964 Accented Hair PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC.** Fathomless mirrors and boldly impressed, richly frosted devices combine for impeccable contrast. Kennedy's hair shows sharper definition than on the vast majority of specimens. Census: 9 in 68 Ultra Cameo, 1 finer (1/08). (#96801)
- 826 **1964 Accented Hair PR68 Cameo PCGS.** The part in Kennedy's hair is unusually bold on this elusive variant. The present specimen is sharply struck with deep mirrors and moderate frost and contrast. PCGS has graded no finer Cameo representatives (1/08). (#86801)



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8205



1794 Silver Dollar XF45 PCGS

EARLY DOLLARS

The Eliasberg 1794 Silver Dollar, XF45 PCGS



827 **1794 XF45 PCGS.** B-1, BB-1, R.4. Far finer than the usual strike, with every digit, star, and letter on the obverse completely outlined. Both sides have complete borders with the solitary exception of about 8 o'clock on the obverse, exactly opposite the minor radial adjustment marks that are found near D and S on the reverse. It is known that adjustment marks on one side of a coin are responsible for weakness on the other side. The same cannot be said for later scratches, and provides an easy method of differentiation. This example probably ranks among the top 20% of all known pieces in terms of its strike.

The 1794 is clearly a centerpiece coin for any important numismatic cabinet. In 1997, the Eliasberg cataloger wrote: "Over a long period of years, indeed virtually since day one of American numismatic interest, the 1794 silver dollar has been highly prized. Research by the late Jack Collins indicates that the population of known pieces is somewhere between 125 and 135 specimens, the precise number is indeterminable, as not all have appeared in auctions. Moreover, some auction listings are undoubtedly duplicated, as many early descriptions are not precise enough to establish pedigree links and were not photographed. The median grade for known 1794 dollars is about VF25."

Among the early numismatic scholars was Mint Director James Ross Snowden, who penned *The Cabinet Collection of the Mint of the United States* in 1860. On page 107, he described the first silver coinage:

"The first deposit of silver bullion for coinage took place on the 18th day of July, 1794. The deposit was made by the Bank of Maryland, and consisted of 'coins of France,' amounting to eighty thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars seventy-three cents and five-tenths (\$80,715.73.5.)

"The first return of silver coins from the Chief Coiner to the Treasurer was made on the fifteenth day of October, and comprised 1758 dollars. The second delivery was on the first day of December, and consisted of 5300 half dollars. This embraced the entire silver coinage of the year. There was a small coinage of half dimes, but they were only struck as pattern pieces, for the purpose of trying the dies, and were not regularly issued."

The first silver dollars were clearly inadequate, due to the lack of a screw press large enough to strike them. The largest coinage press available at the time was intended to coin large cents and half dollars, rather than silver dollars. Recently, some researchers including Walter Breen have suggested the mintage of 1794 silver dollars was actually higher than the net distribution. Breen placed the number at 2,000 coins. The theory is that the remaining coins (242 based on Breen's estimate) were rejected because they were too weak, and were saved for later use as "planchets." Dave Bowers supports Breen's theory through the existence of two 1795 silver dollars that were actually struck over 1794 silver dollars. Opposing the theory is the fact that all coins the Mint produced were immediately returned to the depositors of silver, and later gold. Such a requirement would make it impossible to save coins for later use as planchets.

This 1794 dollar has remarkable surfaces with attractive pale gray, lilac, and lighter highpoint toning. A tiny mark behind the head, and another attached to the top of the A in STATES are convenient pedigree markers. The reverse adjustment marks along the left border between D and S, have already been described. This is a highly desirable example that will easily be a highlight in the buyer's collection.

Ex: Charles P. Britton Collection (Edward Cogan, 1/1883); S.H. & H. Chapman (6/1889), lot 190; E.S. Norris Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 5/1894), lot 24; J.M. Clapp; John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate (1942); Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Estate (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 2167. (#6851)

- 828** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves AG3 PCGS. B-5, BB-27, R.1. Attributed by a three leaves under each wing, and seven berries on the left branch and six on the right. This heavily worn light gray piece has surprisingly clean surfaces, and most of the design elements outlined.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6852)

**VF Details 1795 Flowing Hair Dollar
Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27**



- 829** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves—Plugged, Repaired—NCS. VF Details. B-5, BB-27, R.1. Plugged near the E in LIBERTY, with details expertly re-engraved. Thoroughly whizzed to conceal the repair and create a uniform appearance. Still desirable as an example of this introductory and briefly produced silver type. (#6852)

Desirable 1795 B-5 Three Leaves Dollar, XF45



- 830** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves XF45 PCGS. B-5, BB-27, R.1. The B-5 die marriage is easily identified at arm's length due to the crisp diagonally die line in the left obverse field near the top hair strand. The die line is the first characteristic that specialists look for when attributing 1795 Three Leaves dollars, as it appears on about 50% of all survivors. The die line immediately identifies the coin as an excellent candidate for type and date collectors who seek the finest possible quality for their budget.
This pleasing dollar has medium gray-brown over most of the obverse and reverse, accompanied by traces of lighter ivory, and remnants of original mint luster. (#6852)

- 831** 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves—Cleaned—ANACS. VG10 Details. B-2, BB-20, R.3. Apple-green and lilac hues envelope this smooth but slightly glossy early silver type coin. All legends, stars, and berries are bold. A couple of subdued marks near stars 4 and 5 are of little import.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6853)

Attractive VF25 B-1 1795 Flowing Hair Dollar



- 832 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves VF25 ICG. B-1, BB-21, R.2. A later die state of this popular "overdate" Flowing Hair dollar. The 1 underdigit is just barely visible, so faintly so that other diagnostics are necessary to absolutely say this is a B-1. The surfaces are pleasing with the central devices silvery-rose with sharply contrasting medium gray in the fields. (#6853)
-

Pleasing VF30 1795/1195 Dollar
B-1, BB-21



- 833 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves VF30 PCGS. B-1, BB-21, R.2. The second most frequently seen 1795 dollar, second only to the B-5, BB-27 dollar with the "bar" behind the head of Liberty. This variety, of course, is most easily attributed by the overdate: 1795/1195. This is a pleasing, mid-grade example that has gray-golden color overall with slightly lighter devices. Otherwise clean and problem-free, but there is a curious area of porosity in the planchet between OF and AMERICA on the reverse. (#6853)
-

Choice 1795 Flowing Hair Dollar
Better B-2, BB-20, Two Leaves Variety



834 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves MS64 NGC. B-2, BB-20, R.3. The Flowing Hair, Small Eagle design was the first struck on silver coinage after the opening of First Philadelphia Mint in 1793. It was struck on half dimes, half dollars, and silver dollars, dated 1794 and 1795. The one and only 1794 dollar delivery was on October 15, 1794, and it can be presumed that the coins were struck earlier the same month. Q. David Bowers, in his 1993 silver dollar encyclopedia, suggests that the first Draped Bust dollars were delivered in October 1795. Thus, the Flowing Hair type lasted only a single year, and since it is the introductory silver dollar type, its historical importance is unquestioned.

The Flowing Hair obverse was undoubtedly based on the contemporary half cent and large cent. The Liberty cap was removed, perhaps due to its association with the increasingly radical French revolution. This left a youthful bust of Liberty facing right with unbound hair.

The reverse design also has similarities to the 1794 half cent and large cent, since those denominations display a nearly closed wreath and the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA along the border. The Act of April 2, 1792, which established the U.S. Mint, also indicated that silver and gold coins were to display an eagle on the reverse. The eagle displaced the central area occupied by the denomination on the half cent and cent. For the silver dollar, the denomination is only noted on the edge, which states HUNDRED CENTS ONE DOLLAR OR UNIT. This continued the tradition of Mother England, which omitted a denomination on silver and gold coins. No denomination was necessary since the bullion value and implied face value were intended to be equivalent.

Silver dollar coinage ceased mid-October 1794. This was because the existing Mint presses were unable to fully strike such a large diameter coin. The Mint focused on half dollar deliveries until May 1795, by which time a large press was operational. Deliveries of silver dollars were regular through October 1795, although the final month was probably dominated by the new Draped Bust type.

Between May and September, 17 die marriages of 1795 Flowing Hair dollars were struck. These used two different bust punches, two different wreath punches, and two different eagle punches. Bolender-2, our present variety, has a Type Two Liberty bust with a sharp bust tip. The wreath is Type One, with two leaves beneath each wing. The eagle is Type One, with six tail feathers instead of the five seen on the most familiar Type Two variety, B-1.

The first director of the Mint, noted scientist David Rittenhouse, resigned June 1795. He was replaced by Henry William DeSaussure. In his 1988 Encyclopedia, Walter Breen wrote that DeSaussure “named his two ambitions: to place gold denominations into circulation; and to improve the design of all denominations, particularly of silver coins.” Artist Gilbert Stuart was conscripted to provide a drawing of Liberty, which he based on socialite Mrs. William Bingham, the former Ann Willing. John Eckstein and Chief Engraver Robert Scot developed device punches, and the Flowing Hair design became history by October 1795.

Fortunately for collectors, Mint production of 1795 Flowing Hair silver dollars was high for the era. 160,295 pieces were delivered, and several thousand are estimated to have survived. Most, however, grade between Very Good and Very Fine, and show evidence of cleaning, repairs, or retoning. Original Uncirculated Flowing Hair dollars with full mint luster are very rare, and are subject to tremendous demand from type and variety collectors.

The present remarkable near-Gem is faintly toned in sky-blue and almond-gold. Marks are minimal, and none remotely merit individual description. The satiny surfaces are generally sharply struck, with the exception of the eagle's breast, which is softly brought up. High grade Flowing Hair dollars are dominated by the comparatively common B-1 and B-5 varieties. B-2 is a scarcer marriage. Bowers (1993) estimated only four to six pieces remain in MS64 or better grades.

From The Southwest Collection. (#6853)

- 835 **1795 Draped Bust, Centered—Scratched, Cleaned—ANACS. VG10 Details.** B-15, BB-52, R.2. This example has bold legends, and the lower tresses of Liberty's hair have some definition. Delicate aqua and ice-blue toning drapes the subdued surfaces. The cheek and neck have a few slide marks, and a small abrasion is present near the nose, but the eye appeal is pleasing given its grade and affordability. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6858)*

**Natural 1795 Draped Bust Dollar
B-15, BB-52, AU53**



- 836 **1795 Draped Bust, Centered AU53 NGC.** B-15, BB-52, R.2. The Centered Bust variety with stars 1 and 2 separated from the hair curls, and star 15 lightly joining the drapery. The other known variety, B-14, is called the "Uncentered Bust" and has stars 1 and 2 solidly joined to the curls, but star 15 separated from the drapery.

Medium gray surfaces on both sides are accompanied by splashes of lighter silver color, and rainbow toning. The obverse has peripheral gold, russet, sea-green, and steel; the reverse has pale gold and iridescence. Census: 15 in 53, 70 finer (1/08). (#6858)

- 837 **1795 Draped Bust, Off Center—Tooled, Whizzed—ANACS. VF20 Details.** B-14, BB-52, R.2. The right obverse field is smoothed, and both sides are whizzed and hairlined. Still a richly detailed first-year representative of the scarce Draped Bust, Small Eagle silver dollar type. (#96858)

**Well Defined 1796 Small Date, Small Letters Dollar
VF30 Details, B-1, BB-66**



- 838 **1796 Small Date, Small Letters—Scratched—ANACS. VF30 Details.** B-1, BB-66, R.4. The 9 and 6 of the date are closer together than the other figures, and there is a berry under the A of STATES, confirming the variety. Light gray surfaces display nicely defined design features. Some fine pinscratches on the portraits, and slightly larger but shallow scratches in the left obverse field account for the ANACS disclaimer. A decent looking coin overall. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6859)*

**XF45 Details 1796 Dollar
Small Date, Small Letters, B-1, BB-66**



- 839 **1796 Small Date, Small Letters—Scratched, Cleaned—ANACS. XF45 Details.** B-1, BB-66, R.4. This well detailed Small Eagle dollar is generally cream-gray but has freckles of golden-tan and apple-green in protected areas. Hairlines are evident beneath a loupe, and a scratch passes through the IT in UNITED. (#6859)

- 840 **1796 Small Date, Large Letters—Cleaned—ANACS. VG8 Details.** B-4, BB-61, R.3. This Small Eagle Draped Bust dollar has cloudy gray surfaces and freckles of golden-brown patina. The reverse border displays deeper russet toning. All stars and legends are crisp, and some hair and plumage detail remains. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6860)*

**Sharp 1796 Large Date, Small Letters Dollar
VF30 Details, B-5a, BB-65**



- 841 **1796 Large Date, Small Letters—Cleaned—ANACS. VF30 Details.** B-5a, BB-65, R.4. The 6 in the date is double punched, a leaf is under the A in STATES, and a large die lump connects the top and middle of IC in AMERICA, and extends nearly to the above dentils. Golden-gray surfaces display sky-blue accents, and possess well defined design features. Some fine hairlines are visible under high magnification, but neither side reveals mentionable abrasions. A nice looking coin, despite the ANACS disclaimer. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6861)*

**VF30 Sharpness 1797 Dollar
9x7 Stars, Large Letters, B-1a, BB-73**



- 842 1797 9x7 Stars, Large Letters—Cleaned—ANACS. VF30 Details.** B-1a, BB-73, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State III with several die cracks converging on the hair ribbon. Chestnut-gold and powder-blue embrace this slightly cloudy but richly defined Small Eagle dollar. A few small marks are present beneath the eagle's wings.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6863)

- 843 1797 10x6 Stars—Damaged, Cleaned—ANACS. Fine 12 Details.** B-3, BB-71, R.2. This cream-gray Small Eagle dollar is hairlined, and the upper portions of the letters in UNITED are faded. The rest of the legends are bold, as are the stars and the wreath.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6865)

**Scarce XF 1797 Bust Dollar
10x6 Stars, B-3, BB-71**



- 844 1797 10x6 Stars XF40 NGC.** B-3, BB-71, R.2. Bowers-Borckardt Die State III with lapped dies. Luster shimmers from the stars, legends, hair, wreath, and wings. A nearly untuned example with unblemished, slightly bright surfaces. The eagle's breast displays some plumage detail.
Ex: Coin Galleries, 7/90, lot 2732.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6865)

**VF30 Details 1798 Small Eagle Dollar
B-1a, BB-82, 13 Stars**



- 845 1798 Small Eagle, 13 Stars—Cleaned—ANACS. VF30 Details.** B-1a, BB-82, R.3. Bowers-Borckardt Die State III. The reverse has a network of fine die cracks, principally from the second T in STATES. The aqua-blue fields and cream—gray devices reveal hairlines once viewed beneath a lens, and a thin mark is present above the ST in STATES.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6867)

- 846 1799 7x6 Stars—Cleaned—ANACS. VG8 Details.** B-19, BB-155, R.5. Mostly slate-gray, but the borders are tan, lilac, and cobalt-blue. Hairlines cross the upper half of the portrait, and a mint-made arch-shaped strike-through passes across several upper reverse stars. The cheek has a faded L-shaped mark. The rims are surprisingly unabraded for an evenly circulated early dollar.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6878)

- 847 1799 7x6 Stars VF20 ANACS.** B-9, BB-161, R.1. Often called the "Apostrophe" variety, due to the die break after the second S in STATES. Powder-blue and chestnut bathe this nicely detailed Bust dollar. A loupe and patience locates a couple of moderate marks, but the overall appearance is attractive. (#6878)

- 848 1799 7x6 Stars—Cleaned—ANACS. XF40 Details.** B-9, BB-166, R.1. A die crack from base of 1 in date to rim, and a die crack after the last S in STATES confirms the variety (often referred to as the "Apostrophe" variety). Fine hairlines show on the silver-brown surfaces under magnification, and a shallow scratch is visible on the reverse. Nice details for the grade. (#6878)

**Pleasing 1799 7x6 Stars Dollar
XF45, B-8, BB-165**



- 849 1799 7x6 Stars XF45 NGC.** B-8, BB-165, R.3. Liberty has an open mouth, there is a die chip between star 9 and the border, and the N of UNITED was first punched in upside down, or the I was punched too close as an extra serif shows on the lower right of the N. A pleasing, original Choice XF specimen with medium gray-tan patina in the fields highlighting the lighter, well defined motifs. Remarkably clean on both sides. (#6878)

Lovely 1799 B-16a Dollar, AU53



- 850 1799 7x6 Stars AU53 PCGS.** B-16a, BB-158, R.2. Die State III. On the left side stars 1 and 7 are far from the curl and L, while on the right stars 13 and 8 are close to the bust and Y, an easy mnemonic to remember this available variety. The 17 are closer than on any other variety of the year. Nonetheless, this coin is in a scarce die state, according to Bowers' *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia*, characterized by incuse "waves" above the date, clash marks in the left obverse field and right of stars 1 and 2, above the bust, and between the bust and star 13. On the reverse clashes from the lower drapery are noted through OF, with traces of the date visible at ES.

Much beautiful luster cascades from the silver-gold surfaces, deepening to copper-gold at the rims on each side of this lovely coin. A couple of trivial obverse scrapes are the only noted distraction, which do little to diminish the enormous appeal. (#6878)

VF30 Details 1799 Dollar, B-4, BB-153
Irregular Date, 15 Stars Reverse



- 851 1799 Irregular Date, 15 Stars Reverse—Cleaned—ANACS. VF30 Details.** B-4, BB-153, R.4. A pearl-gray representative with isolated patches of hairlines on the portrait highpoints. All letters in E PLURIBUS UNUM are sharp, and there are surprisingly few abrasions. B-4 combines two popular dies, the Irregular Date obverse with a crooked first 9, and the 15 Stars Reverse with two errant stars peeking from enlarged peripheral clouds.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6879)

- 852 1799 8x5 Stars—Cleaned—ANACS. VF30 Details.** B-23, BB-159, R.4. B-23 is the sole 8x5 Stars variety, and is perhaps the most distinct variety of the date. This pearl-gray example has a few faint hairlines on the central reverse, but the subdued surfaces are only lightly abraded. Most letters in E PLURIBUS UNUM are bold.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6881)

1799/8 15 Stars Reverse Dollar
XF40 Details, B-3, BB-141



- 853 1799/8 15 Stars Reverse—Cleaned—ANACS. XF40 Details.** B-3, BB-141, R.3. The well known blundered die variety with 15 reverse stars. The engraver tried to hide his mistake by greatly enlarging the first and final clouds, yet two telltale points of an errant star emerge from each base of the oversized clouds. The fine hairlines visible under magnification are indicative of a light cleaning. Nicely defined, and devoid of significant contacts.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6883)

- 854 1799/8 13 Stars Reverse VG8 PCGS.** B-2, BB-143, R.3. Leaf point beneath of left upright of I, the scarcer of two die pairings for the 1799/8 13 Stars variety. Golden-gray in color, and nice definition for the grade. A few minute obverse marks are noted.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6884)

- 855** No lot.

Attractive 1799/8 B-1, BB-142 Dollar, AU Details



- 856 1799/8 13 Stars Reverse—Improperly Cleaned—NCS.** B-1, BB-142, R.4. Although lightly cleaned with the associated hairlines, this sharply detailed piece has considerable luster evident beneath pale champagne toning. Despite its description, this attractive piece should prove popular with bidders when it crosses the block. (#6884)

Desirable 1800 B-5, BB-189 Silver Dollar, XF45



- 857 1800 XF45 ANACS.** B-5, BB-189, R.5. A scarce variety. This dollar is in an ANACS holder that assigns a grade of "EF45 Details" but does not list any qualifiers, and rightfully so. An attractive light gray representative with traces of faint iridescence on each side. Although imperfectly centered, both sides still exhibit complete borders. (#6887)

- 858 1800 Dotted Date—Cleaned—ANACS. VF20 Details.** B-14, BB-194, R.3. Both sides display moderate hairlines, but this collectible early silver type coin is otherwise problem-free. Most letters in E PLURIBUS UNUM are legible, and the wings still exhibit partial plumage. Ivory-white devices contrast with lilac-gray fields. (#6889)

- 859 1800 12 Arrows—Tooled, Scratched, Cleaned—ANACS. XF40 Details.** B-17, BB-196, R.1. The obverse is tooled near the stars, several of which are irregularly shaped. No scratches merit description, and the pearl-gray surfaces are faintly hairlined. Still a bold example of this popular early type.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6890)

**Pleasing 1800 10 Arrows Dollar
VF30, B-15, BB-195**



- 860 1800 10 Arrows VF30 ANACS.** B-15, BB-195, R.4. The "10 Arrows" variety with 10 complete arrows and three shaftless arrowheads. There is also a die dot between the RT of LIBERTY. Light gray patina displays whispers of light blue and lilac, and the design elements retain considerable detail. The surfaces remain quite clean for a coin that has seen a fair amount of circulation. (#6891)

- 861 1801—Graffiti, Cleaned—ANACS. Good 6 Details.** B-2, BB-212, R.3. The right obverse field exhibits the initials RSM, undoubtedly entered by a proud 19th century owner. The reverse rim has a minor ding at 5:30, and scratches near the rim are noted at 8 o'clock on the obverse and 9:30 on the reverse. A small dig lies above the date, and a scratch is noted on the field above the cleavage. Cloudy from a cleaning. The shield lines are virtually fully separated.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6893)

1801 B-2, BB-212 Silver Dollar, XF45 Details



- 862 1801—Cleaned—ANACS. XF45 Details.** B-2, BB-212, R.3. Lightly cleaned some time ago, and now with medium gray fields, lighter devices, and darker steel toning near the obverse and reverse borders. Although there are no rare varieties of 1801, the date is considered scarcer than its neighbors.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6893)

- 863 1802/1 Narrow Date Fine 12 PCGS.** B-4, BB-232, R.3. On this variety, the 1 in the date touches the curl, and the leftmost arrowhead is under the left edge of the left serif of the N in UNITED. Golden-gray patina uniformly covers minimally abraded surfaces on both sides. Well defined throughout.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6898)

Choice XF Details 1802/1 Dollar, B-3, BB-234



- 864 1802/1 Wide Date—Wing Scratched—ANACS. XF45 Details.** B-3, BB-234, R.3. The overdate is wide, with the most space between the 8 and 0. A small die crack appear in the right obverse field between stars 8 and 9, which are more widely spaced than any other pair. About half of the luster is still present, and the surfaces have silver and steel-gray centers with amber-gold peripheries. Despite ANACS' caveat, the noted scratches—a series of about six parallel scrapes through the right (facing) wing area—are scarcely visible without a loupe, due to the moderately heavy patina. This is nonetheless an attractive and original piece, with only a few other, light, grade-consistent abrasions. (#6899)

- 865 1802 Narrow Date—Cleaned—ANACS. VF30 Details.** B-6, BB-241, R.1. Medium almond-gold and pearl-gray alternate across this surprisingly unabraded Heraldic Eagle dollar. A subtle obverse rim ding at 12 o'clock will be missed by most observers. Lightly cleaned, but substantial definition remains.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6895)

- 866 1802 Narrow Date—Cleaned—ANACS. VF30 Details.** B-6, BB-241, R.1. Bowers-Borckardt Die State III. Deep forest-green and lavender toning blend throughout this attractively detailed Narrow Date dollar. Luster emerges from protected areas of the design. A couple of minor obverse marks barely merit mention.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6895)

- 867 1803 Small 3 Fine 12 PCGS.** B-3, BB-256, R.5. Small 3, star 1 50% further than star 7; outer arrow point below space between UN. A mix of gray, tan, and gold coloration on surprisingly clean surfaces. Sharp definition, despite moderate wear. This is a very rare die pairing and one that is seldom offered except when major variety collections are sold.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#6900)

GOBRECHT DOLLAR

Pleasing PR40 1836 Gobrecht Dollar Original Striking, Medal Alignment



- 868 1836 Judd-60 Original, Medal Alignment PR40 PCGS.** Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment IV (head of Liberty opposite the letters OF). This piece appears to be an early die state, and we only see the rim marker above the A in STATES. This piece was produced in March 1837 along with the Die Alignment II coins. Therefore, this coin represents an original issue Gobrecht dollar. This conclusion is also consistent with the amount of wear present. It appears this coin circulated for several years before it was recognized as a rare and valuable coin. There is even wear over the highpoints. The surfaces are original and uncleaned with lighter centers and gradually deepening gray patina toward the margins.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#11226)

SEATED DOLLARS

Choice No Motto 1841 Seated Dollar



- 869 1841 MS64 NGC. CAC.** Courtesy of the 1859-O and 1860-O, Seated dollars are collectible in Mint State. But the vast majority of such pieces grade MS60 to MS62. At the MS64 level, Seated dollars are very scarce, and most are from such relatively high mintage dates as the 1871 or 1872. The 1841 is rare in any Mint State grade, and is highly desirable at the MS64 level. The present precisely struck example has light to medium chestnut-gray toning. Smooth aside from minor contact on the right obverse field and upper reverse field. Census: 5 in 64, 1 finer (1/08). (#6927)

- 870 1842 AU58 PCGS.** Solidly struck with deep golden-gray and cerulean patina. A touch of highpoint friction denies a Mint State grade. Both sides are quite clean. Population: 25 in 58, 77 finer (1/08). (#6928)

Attractive Mint State 1847 Silver Dollar



- 871 1847 MS60 NGC.** Subdued luster is still present under a moderately thick layer of toning in shades of steel-gray, lilac, and ice-blue. A few scattered contact marks are present, but none are overly severe, and this piece remains an attractive coin despite the perhaps harsh grade. Census: 2 in 60, 59 finer (1/08). (#6934)

Gorgeous Choice 1861 Dollar



- 872 1861 MS64 NGC.** The onset of the Civil War brought hard money transactions to a near-halt, and while much of the mintage of 77,500 pieces later found the melting pot, a handful of high-end survivors remain without any trace of wear. This near-Gem offers strong luster with whispers of peach toning at the margins. Decisively struck with only a few light abrasions and luster grazes in the fields. NGC has certified four finer examples (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection. (#6951)*

Flashy, Semi-Prooflike MS62 1869 Seated Dollar



- 873 **1869 MS62 PCGS.** Mass meltings were staples of the Mint's early history, and with the present debates over the intrinsic value of the cent and nickel, it seems little has changed in the intervening years! Yet this piece and others like it evaded such a fate, a fortunate fact for numismatists today. Both sides display soft, pleasing luster and slightly above-average detail. Hazy patches of gray and violet patina appear in the fields, as do light to moderate abrasions. Population: 11 in 62, 23 finer (1/08). (#6962)

Rare 1871-CC Dollar, Fine 15 Details



- 874 **1871-CC—Damaged, Cleaned—ANACS. Fine 15 Details.** The 1871-CC has the lowest mintage of any Carson City silver or trade dollar. Just 1,376 pieces were struck. Unlike the 1870-CC, fewer were set aside, and the issue is desirable in any grade. The present piece has suspicious ice-blue and pearl-gray toning. It is slightly glossy, but no damage is readily apparent.
Ex: *Coin Galleries*, 4/91, lot 2316.
From *The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two*. (#6967)

PROOF SEATED DOLLARS

Interesting 1858 Dollar, PR60 Sharpness



- 875 **1858—Cleaned—ANACS. PR60 Details.** As the lone proof-only issue in the lengthy run of Seated dollars, the 1858 has achieved a level of numismatic notoriety, and while scholarship from the past few decades has increased projections of its original mintage, it remains an in-demand and elusive date. This boldly impressed piece, though it has hazy, moderately hairlined surfaces and suspiciously glossy mirrors, remains immensely desirable. No trace of rub is evident on the highpoints. (#7001)

Select Proof 1863 Seated Dollar



- 876 **1863 PR63 PCGS.** Only 460 proofs were struck for this challenging No Motto date. A well struck specimen with light apricot toning and subdued, faintly hairlined fields. A loupe reveals a few tiny obverse mint-made lintmarks. LIBERTY and the obverse shield lines are lightly die doubled. Population: 44 in 63, 48 finer (1/08). (#7006)

Elusive PR64 Cameo 1867 Seated Dollar



- 877 **1867 PR64 Cameo PCGS.** The obverse has a silver center shaded at the peripheries with iridescent amber and blue; the reverse has those same colors of deeper intensity, covering that side. Lustrous, with deeply mirrored fields and frosty devices. A lovely and elusive example of this early proof issue. Population: 13 in 64, 4 finer (1/08). (#87015)
- 878 **1870 PR61 ANACS.** A pleasing proof with light silver surfaces and pale gold toning along the borders. A few scattered contact marks and faint hairlines limit the grade. The reverse has light but obvious cameo contrast. (#7018)

Contrasting Proof 1871 Dollar, PR62



- 879 **1871 PR62 PCGS.** Both sides of this lovely dollar are untoned, with the exception of a few faint golden toning splashes on the obverse. The lustrous devices contrast nicely with the mirrored fields, although it is not designated as a Cameo proof. A few faint hairlines on each side prevent a higher grade. (#7019)

TRADE DOLLARS

- 880 **1873-CC—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details.** Silver-gray surfaces with wisps of light tan are somewhat dull from the light cleaning, and reveal fine hairlines under magnification. Except for weakness on the eagle's left (right facing) leg, the design elements are generally well defined. A few inoffensive marks are noted on each side. A key date in the Trade dollar series. (#7032)

Spectacular Gem 1875 Trade Dollar



- 881 1875 MS65 NGC.** Type Two Reverse. In the first two years of Trade dollar production, the striking qualities of the dies came into question, and the engraver, William Barber, made modifications to the reverse and obverse in 1875 and 1876, respectively. Following his alterations to the designs, however, he notified nobody but the chief coiner of his actions, and it is likely that the changes went unnoticed until eagle-eyed numismatists pointed out the subtle but obvious differences.

This Reverse 2 example is a shining and essentially untoned Gem, uncommonly well-defined with a particularly bold impression on the eagle's talons. The luster of each side is intense beneath just a hint of haze, and the overall eye appeal is excellent. A luster graze to the left of the ER in AMERICA, though consistent with the MS65 grade, precludes a finer designation. Census: 8 in 65, 3 finer (1/08). From The Southwest Collection. (#7037)

Lustrous MS64 1875-S Trade Dollar



- 882 1875-S MS64 PCGS.** Type Two Reverse. Large S mintmark. A highly lustrous Trade dollar, and sharply struck as well; the only area of weakness being the two stars facing Liberty. Brilliant throughout, the frosted mint luster is largely unaffected by post-striking impairments—the only noticeable one being a milling mark in the field above Liberty's knee. (#7039)

Beautiful Gem 1875-S Trade Dollar, Large S



- 883 1875-S MS65 ANACS.** Type Two Reverse. Large S. Dusky golden-brown and orange patination at the margins mingles with bluish-gray and lavender, framing champagne-gold and ice-blue centers. Excellent definition shows on the design elements, save for the usual softness in Liberty's hair. Well preserved, highly lustrous surfaces are devoid of any mentionable marks. A conditionally scarce issue at this grade level, and rare any finer. (#7039)

Rarely Seen MS62 1875-S/CC Trade Dollar



- 884 1875-S/CC MS62 PCGS.** FS-012.5. Type One Reverse, Large S. This popular overmintmark has remained rare in Uncirculated grades since it was first discovered. On this piece, the first C is not visible but the second C is fully delineated. The surfaces are brilliant throughout and the fields are bright with a confirmed semi-prooflikeness. Sharply defined, except on the head of Liberty, as often seen. Population: 7 in 62, 12 finer (1/08). (#7040)

MS62 1876-S Trade Dollar

Very Rare Type One/Type Two Large S Variety



- 885 1876-S MS62 ANACS.** Type One Obverse, Type Two Reverse. Large S. This particular subtype and mintmark combination is unlisted in either Breen's Encyclopedia or in the Bowers Silver Dollar Encyclopedia. The I/II subtype combination is usually associated with the Minute or Small S. Trade dollar authority Joe Kirchgessner first reported the I/II Large S in the Gobrecht Journal in 2002. This is a fully lustrous piece with faint gold toning and minor softness of strike near the upper obverse border. Abrasions near the mintmark and a thin mark beneath Liberty's branch limit the grade. (#7043)

- 886 1877-S Chop Mark MS62 PCGS.** A cone-shaped chop mark is deeply entered into the left obverse field, and causes a bulge opposite near the left (facing) wingtip. There are few other surface imperfections. Fully lustrous, nicely struck, and lightly toned. (#87046)

Charming 1877-S Trade Dollar, MS64



- 887 **1877-S MS64 PCGS.** This is the highest mintage Trade dollar (9.519 million pieces), which is relatively “common” in Mint State (David Bowers, 1993), making it a popular type coin. This charming near-Gem displays mottled olive-green and sky-blue patina racing over highly lustrous surfaces that exhibit sharply struck design elements. A few inoffensive obverse marks account for the grade. (#7046)

Delightful 1877-S Trade Dollar, MS64



- 888 **1877-S MS64 PCGS.** Full head details and complete star radials attest to the sharp strike of this trade dollar. The obverse has satiny luster that is enhanced by speckled gold and iridescent toning. The reverse is deeper, with sold gold and ivory that are accented by peripheral blue toning. Struck from a lapped obverse die with the branch at upper left fragmented. PCGS has only certified 30 finer examples of the date. (#7046)
- 889 **1878-CC—Rim Filed, Whizzed—NCS. AU Details.** A well-defined example that shows only a trace of actual wear. The blue-gray fields show disturbed metal flow consistent with whizzing, and parts of the obverse and reverse rims show evidence of filing to remove rim flaws. Still, a desirable survivor from this issue of only 97,000 pieces. (#7047)
- 890 **1878-S MS61 NGC. CAC.** Untoned aside from a whisper of gold across the fields. This sharply struck example has good luster and unexpectedly few marks.
From The Southwest Collection. (#7048)

Colorful 1878-S Trade Dollar MS64



- 891 **1878-S MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Apple-green and golden-brown enrich this moderately prooflike near-Gem. The strike is unusually sharp, even on Liberty's hair and the eagle's legs. Thorough study locates a thin mark between UNITED and the left (facing) wing, but the surfaces are generally impressively undisturbed. (#7048)

PROOF TRADE DOLLARS

- 892 **1873 PR62 PCGS.** This needle-sharp specimen has the eye appeal of a higher grade, but a strong lens reveals delicate hairlines. The borders are ocean-blue, while the centers display light lilac-gray. Encased in an old green label holder. (#7053)

Elusive 1874 Trade Dollar, PR65 Cameo



- 893 **1874 PR65 Cameo PCGS.** A sensational Cameo proof that displays excellent contrast between the fields and devices. Full mint frost is evident on the obverse and reverse motifs, surrounded by deep mirrored fields. The obverse has lovely rainbow iridescence near the borders, and the reverse is completely toned in steel, sea-green, and rose hues. Population: 2 in 65 Cameo, 1 finer (1/08). (#87054)

Type Two 1876 Trade Dollar, PR62 Cameo



- 894 **1876 PR62 Cameo PCGS.** Type Two Obverse and Reverse. Proofs are known with Type One obverse and reverse, Type Two obverse and reverse, and transitionally with Type One obverse and Type Two reverse. This lightly toned proof has moderate cameo contrast with an essentially brilliant reverse.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#87056)

Deeply Mirrored PR63 Cameo 1876 Trade Dollar



- 895 **1876 PR63 Cameo NGC.** Type One Obverse, Type Two Reverse. The proofs of 1876 are notable for variety collectors as they are available in all four obverse/reverse combinations. The I/II combination seen here is the most frequently encountered. Lightly hairlined, the surfaces are brilliant over most of each side with a light ring of golden and blue around the obverse periphery and just a touch of golden over the denticles on the reverse. (#87056)

Exemplary PR67 Cameo 1879 Trade Dollar



- 896 1879 PR67 Cameo NGC.** Seldom does an 1879 Trade dollar come along that has the awe-inspiring cameo contrast that is evident on both sides of the present specimen. Both the devices and the fields are devoid of distracting blemishes, and there is no mentionable toning, save for a bare hint of golden color near the borders on each side. Every feature rises sharply above the glassy fields with full striking definition and bountiful mint frost. While we typically have the good fortune of offering several 1879 Trade dollars each year, the appearance of a Superb Gem in one of our auctions is truly a special occasion for bidders. For future pedigree purposes, a couple of tiny lintmarks were struck into the reverse field; one above the first L of DOLLAR, the other above the olive leaf between the right wing and leg. A coin that will form the centerpiece of any advanced collection. Census: 16 in 67 Cameo, 8 finer (12/07).
From The Southwest Collection. (#87059)

- 897 1880 PR10 ANACS.** A great and unusual opportunity! This proof-only Trade dollar must have been carried as a pocket piece for many years to grade as low as it does. We doubt that many survive in grades lower than this one. (#7060)

- 898 1880—Cleaned—ANACS. PR60 Details.** Golden-brown and electric-blue embrace the peripheries of this hairlined and razor-sharp proof-only specimen. The devices demonstrate cameo contrast with the glassy fields, although undesignated as such by ANACS.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#7060)

Sharp, Deeply Toned 1880 Trade Dollar, PR64



- 899 1880 PR64 PCGS.** The deep toning in shades of blue, green, and yellow enhances both sides of this near-Gem proof, through which considerable luster nonetheless proceeds unimpeded. The strike, however, is this coin's chief attribute, with an excellent impression on all of the design details front and back. (#7060)

Appealing 1880 Trade Dollar, PR65



- 900 1880 PR65 NGC. CAC.** The surfaces appear to merit a Cameo designation, even though it is absent from the encapsulation. Much silver-on-black contrast is present, however, with barely a hint of discernible gold color. The fields are well mirrored, and thick mint frost drapes the devices. Scant evidence of contact, mostly visible under a loupe, prevents a higher grade, but this Gem proof has much appeal.
From The Southwest Collection. (#7060)

Lovely Premium Gem Proof 1880 Trade Dollar



- 901 1880 PR66 NGC.** Both sides of this attractive Trade dollar show flashy mirrors, though a layer of silver-gray haze over the reverse dims that side slightly. Exquisitely detailed and beautifully preserved with hints of orange toning at the margins. The 1880 Trade dollar, with its mintage of 1,987 specimens, is a popular proof-only issue, and the piece offered here is an uncommonly delightful survivor. Census: 46 in 66, 18 finer (1/08). (#7060)

Beautiful 1880 Trade Dollar, PR63 Cameo



- 902 **1880 PR63 Cameo NGC.** The Trade dollar was made essentially useless by the Morgan dollar that superseded it beginning in 1878, and accordingly the emissions from 1879 through the series end were proof-only. Of those, the 1880 issue was the high-water mark in terms of numbers struck, at 1,979 pieces. This example displays a ring of light gold around beautiful, untoned, silver-white centers, with a bold strike and only a few scattered small contact marks. A nice coin for the grade. (#87060)

Colorful Choice Proof 1881 Trade Dollar



- 903 **1881 PR64 PCGS.** Forest-green, apricot, and plum-mauve embrace this razor-sharp near-Gem. A few nearly imperceptible hairlines are concealed beneath the rich original toning. 420 GRAINS is lightly die doubled, as usual for this proof-only date. Housed in a green label holder. (#7061)

Delightful 1881 Trade Dollar, PR61 Cameo



- 904 **1881 PR61 Cameo ANACS.** An amazing piece with a high degree of eye appeal, despite the low numerical grade. Both sides are brilliant and essentially untoned, with a faint trace of gold clinging to the upper obverse and around part of the reverse. The contrast is light but evident on both sides.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#87061)

Stunning PR64 1882 Trade Dollar



- 905 **1882 PR64 NGC.** Stunning black-and-white cameo surfaces are the hallmark of this numismatic prize. Thick mint frost covers the devices, and the mirrored fields are blindingly deep. On its own the reverse would easily qualify for a Gem grade, but the obverse shows a small area of contact marks in the left obverse field that apparently precluded a finer grade. Nonetheless a beautiful piece, with just a hint of gold toning near the rims. (#7062)

Variegated, Iridescently Toned 1882 Trade Dollar, PR64



- 906 **1882 PR64 PCGS.** This popular, proof-only date had a production run of only 1,097 pieces. This is an interesting coin from a visual standpoint. The surfaces are covered with layers of speckled rose and deep blue toning. When viewed from one angle, this is what the viewer sees. Tilted slightly, the proof mirrors flash forcefully through the toning. Only a couple of small contact marks prevent a Gem grade. (#7062)

- 907 No lot.

Collectors Acceptance Corp. (CAC) began offering its services on Sept. 1, 2007. The CAC tamper-proof hologram on third-party graded NGC or PCGS coins signifies that CAC backs that coin as premium quality within that numeric grade.

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER

- 908 Fifty-Piece Classic Commemorative Silver Type Set MS65 NGC.** This fifty-piece type set covers the major design types of the classic silver commemorative series. Each coin is certified as MS65 by NGC and has little or no patina, unless noted. The set includes: **1893 Isabella Quarter**; 1900 Lafayette Dollar, DuVall 1-B, light gold-inflected haze over each side; 1921 Alabama; 1936 Albany; 1937 Antietam; 1935 Arkansas; crescent of green-gold and orange at the lower reverse and onto the Indian's face and Liberty's forehead; 1936-S Bay Bridge; 1935-D Boone, light golden patina over reverse; 1936 Bridgeport; 1925-S California; 1936-D Cincinnati; 1936 Cleveland; 1936 Columbia; 1893 Columbian, light hazy patina over flashy surfaces; 1935 Connecticut; 1936 Delaware; 1936 Elgin; 1936 Gettysburg; 1922 Grant; 1928 Hawaii; 1935 Hudson; 1924 Huguenot; 1946 Iowa; 1925 Lexington; 1918 Lincoln/Illinois; 1936 Lynchburg; 1936 Long Island; 1934 Maryland; 1920 Maine; 1921 Missouri; 1923-S Monroe, scattered hazy toning with hints of rose; 1938 New Rochelle; 1936 Norfolk MS66; 1926-S Oregon; 1915-S Panama-Pacific, light gold-orange patina on each side that is slightly deeper on the reverse; 1920 Pilgrim; 1936-D Rhode Island; 1937 Roanoke MS66, hints of pale golden toning on each side; 1936 Robinson-Arkansas; 1935-S San Diego, silver-blue and subtle rose-violet at centers with gold-orange at rims; 1926 Sesquicentennial; 1935 Spanish Trail, light rouge and gold toning overall; 1925 Stone Mountain; 1934 Texas; 1925 Vancouver; 1927 Vermont, butter-yellow at centers; 1950-S Booker T. Washington; 1952-S Washington-Carver; 1936 Wisconsin; and 1936 York. (Total: 50 coins) (#9220)

- 909 1893 Isabella Quarter MS63 PCGS.** The Isabella quarter's popularity is enduring, and this Select example has far stronger eye appeal than its grade might suggest. Light golden toning visits the watery fields, and the portrait shows pleasing detail. Faint reed marks are noted in the right reverse field. (#9220)

- 910 1893 Isabella Quarter MS64 PCGS.** Delicate sage patina graces the margins, while the exquisitely lustrous centers are silver-blue. Pleasingly detailed for the issue with excellent overall eye appeal. (#9220)

Delightful Gem 1893 Isabella Quarter



- 911 1893 Isabella Quarter MS65 NGC. CAC.** Original, vivid patina in delightful shades of pinkish-gold and mint-green graces the obverse, while the reverse offers equally memorable coloration in hues of blue and lilac. The sharp is especially strong on this no-questions Gem, save for the central hand on the reverse, with excellent delineation on all of the details in Queen Isabella's bejeweled hair ornament. (#9220)

Exceptional 1893 Isabella Quarter, MS67



- 912 1893 Isabella Quarter MS67 NGC.** There is no denying the Superb Gem grade assigned by NGC, as this lovely piece exhibits great luster and sharply struck design elements. Untoned surfaces are immaculately preserved. Were it not for a light graze beneath the date, this coin might well have graded higher. Census: 41 in 67, 9 finer (1/08). (#9220)

- 913 1900 Lafayette Dollar MS63 PCGS.** DuVall 1-B. On this variety, the leaf on the reverse points between the 1 and 9 in the date, and on the obverse the A in DOLLAR is low and leans left. Gray and lilac patina visits the peripheries of this Select commemorative. A few minor contacts are visible on each side. (#9222)

Deeply Toned, Lustrous 1900 Lafayette Dollar, MS64



- 914 1900 Lafayette Dollar MS64 NGC.** DuVall 2-C. It is unusual for a coin so deeply toned to offer such radiant luster, but nonetheless heavy coloration in shades of gold, blue, and purple occupies both sides. The luster emerges regardless, seemingly unimpeded, in cartwheel fashion. A single small tick is noted on the chin of Washington, but elsewhere the focal points appear abrasion-free. An attractive, if out of the ordinary piece, but an undoubted prize for the commemorative fan who doubles as a color enthusiast. (#9222)

- 915 1921 Alabama MS65 PCGS. CAC.** A lightly toned, well struck and lustrous Gem commemorative. Minute marks are visible on Kilby's portrait. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#9224)

- 916 1921 Alabama MS65 NGC.** An amazing example of this popular early commemorative with frosty silver luster that is accented by pale gold toning. (#9224)

- 917 1921 Alabama 2x2 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Pleasing luster radiates from minimally abraded champagne-gold surfaces. A powerful strike brings out sharp definition on the design elements. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#9225)

Splendidly Colored 1921 Alabama 2x2, MS66



- 918 1921 Alabama 2x2 MS66 NGC.** Splendid amber-gold and greenish-blue tints predominate on both sides of this lovely Premium Gem. While NGC and PCGS combined have certified several dozen at this level, few indeed have seen a finer grade. As of (1/08), only a half-dozen at both services combined are graded higher than the present MS66 piece. A couple of trivial marks are noted on Gov. Kilby's cheek, but the eagle's claws are sharper than the usually seen blob. A nice coin for the grade. (#9225)

- 919 1936 Albany MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Lustrous silver centers complement the golden peripheral elements on this delightful Premium Gem. Cartwheel luster abounds throughout both sides. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#9227)

- 920 1937 Antietam MS66 NGC.** Lustrous surfaces reveal light gold-tan color at the reverse margins, and an attentive strike sharpens the design elements. A few minute marks are consistent with the grade. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two.* (#9229)

Bold and Pleasing 1936-S Arkansas, MS67



- 921 1936-S Arkansas MS67 NGC.** A thin peripheral crescent of amber and magenta complements the silver-gold centers of this magnificent Superb Gem, which shows precious few contact marks of any size, even under a high-power loupe. The strike is bold and pleasing, even at the often-weak center reverse. This piece at MS67 is among the finest certified at either NGC or PCGS. Census: 6 in 67, 0 finer (1/08). (#9239)

- 922 1938 Arkansas PDS Set MS64 to MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The set includes: **1938 MS64**, faintly toned and satiny with a mark near the T in LIBERTY; **1938-D MS64**, untuned aside from a blush of mauve and sea-green along the lower left reverse border; and a **1938-S MS65**, unabraded and well struck with subdued chestnut-gray surfaces. *From The Southwest Collection.* (Total: 3 coins) (#9248)

- 923 1939 Arkansas MS65 NGC.** A satiny Gem representative of this final-year Arkansas issue, silver-gray in the centers with hints of gold-orange at the margins. Well struck and a pleasing survivor from this issue of only 2,104 pieces. In a prior generation holder. (#9249)

- 924 1936-S Bay Bridge MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The satiny silver surfaces show scarcely a mark on this lustrous and delightful Premium Gem, one of the many commemorative issues produced during the "Glut of 1936." *From The Southwest Collection.* (#9254)

- 925 1935 Boone PDS Set MS65 to MS66 PCGS.** The set includes: **1935 MS65 PCGS**, smooth and shimmering with mottled autumn-brown and pearl-gray toning; **1935-D MS65 PCGS**, a satiny and unmarked Gem that has peripheral yellow-gold patina; and a **1935-S MS66 PCGS**, dappled sun-gold and steel-gray embrace this nearly immaculate Premium Gem. (Total: 3 coins) (#9261)

- 926 1937-S Boone MS66 ★ Prooflike NGC.** Gentle gold and violet patina displays slightly deeper shades on the reverse of this highly lustrous commemorative. Sharply struck and minimally abraded, with fantastic overall eye appeal. Census: 1 in 66 ★ Prooflike, 0 finer with Star and Prooflike(1/08). (#89272)

- 927 1937 Boone PDS Set MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The set includes: **1937**, blended rose and apricot toning; **1937-D**, beautiful powder-blue and honey hues; and a **1937-S**, golden-brown and aquamarine colors grace this lovely semi-prooflike Gem. *From The Southwest Collection.* (Total: 3 coins) (#9273)

- 928 1925-S California MS65 PCGS.** Elements of peach, violet, crimson, claret, and silver-gray converge on this shining and delightful California half. Solidly struck and carefully preserved with wonderful visual appeal. (#9281)

- 929 1925-S California MS66 PCGS.** A solidly struck example of this interesting commemorative issue. The surfaces show strong luster, and are toned in mottled russet-brown colors, and blushes of blue-green and lilac. There are no marks visible without careful inspection. Overall, this is a very collectible Premium Gem. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#9281)

- 930 1936 Cincinnati MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Like all examples of this issue, the surfaces have satiny luster with full brilliance, accented by a wispy splash of gold toning on each side. Population: 93 in 66, 2 finer (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#9283)

Lustrous 1936-D Cincinnati Half, MS67



- 931 1936-D Cincinnati MS67 PCGS. CAC.** This highly lustrous piece offers smooth, virtually unblemished surfaces. Each side has light gray patina with subtle accents of rose and emerald-green iridescence around the margins. Scarce as such because of the large, open surfaces of the coin's design. Population: 27 in 67, 1 finer (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#9284)

- 932 1936 Columbia MS67 NGC.** Whispers of reddish-orange and crimson grace the margins of this well-defined Columbia half. Typically subtle luster, but solid preservation for the grade. NGC has graded just two finer pieces (1/08). *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two.* (#9291)

- 933 1936-D Columbia MS67 NGC.** Soft, swirling luster with rich reddish-orange toning over most of the margins. Beautifully preserved with striking visual appeal. NGC has graded 35 numerically finer examples (1/08). *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two.* (#9292)

- 934 1936-D Columbia MS67 NGC.** Minimally toned with powerful luster. This Superb Gem, one of just 8,009 pieces for the Denver issue of the Columbia half, offers excellent eye appeal. NGC has graded 35 finer examples (1/08). (#9292)

- 935 1936-S Columbia MS67 NGC.** Splashes of multicolored peripheral toning cede to brilliant centers. This S-mint Superb Gem Columbia commemorative displays intense luster, sharply impressed design elements, and immaculately preserved surfaces. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two.* (#9293)

- 936 1936 Columbia PDS Set MS65 PCGS.** The set contains: **1936**, satiny, unabraded, and close to brilliant save for a small peripheral obverse spot; **1936-D CAC**, gently shimmering almond-gold surfaces; and a **1936-S CAC**, sky-blue and caramel-gold with an intricate strike and minor reverse contact. *From The Southwest Collection.* (Total: 3 coins) (#9294)

- 937 1892 Columbian MS65 PCGS. FS-301.** The 92 is recut northeast. A well struck Gem that offers delightful, shimmering luster beneath vivid multicolored patina. Elements of rose-gray, blue-green, and gold wash over each side, and the obverse shows subtle iridescent accents. (#9296)
- 938 1892 Columbian MS66 Prooflike NGC.** Golden-russet and ocean-blue invigorate the peripheries of this lustrous and sharply struck Premium Gem. Splendidly struck, and a worthy contribution to an advanced collection of silver commemoratives. Census: 17 in 66 Prooflike, 1 finer (1/08). (#89296)
- 939 1893 Columbian MS66 PCGS.** The first commemorative half dollar variety, the Columbian half dollars were coined in 1892 and 1893. This brilliant Premium Gem is close to the finest quality available. PCGS has only certified seven finer pieces (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#9297)
- 940 1935 Connecticut MS66 NGC.** Powerful, frosty luster and pillow detail are the prime characteristics of this noteworthy Premium Gem. Essentially untoned save for a touch of pink at the obverse borders. NGC has graded 56 finer pieces (12/07). (#9299)
- 941 1936 Gettysburg MS66 NGC.** Soft, swirling luster percolates beneath rich patina. The well-defined obverse shows a partial tab pattern in deep amber and violet, while the reverse displays ample swaths of deep golden-tan with magenta and blue accents. (#9305)
- 942 1922 Grant no Star MS66 PCGS.** A bold strike that has only minor blending on the tree trunk near the window. This shimmering representative has light honey-gold toning and only minor contact on the frame house roof. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#9306)
- 943 1922 Grant no Star MS66 PCGS.** The vivid auburn-orange patina that graces the upper obverse periphery graces most of the reverse, though portions of the softly lustrous surfaces are untoned. A well struck example of this popular Presidential issue. (#9306)

Remarkable Near-Gem 1922 Grant With Star Half



- 944 1922 Grant with Star MS64 PCGS.** The golden-ringed, brilliant-centered reverse cedes to obverse pastels in shades of ice-blue and heather at the margin, with again a brilliant center. This coin is remarkably clean, with no abrasions of consequence noted on Grant's profile. This coin would fit well into a Gem collection of commemoratives at a fraction of the price. (#9307)

Pleasing Gem 1928 Hawaiian Half



- 945 1928 Hawaiian MS65 PCGS.** This minimally toned representative, one of just under 10,000 circulation-strike pieces distributed, offers soft, pleasing luster. Though a handful of tiny marks are present in the fields, these are hardly distracting, and the overall surface quality is consistent with the Gem designation. PCGS has graded 62 finer examples (1/08). (#9309)

- 946 1935 Hudson MS65 PCGS.** Light gold patina accented with wisps of deeper gold-purple concentrates at the margins of this Gem that commemorates this small Hudson River city that is 40 or so miles south of Albany. Well preserved lustrous surfaces are well struck. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two.* (#9312)

Lovely 1935 Hudson Half, MS66



- 947 1935 Hudson MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The Hudson is among the most challenging issues for the type collector, particularly if one's focus is on surface quality combined with visual appeal. This attractive Premium Gem has both in spades. While the central devices show slight softness as always, the fields offer soft, pleasing luster beneath silver-blue patina that shows dots of plum and crimson at the reverse margins. Carefully preserved and delightful, as well as extremely challenging any finer; PCGS has graded only six such pieces (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#9312)

- 948 1924 Huguenot MS66 PCGS.** Light tawny-gold graces this sharply struck and shimmering Premium Gem. The reverse field near 11 o'clock displays a glimpse of prooflike surface, where the mint polished the die. Most of the mintage went into non-numismatic hands. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#9314)

MS67 ★ 1924 Huguenot Half Dollar



- 949 1924 Huguenot MS67 ★ NGC.** In AU and lower Mint State grades, the Huguenot is plentiful. It becomes scarce at the MS64 level, and Superb Gems are rare. The present lustrous example has glimpses of apricot toning. The strike is exacting, and both sides are refreshingly unabraded. Census: 3 in 67 ★, 0 finer (1/08). (#9314)

- 950 **1946 Iowa MS67 NGC.** An essentially untoned representative of this later classic commemorative issue, crisply struck with blast-white luster. Excellent surface quality. NGC has graded 35 finer pieces (1/08). (#9316)
- 951 **1925 Lexington MS66 PCGS.** Fully brilliant silver surfaces with hints of reflectivity in the fields, especially on the obverse. Unlike most, the Old Belfry on the reverse has a sharp leading edge. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#9318)
- 952 **1936 Long Island MS66 NGC.** Well struck with swirling luster and subtle tan-pewter accents at the margins. A handful of minor depressions appear on the sails, though these are largely legacy planchet abrasions from before the piece was struck. NGC has certified 50 finer examples (1/08). (#9322)
- 953 **1936 Long Island MS66 PCGS.** Frosty and brilliant with exceptional eye appeal. The surfaces are pristine and essentially mark-free. PCGS has only graded 24 finer pieces (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#9322)
- 954 **1934 Maryland MS66 PCGS.** Brilliant luster radiates from each side, with nary a trace of discernible color. The eye appeal is tremendous for those who prefer their coins brilliant and untuned. PCGS has certified 43 coins finer (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#9328)
- 955 **1934 Maryland MS67 ★ NGC.** More than 250 years after coins circulated in Maryland bearing the portrait of Cecil Calvert, history repeated itself as his bust appeared on the Maryland tercentenary commemorative. A lustrous and smooth Superb Gem with splashes of orange-red along the borders. Census: 5 in 67 ★, none finer with a Star designation (1/08). (#9328)
- 956 **1934 Maryland MS67 NGC.** Both sides of this Superb Gem have lovely olive and gold toning with splashes of pale blue and lilac toning. The design elements are bold for the issue, although Calvert's nose shows more typical softness. NGC has graded only two finer pieces (1/08). (#9328)
- 957 **1921 Missouri MS62 PCGS.** Well struck with surprisingly little patina on bright silver-white surfaces. The central devices are devoid of distracting abrasions, though numerous wispy marks are present in the fields. (#9330)
- 958 **1921 Missouri MS63 ANACS.** Soft silver-gray surfaces show splashes of rose and crimson near the margins. Well struck overall, though the coonskin cap of the obverse portrait and the frontiersman's shoulder show evidence of typical striking weakness. (#9330)

Attractive 1921 Gem Missouri Half Dollar



- 959 **1921 Missouri MS65 PCGS.** Speckles of orange and charcoal gravitate to the margins of this Gem commemorative, while golden-orange patina dominates the reverse. Pleasing luster exudes from both sides, each of which exhibits well struck design elements. A few unobtrusive obverse marks likely preclude an even higher grade. (#9330)

Lovely Lustrous MS65 1921 Missouri Half



- 960 **1921 Missouri MS65 PCGS.** A hint of gold toning adorns this original and highly lustrous example. Strongly struck, and the reverse is exceptionally preserved. Virtually unabraded. The Missouri is a conditionally challenging silver commemorative type. PCGS has yet to certify any above the MS66 level (1/08). (#9330)
- 961 **1921 Missouri 2x4 MS61 ANACS.** A dusky and luminous survivor with soft peach-gold toning over predominantly silver-gray surfaces. Well struck with no trace of wear, though a number of wispy abrasions are present on and around the portrait. (#9331)
- 962 **1921 Missouri 2x4 MS64 PCGS.** Red-gold and olive-green patina hugs the margins of this highly lustrous commemorative. Sharply struck, and devoid of significant marks. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two.* (#9331)

Gem 1921 Missouri 2x4 Half



- 963 **1921 Missouri 2x4 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** While the 2x4 Missouri variant has a slightly lower mintage than its "plain" counterpart, the 2x4 has a slightly better survival rate in better Mint State grades, since the "plain" variety saw significant sales to non-numismatists. Nonetheless, both varieties are prized in Gem. This survivor has soft, pleasing luster beneath soft silver-gray patina that displays elements of blue and rose. The portrait has pleasing definition, though the frontiersman's shoulder exhibits weakness. PCGS has graded 25 finer pieces (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#9331)
- 964 **1923-S Monroe MS65 PCGS.** Splashes of straw-gold and powder-blue enrich this vivaciously lustrous Gem. Pinpoint russet freckles congregate beneath the conjoined busts. A few faint grazes are of little consequence. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#9333)
- 965 **1938 New Rochelle MS66 PCGS.** Rich gold-orange, olive, violet, and powder-blue toning drapes each side of this shining and pleasingly detailed New Rochelle half. Excellent preservation and striking visual appeal. (#9335)
- 966 **1938 New Rochelle MS67 PCGS.** Speckles of light tan make occasional visits to the highly lustrous surfaces of this Superb Gem commemorative, and a well executed strike sharpens the design elements. A few minor marks are seen in the reverse fields. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#9335)
- 967 **1936 Norfolk MS67 NGC.** Essentially untuned save for a whisper of silver-blue at the margins. This crisply struck and characteristically well-preserved Norfolk piece offers solid eye appeal. (#9337)

- 968 1926-S Oregon MS67 NGC.** Swirling, slightly satiny luster enlivens the surfaces of this boldly struck Superb Gem. Splashes of gold and claret at the margins surround pearl-gray and silver-blue centers. NGC has graded six finer pieces (1/08). (#9341)
- 969 1933-D Oregon MS66 NGC.** Splashes of red-gold color make occasional visits to the highly lustrous, well preserved surfaces of this Premium Gem. A well executed strike sharpens the design features.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#9343)
- 970 1933-D Oregon MS66 PCGS.** Soft, swirling luster is the primary asset of this beautifully preserved D-mint Oregon half. Delicate lavender and golden-tan tints visit otherwise cream-silver surfaces. PCGS has graded 62 finer examples (1/08). (#9343)
- 971 1933-D Oregon MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Orange color accents silver-gray lustrous surfaces that are devoid of significant marks. The design elements are suitably struck.
From The Southwest Collection. (#9343)
- 972 1936-S Oregon MS67 NGC.** Silver-blue in the centers with small specks of crimson at the margins. Both sides offer subtly lustrous, exquisitely preserved surfaces beneath the patina. NGC has graded 12 finer examples (1/08).
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#9346)
- 973 1937-D Oregon MS67 PCGS.** Elegant luster with just a hint of frost across the devices. The strike is crisp, and silver-gray and golden-tan shadings blend across each side. PCGS has graded 39 finer pieces (1/08). (#9347)
- 974 1937-D Oregon MS67 PCGS. CAC.** This beautifully lustrous Superb Gem offers silver-gray centers, framed with deep amber-gold and magenta at the rims. There are no remotely distracting marks. A wonderful coin to represent the type. PCGS has certified 39 coins finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#9347)
- 975 1938 Oregon MS67 NGC.** Hints of olive-gold haze drape the peripheries, while the luminous centers of this Superb Gem are minimally toned with boldly impressed devices. Excellent eye appeal in virtually every respect. NGC has graded four finer pieces (1/08).
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#9348)
- 976 1938-D Oregon MS67 NGC.** Occasional whispers of olive-tan rest on the highly lustrous surfaces of this D-mint Oregon commemorative half. Both sides are immaculately preserved.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#9349)
- 977 1938-S Oregon MS67 NGC.** A typically lustrous example, silver-gray in the centers with green-gold haze at the margins. Excellent strike and preservation for this issue of just 6,006 pieces.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#9350)
- 978 1938-S Oregon MS67 PCGS.** Elegant, understated luster with subtle shimmer. The silver-gray surfaces show faint elements of gold and rose-violet in the fields. PCGS has graded nine finer pieces (1/08). (#9350)
- 979 1938 Oregon PDS Set MS65 NGC.** The set includes: **1938**, deep ocean-blue and olive toning, boldly struck and satiny; **1938-D**, medium golden-tan patina, well preserved, minor inexactness of strike; and a **1938-S**, lavish cobalt-blue and golden-brown toning, unabraded and crisply struck. (Total: 3 coins) (#9351)
- 980 1938 Oregon PDS Set MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The set contains: **1938**, light autumn-gold toning, well struck, minor die ejection flatness on the back of the oxen; **1938-D**, delicate gold and powder-blue patina, satiny and unabraded, minor incompleteness of strike on the back of the wagon; and a **1938-S**, well struck and gently shimmering with original faint tan and ice-blue toning.
From The Southwest Collection. (Total: 3 coins) (#9351)
- 981 1939 Oregon MS66 NGC.** Delicate green-gold tints visit each side of this softly lustrous Premium Gem. Crisply defined as always with excellent visual appeal. One of just 3,004 examples struck.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#9352)
- 982 1939-D Oregon MS66 NGC.** Whispers of golden-brown gravitate to the margins of this Oregon commemorative. Lustrous surfaces exhibit well struck design elements, and are devoid of mentionable marks.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#9353)
- 983 1939-S Oregon MS66 NGC.** Light tan streaks race across lustrous surfaces, and are joined by gold coloration on the lower reverse. Well impressed, and devoid of significant marks.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#9354)
- 984 1939-S Oregon MS66 NGC.** Minimally toned and sharply struck, an interesting Premium Gem representative from this final-year Oregon issue of only 3,005 pieces. NGC has graded 83 finer pieces (1/08). (#9354)
- 985 1915-S Panama-Pacific MS63 NGC.** A sliver of light multicolored toning clings to the rims of this Select commemorative. Well struck, lustrous surfaces exhibit a few minute, grade-defining marks on the obverse.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#9357)
- 986 1915-S Panama-Pacific MS64 NGC.** A satiny near-Gem with faint obverse toning and deeper reverse toning over fully brilliant and lustrous surfaces. (#9357)
- 987 1915-S Panama-Pacific MS64 PCGS.** Pale gold patina appears on both sides, as does a thin, dark partial ring. Lustrous with typical definition and housed in a green label holder. (#9357)
- 988 1915-S Panama-Pacific MS65 PCGS.** A thin band of light tan toning encircles the margins on each side of this well struck Gem. There are no marks worthy of mention. The mintmark is lightly repunched.
From The Southwest Collection. (#9357)
- 989 1921 Pilgrim MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The 1921 Pilgrim half dollar is considerable than its 1920-dated brother. This frosty Premium Gem is an exceptional example with full mint brilliance. PCGS has only graded 17 finer pieces (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#9360)
- 990 1936-D Rhode Island MS67 NGC.** Elegant gold-orange, pink, and lavender shadings visit the frosty and delightful surfaces of this D-mint Rhode Island half. Beautifully preserved and enticing. NGC has certified just three finer pieces (1/08). (#9364)
- 991 1936 Rhode Island PDS Set MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The set includes: **1936**, sun-gold graces the margins of this smooth and shimmering Premium Gem; **1936-D**, vibrant luster sweeps the carefully preserved and lightly toned surfaces; and a **1936-S**, subtle russet streaks overlie this otherwise olive-gold example.
From The Southwest Collection. (Total: 3 coins) (#9366)
- 992 1936 Robinson MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Olive-gold and russet-amber highlights enhance the near-pristine surfaces of this Premium Gem, with its unusual modernistic design. PCGS has certified 60 coins finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#9369)

Shining Gem 1926 Sesquicentennial Half



- 993 1926 Sesquicentennial MS65 PCGS.** The Sesquicentennial half dollar is a well-known condition rarity, available in grades through Choice but elusive in Gem and exceedingly challenging any finer. This attractive MS65 representative shows streaky cloud-white patina on each side above powerfully lustrous surfaces. Well struck by the standards of the issue, though the Liberty Bell shows softness as always, and a few tiny marks on the portraits are consistent with the grade assigned. PCGS has graded just eight finer examples (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#9374)
- 994 1935 Spanish Trail MS63 PCGS.** Uncommonly bold definition for this low-mintage single-issue commemorative design. Minor, yet grade-defining marks affect the softly lustrous fields, which show subtle sky-blue and champagne tints. (#9376)
- 995 1935 Spanish Trail MS65 PCGS.** Soft, pleasing luster enhances the visual appeal of this Spanish Trail Gem. A well-defined piece that shows only a handful of tiny stray flaws that are entirely consistent with the grade. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two.* (#9376)
- 996 1935 Spanish Trail MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Faint apricot patina confirms the originality of this satiny and nearly unabraded Premium Gem. The strike is exacting, and the eye appeal is undeniable. A scarce and low mintage type. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#9376)
- 997 1935 Spanish Trail MS66 NGC.** Crisply defined on the reverse with pleasing luster for this often-weak issue. Hints of green-gold and sage toning visit minimally marked surfaces. A great example of this one-off classic commemorative. (#9376)
- 998 1925 Stone Mountain MS67 NGC.** Radiantly lustrous surfaces feature whispers of cobalt-blue, purple, and gold-brown patina. Nicely struck, and free of mentionable marks. (#9378)
- 999 1935 Texas PDS Set MS65 PCGS.** The set includes: **1935**, sharply struck and satiny, with matte-like surface textures and a lightly toned, pristine obverse; **1935-D**, medium cream-gray toning, boldly struck, well preserved; and a **1935-S**, near-pristine with light milky toning in the obverse fields. *Ex: Stanley M. Zurawski, Jr. Collection (Heritage, 1/05), lot 10765.* (Total: 3 coins) (#9385)
- 1000 1935 Texas PDS Set MS65 PCGS. CAC.** All three coins are lightly toned, lustrous, and housed in first generation holders. The set includes: **1935**, well struck, a solitary concealed mark on the eagle's breast; **1935-D**, nearly unabraded, a crisp strike; and a **1935-S**, sharply struck and highly attractive. *From The Southwest Collection.* (Total: 3 coins) (#9385)
- 1001 1936-S Texas MS66 PCGS.** The vibrant gold-orange patina that drapes most of the lustrous obverse graces parts of the lower and left reverse. Well struck and carefully preserved, a pleasing mid-date Texas half. (#9388)
- 1002 1936-S Texas MS67 NGC.** A brilliant Superb Gem that has clean surfaces and only the slightest softness of strike on the hand and knee of the Winged Victory. Elusive in this lofty grade and extremely rare any finer, with just four such coins graded by NGC (1/08). (#9388)
- 1003 1936 Texas PDS Set MS66 PCGS.** The set includes: **1936 MS66**, well struck and satiny with medium golden-gray toning; **1936-D MS66**, sharply struck and lustrous with light almond-gold patina; and a **1936-S MS66**, a typical strike, glimpses of rose and sea-green along the lower reverse. *Ex: Stanley M. Zurawski, Jr. Collection (Heritage, 1/05), lot 10769.* (Total: 3 coins) (#9389)
- 1004 1937 Texas PDS Set MS66 NGC.** The set includes: **1937**, lightly toned and lustrous, a good strike; **1937-D**, sharply struck and beautifully preserved, ice-blue patina; and a **1937-S**, wispy honey and powder-blue toning, nicely struck, clean fields, a faint graze on the eagle's breast. (Total: 3 coins) (#9393)
- 1005 1938 Texas PDS Set MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The set includes: **1938**, pearl-gray, apricot, and jade-green embrace this sharply struck example; **1938-D**, lustrous and delicately toned, a good strike; and a **1938-S**, light gold patina, unabraded, minor inexactness of strike on the Winged Victory's raised knee. *From The Southwest Collection.* (Total: 3 coins) (#9397)
- 1006 1925 Vancouver MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Satiny silver surfaces exhibit faint champagne and iridescent toning on each side of this important Premium Gem. Only 45 finer ones have been certified at PCGS (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#9399)
- 1007 1927 Vermont MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Whispers of gold and blue patina grace the shining and otherwise silver-white surfaces of this Gem Vermont half. The strike is pleasing for the issue, and the overall visual appeal is top-notch. A great example of this Revolutionary War commemorative. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#9401)
- 1008 1927 Vermont MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The lustrous centers are powder-gray and silver-gold, with a periphery of sky-blue and amber-gold. An appealing piece, well struck and seemingly pristine. The reverse is rotated about 15 degrees counterclockwise with respect to the obverse. PCGS has certified only 21 coins finer (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#9401)
- 1009 Twelve Classic Commemoratives and Ephemera.** Lot includes: **Three 1946 Booker T. Washington PDS Sets**, not examined outside of holder, varying degrees of silver-gray, orange, and rose-lavender patina; **Cleveland Two-Coin Set**, obverse and reverse display, not examined outside of holder, light golden toning over visible sides; a third **Uncertified Cleveland Half**, hints of gold at margins of otherwise silver-gray surfaces; and a **Cincinnati PDS Folder With Three Thomas G. Melish Envelope-Shaped Cardboard Holders**, well-preserved overall, the envelope-shaped holders all with notation "\$1.56 / Plus Postage / 8/4/36". (Total: 12 coins)
- 1010 1946 Booker T. Washington MS67 NGC.** Tied for the finest numerically at NGC (1/08). The shining obverse offers rich rose-orange and lavender patina, while a thin crescent of similar color appears at the upper margin of an otherwise brilliant reverse. (#9404)
- 1011 1946-S Booker T. Washington MS67 NGC.** A sharply struck and shining Superb Gem example of this first-year Booker T. Washington issue, minimally toned and beautifully preserved. NGC has graded just five numerically finer pieces (1/08). (#9406)
- 1012 1948 Booker T. Washington PDS Set MS66 NGC.** The set includes: **1948**, lustrous with faint gold toning and immaculate surfaces, minor planchet granularity near the jaw; **1948-D**, medium honey patina, crisply struck and undisturbed; and a **1948-S**, brilliant and beautiful with a hint of incompleteness of strike on the jaw. (Total: 3 coins) (#9415)
- 1013 1949-S Booker T. Washington MS67 NGC.** Dazzling luster jumps out at the viewer of this Superb Gem. Crisply defined devices and impeccably preserved surfaces heighten the coin's outstanding eye appeal. Census: 32 in 67, 0 finer (1/08). (#9418)

Superb Gem 1950-D Booker T. Washington Half Dollar



- 1014 **1950-D Booker T. Washington MS67 NGC.** Rich green and iridescent toning is evident on both sides, with some additional golden-brown at the center of the reverse. This is an extremely important condition rarity in the commemorative series. Census: 10 in 67, 0 finer (1/08). (#9421)

- 1015 **1951-D Booker T. Washington MS67 NGC.** A well-defined and pleasingly lustrous example of this lower-mintage final-year BTW issue, delicately toned silver-blue with hints of pink and gold in the fields. Neither NGC nor PCGS has graded a numerically finer example (1/08). (#9425)

- 1016 **1951-D Booker T. Washington MS67 NGC.** While readily available in lower grades, a Superb Gem example of this issue is a condition rarity. This piece has sparkling luster and is largely untuned with no distractions of any note. One of just 7,004 pieces struck for this issue, one of the last for the design. Neither NGC nor PCGS has certified an MS68 or better coin (1/08). (#9425)

- 1017 **1951 Booker T. Washington PDS Set MS66 NGC.** The set includes: **1951**, brilliant and lustrous with minor incompleteness of strike on the portrait; **1951-D**, satiny and stone-white, well struck; and a **1951-S**, shimmering and nearly immaculate with an above average strike. (Total: 3 coins) (#9427)

- 1018 **1951-D Washington-Carver MS66 PCGS.** Barely discernible whispers of powder-blue and gold adhere to the lustrous surfaces of this Premium Gem commemorative. A well executed strike leaves sharp definition on the motifs, and both sides are quite well preserved. Population: 51 in 66, 0 finer (1/08). (#9431)

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD

- 1019 **1903 Louisiana Purchase/Jefferson MS61 ANACS.** Lustrous yellow-gold surfaces display a faint green cast, and exhibit well defined motifs. A few minor contacts are noted, especially on the obverse. (#7443)

Radiant 1903 Jefferson Gold Dollar, MS65



- 1020 **1903 Louisiana Purchase/Jefferson MS65 NGC.** CAC. Sharply detailed and highly lustrous with brilliant yellow and orange-gold surfaces that are enhanced by lighter coppery-orange toning splashes. Two varieties of commemorative gold dollars were prepared for the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair, featuring the portrait of William McKinley or Thomas Jefferson.
From The Southwest Collection. (#7443)

- 1021 **1903 Louisiana Purchase/McKinley MS63 NGC.** An attractive Select example of this early classic gold commemorative issue, solidly struck with comparatively strong luster on the yellow-gold surfaces. Wispy flaws on and around the portrait preclude a finer designation. (#7444)

Enticing 1903 McKinley Gold Dollar, MS65



- 1022 **1903 Louisiana Purchase/McKinley MS65 NGC.** CAC. Parts of the borders are weak, especially on the obverse, but all other design elements are brought up to their best advantage. This lovely gold dollar has rich orange-gold luster with pristine surfaces. A few tiny blemishes are evident, but they are entirely inconsequential.
From The Southwest Collection. (#7444)

Impressive 1903 McKinley Gold Dollar, MS66



- 1023 **1903 Louisiana Purchase/McKinley MS66 NGC.** A frosty Premium Gem with excellent eye appeal. The surfaces are brilliant and exhibit rich orange-gold luster. Few finer examples of the McKinley gold dollar can be located, including just 86 that NGC has certified in better grades. (#7444)

Sharp Near-Gem 1904 Lewis and Clark Dollar



- 1024 **1904 Lewis and Clark MS64 NGC.** The strike and surfaces are simply splendid on this piece, which shows only a couple of trivial contact marks in the fields on the Meriwether Lewis side that apparently separate it from Gem status. Khaki-gold and greenish-gold colors predominate on both sides. A nice coin for the grade.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#7447)

Beautiful 1904 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar, MS64



- 1025 **1904 Lewis and Clark MS64 NGC. CAC.** Lemon-yellow surfaces exhibit soft, frosty luster in the fields and on the devices on both sides of this amazing near-Gem example. These commemorative gold dollars were initially intended to be a fund raising device for Portland, Oregon's Lewis and Clark Exposition.
From The Southwest Collection. (#7447)

- 1026 **1905 Lewis and Clark—Cleaned—ANACS. AU58 Details.** The fields are slightly bright, and careful rotation yields delicate hairlines, but this well struck example displays abundant luster. (#7448)

- 1027 **1905 Lewis and Clark—Altered Surfaces—ANACS. MS60 Details.** Though the yellow-gold surfaces of this second-year Lewis and Clark dollar are suspiciously bright, the portraits are well-defined and show no trace of wear. A comparatively affordable example of this elusive classic commemorative. (#7448)

Popular 1905 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar, MS64



- 1028 **1905 Lewis and Clark MS64 PCGS.** An important representative from the series of 13 commemorative gold coins produced by the Mint between 1903 and 1926. The Lewis and Clark gold dollars are elusive, and always collector favorites. This piece is fully brilliant and highly lustrous with deep orange-gold surfaces. (#7448)

Satiny 1905 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar, MS65



- 1029 **1905 Lewis and Clark MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The 1905 Lewis and Clark gold dollar is considered the premier rarity among Gem commemorative gold dollars. Although 1904 and 1905 both had a similar mintage of 10,000 coins, plus a few assay coins in each year, the survival of Gem 1905's was lower.

A gorgeous Gem, housed in a green-label PCGS holder, with brilliant light yellow surfaces. Both sides are fully struck. The devices are frosty and the fields are satiny and nearly prooflike. A few faint on each side can only be seen with the aid of a magnifier. PCGS has only certified 64 finer examples (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#7448)

- 1030 **1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar MS63 PCGS.** Vivid yellow-gold surfaces with slightly brassy luster and a number of fine marks on each side. The Panama-Pacific dollar, while not an elusive issue by classic gold commemorative standards, can be challenging to find with solid eye appeal in Select condition. (#7449)

- 1031 **1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar MS64 NGC.** This near-Gem seems better struck than the average specimen, with sharper-than-usual definition on the canal laborer's ear and cap, and on the symbolic dolphins on the reverse. Satiny and essentially unmarked, with even honey-gold coloration and faint rose accents in the fields.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#7449)

- 1032 **1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar MS65 NGC. CAC.** Crisp definition endows the yellow-gold, lustrous surfaces of this Gem commemorative. Close examination reveals no marks worthy of individual mention.
From The Southwest Collection. (#7449)

Appealing 1915-S Pan-Pac Quarter Eagle MS61



- 1033 **1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS61 PCGS.** Lustrous and boldly struck, with captivating honey-gold coloration and relatively few blemishes on either side, for the grade. Charles Barber's obverse design for this commemorative quarter eagle was surprisingly sophisticated, with its allegorical imagery. An appealing Mint State example of this low-mintage type, with a production of just 6,749 pieces. (#7450)

Lovely 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS62



- 1034 **1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS62 ANACS.** Lovely orange-tan coloration and shimmering satin luster are hallmarks of this pleasing gold piece. Neither side of the coin displays any noticeable distractions. This was one of only two quarter eagle issues among early commemoratives, the other being the 1926 Sesquicentennial, which also featured an artistically impressive design. (#7450)

Lustrous Gem 1915-S Pan-Pac Two and a Half



- 1035 **1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS65 NGC.** Although the Panama-Pacific round and octagonal fifties take the prize for most spectacular of the various commemorative issues, the 1915-S quarter eagle might justifiably claim the title of most artistically innovative, with its figure of Columbia riding sidesaddle astride a hippocampus and flourishing a caduceus. The lustrous greenish-gold surfaces are untroubled, save for a single small mark well hidden on Columbia's knee.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#7450)

1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle, MS65



- 1036 **1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS65 NGC. CAC.** Coppery orange-gold with brilliant yellow luster are evident on each side of this beautiful quarter eagle. Only a few tiny marks prevent a higher grade. The Panama-Pacific quarter eagle is part of a set that includes two fifty-dollar gold pieces, a gold dollar, and a half dollar.
From The Southwest Collection. (#7450)

Original 1915-S Pan-Pac Quarter Eagle, MS66



- 1037 **1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS66 PCGS.** The San Francisco mint struck a total of 10,017 pieces of the Pan-Pac quarter eagle, but 3,251 were melted as unsold. Apparently a large number were spent or lightly handled as high-end pieces, such as this one, are scarce today. The surfaces and mint luster are undisturbed on this piece and show a faint interplay of red, yellow, and lilac patina. An exceptional, high-end coin. (#7450)

Lovely 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS66



- 1038 **1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS66 NGC.** The Panama-Pacific quarter eagle design is one of the most artistically ambitious in the history of American coinage. On the obverse, a figure representing Columbia, or Liberty, holds a caduceus in her outstretched left hand, as she rides upon the back of a hippocampus, a mythical creature that resembles a sea horse with two forefeet and a body ending in the tail of a dolphin or a fish. The primary device on the reverse is an American eagle with raised wings. This Premium Gem specimen is well struck, with an attractive reddish cast and satiny surfaces that are remarkably preserved and free of even minor marks.
(#7450)



1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Round MS65

Spectacular 1915-S Panama-Pacific Fifty Dollar Round, MS65



1039 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Round MS65 NGC. CAC. Though legislation to authorize the Panama-Pacific International Exposition commemoratives was well-known to Treasury officials in the months leading up to January 1915, the Mint did not formally commission artists until after the passage of legislation, which occurred on the 13th of that month. The next day, as reported in Roger Burdette's *Renaissance of American Coinage 1909-1915*, Acting Director Dr. Frederick P. Dewey called for a meeting in New York with four selected artists in the area: Robert Aitken, Charles Keck, Evelyn Longman, and Paul Manship. Aitken had been aware of the Treasury's search for commemorative designs for some time, while the other three artists received their first official notifications at the New York conference. The timetable laid out by Dewey was highly inflexible, and as events would later prove, it could not accommodate artistic revision well.

Despite the rapid pace demanded of the artists, all seemed up to the task, and within the month, Dewey had designs from all of them, which he sent on to the Commission of Fine Arts. Early in February, as related by Burdette, Daniel French spoke for the CFA in recommending all designs. Secretary of the Treasury William Gibbs McAdoo and Assistant Secretary William Malburn, however, had differing opinions; Malburn, as quoted by Burdette, disliked all but the gold dollar designs, and McAdoo added a statement of his own: "They are all poor, I think. Ask Philadelphia about them and let our own people submit some designs."

Of the outside artists approached to create motifs for the Panama-Pacific commemoratives, Aitken, who was responsible for the round and octagonal fifty dollar pieces, tackled the commission with the most gusto. His earlier communication with Treasury officials had given him ample time to plan his designs, and he was the sculptor with the most time invested in the project. After receiving McAdoo's letter of rejection, Aitken responded differently from the other artists; rather than reacting with bewilderment in the manner of Longman and Manship, Aitken took his concerns to the Commission of Fine Arts, and once he received more concrete information on McAdoo's dislikes, the artist replied with a well-reasoned, extensive letter that outlined his thoughts and effectively dared McAdoo to come up with something better. After certain compromises, including the elimination of the spider web behind the owl and changes to the dolphins and the shield, Aitken won over McAdoo at last, and the design received approval.

While Charles Keck also succeeded in modifying his design to the Treasury Secretary's taste, Longman and Manship were not so fortunate. Both were stymied by McAdoo's vague criticism; Longman dropped out of the process, possibly spurred by an unidentified illness she contracted in the District of Columbia, while Manship eventually received a flat rejection from McAdoo; to add insult to injury, Manship never received the compensation he requested for his sketches and time. A letter quoted by Burdette, written by Acting Director Dewey, calls into question his taste and that of Malburn and McAdoo; Dewey describes himself and Malburn as "...enthusiastic over Mr. Barber's design" for the quarter eagle, and he further asserts that "...we believe that Secretary McAdoo will think as we do." As it turns out, Dewey was correct.

Today, however, collectors appreciate the artistry of the Keck and Aitken designs, particularly on high-grade examples such as this magnificent fifty dollar round Gem. The smooth surfaces, butter-yellow with a touch of orange, offer strong luster for the issue, and both sides show a pleasing strike overall, though a touch of softness is noted at the eagle's upper legs. This is merely a quibble, however, when compared with the impressive general visual appeal. With just 483 pieces struck, the 1915-S Panama-Pacific fifty dollar round is the lowest-mintage American commemorative, and the representative offered here would be a standout in any collection.

From The Southwest Collection. (#7451)

- 1040** 1915-S Panama-Pacific Half Dollar MS64 NGC. Elegant blue-green, violet, and rose shadings grace the luminous surfaces of this solidly struck near-Gem. Light flaws are evident on each side, yet the overall visual appeal remains strong for the grade assigned.
Ex: Stack's, February 4-6, 1965, part of lot 717.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two.

**Pleasing Premium Gem
1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar**



- 1041** 1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar MS66 NGC. An elegant and beautifully preserved MS66 representative of this noteworthy gold dollar issue, crisply struck with warmly lustrous yellow-gold and orange-gold surfaces. The image of the Panamanian worker as a personification of Labor, created by Charles Keck, is the most vibrant device to appear on the obverse of any American gold dollar.
Ex: Stack's, February 4-6, 1965, part of lot 717.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two.

**Wonderful 1915-S
Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle, MS66**



- 1042** 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS66 NGC. San Francisco's quarter eagle output for 1915 has a net mintage of just 6,749 pieces. The commemorative pieces rarely sold on their own, but were included in three-coin sets that account for much of today's surviving population. This solidly struck butter-yellow piece shows a touch of frost on the obverse devices, which greatly enhances the visual appeal.
Ex: Stack's, February 4-6, 1965, part of lot 717.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two.

Notable Near-Gem 1915-S Panama-Pacific Fifty Dollar Round



1043 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Round MS64 NGC. Fairs and vendors go hand in hand, and it should come as no surprise that the Panama-Pacific International Exposition had its share of souvenir sellers, authorized and otherwise. As Roger Burdette wrote in his *Renaissance of American Coinage 1909-1915*, “The exposition committee encouraged the production of hundreds of trinkets, tokens and knickknacks in an attempt to make everything associated with the exposition a ‘collectible.’”

These tchotchkes, which appear from time to time as family heirlooms or antique-store inventory, are an eclectic lot. Novagems, artificial crystals like those that adorned the Tower of Jewels, were popular with fairgoers, as were other wares, including paper programs, commemorative ribbons and buttons, souvenir spoons, etched metal trays, pocket watches and ornate watch fobs, handkerchiefs, and paperweights. Certain mementoes, however, remain better known and more visible today than others. The commemorative coins issued for the Exposition, unlike the ephemeral trifles and baubles that were better sellers in their day, have stood the test of time and remain precious treasures, even to those who never stepped through the Exposition’s gates.

In particular, the fifty dollar gold pieces have become the most prized classic commemorative issues, and the round format of that denomination is represented here by a fantastic Choice exemplar. The butter-yellow fields are subtly lustrous with a hint of haze, and the overall effect is pleasingly luminous. Though a handful of wispy flaws are apparent on the central devices, the surfaces are devoid of significant distractions. An impressive coin from a net mintage of just 483 pieces.

Ex: Stack’s, February 4-6, 1965, part of lot 717.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#7451)

Select 1915-S Panama-Pacific Fifty Dollar Octagonal



1044 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Octagonal MS63 NGC.

While artists are afforded a certain latitude in creating designs for the Treasury, rarely do they have any influence over other factors, such as materials or dimensions. Yet Robert Aitken, who received the commission for the fifty dollar round and octagonal Panama-Pacific commemoratives, had a distinct, if not necessarily quantifiable, impact on the diameter of the pieces he designed.

After meeting with a Mint official, Acting Director Dr. Frederick Dewey, and other artists, Aitken paid a visit to “the Numismatic Society,” as he described it in a letter to Dewey that is quoted by Roger Burdette in his *Renaissance of American Coinage 1909-1915*. There, he discovered that the fifty dollar round pieces issued by private coiners and the half union pattern crafted by the U.S. Mint had varying diameters. When Aitken wrote to Dewey, the artist requested that the Mint official determine an appropriate diameter for the round fifty dollar piece, surmising that the dimensions of the round fifty dollar coin would necessarily affect the octagonal version if both formats used the same design. In his reply, Dewey advised Aitken to take the opposite approach, basing the diameter of the octagonal design on the original Augustus Humbert “slugs” and select the diameter best suited to use the octagonal design’s motifs in a round format. While the Treasury would make the final determination, Aitken’s influence is clear.

This octagonal-format example, strongly lustrous for the issue, is yellow-gold with a touch of haze over each side. Few overt marks are visible on either side, though the surfaces show a few wispy abrasions. Well struck and fundamentally appealing, an important representative from a distinctive issue in the classic commemorative series. A regular, curved crack on the encapsulation appears on the obverse photo.

Ex: *Stack’s*, February 4-6, 1965, part of lot 717.

From *The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two*.

1045 Panama-Pacific Commemorative Five-Coin Holder, Leatherette With Ephemera. Black-and-gold rectangular exterior leatherette casing with rich royal-purple interior. The velvet tray has five holes for the different commemorative varieties. Excellent preservation overall; two pieces of light packaging paper are slightly tattered but essentially intact, and the informational sheet is lightly discolored but fully readable.

Ex: Stack's, February 4-6, 1965, part of lot 717.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two.



Oldest photograph of San Francisco 1850 Daguerreotype.

Magnificent Gem 1915-S Pan-Pac Octagonal Fifty Dollar



1046 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Octagonal MS65 PCGS. CAC. It was appropriate that the fifty dollar Panama-Pacific Exposition coins were produced in San Francisco. This was a tribute to events of the early Gold Rush years, in the vicinity of modern-day San Francisco, when two of the most prominent gold coins were the round and octagonal fifty dollar “slugs” that were minted, respectively, by the Wess Molitor company and by Augustus Humbert (first as United States Assayer of Gold, and later as the United States Assay Office of Gold).

A certain amount of misinformation has been propagated concerning the octagonal Pan-Pac fifty dollar issue. For instance, according to *The Encyclopedia of United States Silver & Gold Commemorative Coins, 1892 to 1954* (Swiatek and Breen, 1981), the first 100 pieces were struck on the grounds of the exposition itself, on June 15, 1915—the very first coin by Mint Superintendent T.W.H. Shanahan, the second by exposition president Charles C. Moore, and the next 27 examples by a succession of other dignitaries. This ceremonial event may have actually occurred, but, if so, it was at the San Francisco Mint, not on the grounds of the exposition.

According to Roger Burdette, writing in the *Renaissance of American Coinage 1909-1915* (page 265): “Enabling legislation limited production to 25,000 gold dollars, 10,000 quarter eagles, 3,000 quintuple eagles (both varieties combined) and 200,000 half dollars. The Legislation authorized production of the coins on the exhibition ground, but after a legal opinion from the treasury’s solicitor that coins could only be struck within a mint, all coins were actually produced at the San Francisco Mint. Only souvenir medals were made as part of the Mint Bureau’s display in the Mines Building.”

At least one published report of the coins’ size is also inaccurate. In the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*, by Garrett and Guth, the diameter of both the round and octagonal types is listed as 50.8 mm. In actuality, if measured from “point-to-point,” the diameter of the octagonal variety is 49 mm. The round version has a diameter of 44 mm.

The current offering is a magnificently preserved and visually stunning Gem representative of the Panama-Pacific octagonal fifty dollar type. Produced on a medal press that was shipped from Philadelphia to San Francisco just for the exposition, this specimen displays typically crisp and even definition of Robert Aitken’s artistically impressive design elements. The lovely golden-orange coloration is highlighted by pleasing satin luster, and the coin’s surfaces are remarkably clean.

A truly splendid example of this classic American commemorative coin, and one that deserves the attention and respect of any serious numismatist.
From The Southwest Collection. (#7452)

1047 1916 McKinley MS64 PCGS. The satiny and subtly lustrous green-gold surfaces of this McKinley dollar are pleasingly preserved overall. A well struck survivor from this penultimate classic commemorative gold dollar issue. (#7454)

1048 1916 McKinley MS65 NGC. Vibrant yellow-gold luster exudes from the well preserved surfaces of this lovely Gem. A well executed strike emboldens the design elements.
From The Southwest Collection. (#7454)

Beautiful Gem 1917 McKinley Gold Dollar



1049 1917 McKinley MS65 PCGS. The fields are brilliantly mirrored on this Gem coin, more so on the reverse, which exhibits much contrast with the frosty devices, than on the obverse, where the field is partially satiny. Beautiful orange-gold coloration complements the attractive package. A small planchet lamination behind President McKinley's head is only visible with a loupe, but definitely as struck and non-grade-affecting. The 1917 McKinley is more elusive than the 1916 in all grades, but the price differential at the Gem level is particularly acute. (#7455)

1917 McKinley Gold Dollar, MS66



1050 1917 McKinley MS66 PCGS. After McKinley passed away, he was honored with a gold dollar to commemorate his life and presidency. The intention of the gold dollar issue was fund raising to erect a permanent memorial to the man. This satiny and brilliant yellow gold piece is a most attractive representative of the commemorative issue.
From The Southwest Collection. (#7455)

1051 1922 Grant no Star MS63 ANACS. Lemon-gold surfaces offer soft, pleasing luster. This Select example sports pleasing definition for the issue, though the portrait shows a number of wispy, grade-defining flaws.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#7458)

Glistening Gem 1922 Grant no Star Dollar



1052 1922 Grant no Star MS65 NGC. The fields show glistening golden-orange color on both sides. A tiny planchet lamination in the right obverse field is as struck, but the myriad swirling die lines are definitely *not* to be confused with hairlines, as they are raised in the coin surface, from die polishing. An attractive Gem coin!
From The Southwest Collection. (#7458)

Sharp, Delightful 1922 Grant With Star Dollar, MS66



1053 1922 Grant with Star MS66 PCGS. As befitting its Premium Gem grade, this superlative piece lacks the contact marks, slide marks, and other surface insults that the design is prone to. Delightful orange-gold surfaces display only the most trivial contact, with a bold strike. (#7459)

Two-Tone 1922 Grant With Star Dollar MS67 PCGS



1054 1922 Grant with Star MS67 PCGS. CAC. The With Star variety was created to promote additional sales of half dollars to collectors. When the issuing agency received the coins, they noted the addition of a star on some of the gold dollars, a bonus for their fund-raising efforts. An impeccable Superb Gem. The central obverse and reverse have brilliant light yellow color, surrounded by a ring of rich orange-gold patina. PCGS has only graded one finer example.
From The Southwest Collection. (#7459)

Frosty 1922 Grant With Star Dollar, MS67



- 1055 1922 Grant with Star MS67 PCGS.** A frosty light yellow-gold example, this Superb Gem exhibits wonderful rose toning on both sides. The surfaces are pristine and the designs are bold. Although relatively common, even at the Superb Gem level, PCGS has only certified one higher grade coin (1/08). (#7459)
- 1056 1926 Sesquicentennial MS62 PCGS.** Warm sun-gold centers cede to paler straw-yellow at the margins. Strongly lustrous with an above-average strike, though a number of small abrasions are present on and around the central devices. (#7466)
- 1057 1926 Sesquicentennial MS63 NGC.** The luster is powerful, almost flashy on this Select example. Well-defined and immensely appealing for the grade, though wispy abrasions preclude a finer designation. *From The Harold C. Ayres VMD Collection.* (#7466)
- 1058 1926 Sesquicentennial MS63 PCGS.** Yellow-gold and wheat-gold surfaces show pleasing luster and a touch of haze. Wispy flaws visit the obverse, while the reverse shows an abrasion just above the right corner of the building. (#7466)
- 1059 1926 Sesquicentennial MS64 NGC.** The luster is uncommonly strong on this well-defined Sesquicentennial quarter eagle, which contributes to this coin's excellent eye appeal. Though the wispy flaws in the fields present no individual distractions, they combine to preclude a finer designation. (#7466)
- 1060 1926 Sesquicentennial MS64 PCGS.** Hints of pink and rose appear in the centers of this shining Choice Sesquicentennial quarter eagle, while the margins are predominantly yellow-orange. Well struck with a few minor flaws that combine to preclude a finer designation. (#7466)

Exceptional 1926 Sesquicentennial Quarter Eagle, MS65



- 1061 1926 Sesquicentennial MS65 NGC.** In 1926, the Philadelphia Mint coined 46,019 Sesquicentennial quarter eagles, the odd pieces being reserved for Assay. This frosty Gem has brilliant yellow-gold luster, with exceptional surfaces, and sharp design elements. NGC has only certified 89 finer examples of this quarter eagle variety. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#7466)

PROOF COMMEMORATIVE GOLD

Impressive Gem Proof 1925 Gold Norse Medal



- 1062 1925 Norse Gold PR65 NGC.** Minneapolis Seventh District Congressman O.J. Kvale was the driving force behind the issuance of the Norse-American commemorative medals. A member of the Coinage, Weights, and Measures Committee, Kvale was in a position to drive the development of the various pieces. Authorized by Congress on March 2, 1925, the medals commemorate the 100th anniversary of the first organized arrival of Norse immigrants in the United States. After crossing the Atlantic Ocean on the sloop *Restaurationen*, a group of Scandinavians arrived in Orleans County, New York, on October 9, 1825. Kvale thought it best to petition for a medal instead of a coin because Congress had authorized four commemorative coins earlier in 1925. Besides the thick and thin silver versions of the medals, gold and copper-bronze versions were issued, the latter triple silver-plated. The 1-inch gold medals were issued to the extent of a mere 100 pieces, of which 53 were subsequently melted, for a net emission of just 47 medals.
- This example shows glorious, fine-grained matte proof surfaces that show no mentionable distractions of any sort, save for a couple of small dark toning spots on the reverse. An amazing example of this supremely important commemorative-related issue. (#9452)

End of Session One

SESSION TWO

Live, Internet, and Mail Bid Signature Auction #460
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MORGAN DOLLARS

- 1063 1878 8TF—Scratched—ANACS. AU50 Details. VAM-14.5.** A Hot 50 Variety. All of the eight tail feather varieties from VAM-14.4 through VAM-14.20 are rare, including the “Open Nostril” VAM-14.5. Luster glints from the stars, letters, and devices. Untoned with moderate wear and smooth surfaces save for a pair of pinscratches on the right obverse field. (#7072)
- 1064 1878 8TF MS65 PCGS. VAM-14.1.** This brilliant Gem exhibits exquisitely impressed design elements. Lustrous surfaces display a few minute marks, the most notable a milling mark on the forehead. (#7072)
- 1065 1878 8TF MS65 NGC. VAM-17.** Brilliant white surfaces with a satiny appearance in the fields. The strike is sharp and both sides are free of significant flaws. (#7072)
- 1066 1878 8TF MS65 PCGS. VAM-17.** A sharply struck and attractive Gem representative of this early Morgan dollar issue, strongly lustrous with whispers of peach-gold patina over the fields. PCGS has graded 32 finer examples (1/08). (#7072)

MS66 1878 Eight Tail Feather Dollar, VAM-17



- 1067 1878 8TF MS66 PCGS. VAM-17.** Dynamic cartwheel sheen, a penetrating strike, and well preserved surfaces combine to confirm the quality of this early Morgan dollar. Brilliant aside from an arc of sun-gold along the upper reverse periphery. VAM-17 has prominent die doubling on the reverse from 6 to 9 o'clock, while LIBERTY is moderately die doubled. *From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties.* (#7072)
- 1068 1878 7/8TF Strong MS64 NGC. VAM-38, 7/5TF.** This lustrous near-Gem has peripheral peach toning, but the fields and devices have only a hint of gold patina. A well struck near-Gem. LIBERTY is faintly but widely die doubled. (#7078)
- 1069 1878 7/8TF Strong MS65 PCGS. VAM-37.** A beautiful and essentially brilliant Gem that boasts a sharp strike and vibrant luster. Virtually immaculate aside from a few faint grazes on the cheek. Outstanding quality for this popular dual hub subtype. *From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties.* (#7078)

Brilliant MS65 Prooflike 1878 7/4 Tailfeathers



- 1070 1878 7/8TF Strong MS65 Prooflike NGC. VAM-41A, 7 over 4 Tailfeathers.** Four distinct tailfeathers show just under the 7 normal feathers. This variety supersedes the popular VAM-41 (which exhibits 7 clear underfeathers), caused by die polishing that obliterated some of the detail. Interestingly enough, this example is clearly prooflike and might have been one of the first struck of the VAM-41A type. Brilliant overall; a couple of minor marks are noted on the obverse. (#7079)

Crisp 1878 7/8TF Strong MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike Dollar



- 1071 1878 7/8TF Strong MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. VAM-37.** The doubled tailfeathers on this piece are quite bold with strong tips still visible. Deeply mirrored fields establish pronounced contrast with the frosty motifs that exhibit crisp delineation. Untoned surfaces reveal just a few minor luster grazes that preclude this lovely piece from full Gem classification. Population: 29 in 64 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 2 finer (1/08). (#97079)
- 1072 1878 7/8TF Weak MS65 PCGS. VAM-33.** The “Weak” designation means that this piece has doubled tailfeathers, but so few that they are extremely difficult to see. Obviously, it is less desirable than the “Strong” pieces, but it is still more desirable than the normal 7 or 8 tailfeather pieces. Brilliant and lustrous with excellent surfaces. (#7070)

MS66 1878 Morgan Dollar
Weak 7/8 Tailfeathers, VAM-33



- 1073 1878 7/8TF Weak MS66 PCGS.** VAM-33. Technically, four additional tail feathers are present, but the fragment beneath feather 6 is very faint. The eagle's legs are strongly doubled, and clash marks are present near Liberty's mouth. This is a sharply struck, lustrous, and nearly brilliant Premium Gem that possesses an especially smooth obverse.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7070)

- 1074 1878 7TF Reverse of 1878 MS65 NGC.** Ex: Richmond Collection. LIBERTY is lightly die doubled north on this lustrous Gem. Delicately toned on the reverse, while the obverse is nearly brilliant. Sharply struck and carefully preserved.
Ex: Richmond Collection, Part II (David Lawrence, 11/04), lot 1573. (#7074)

- 1075 1878 7TF Reverse of 1878 MS65 ICG.** The standard reverse type for the issue, with fully brilliant silver surfaces. An exceptional Gem for the connoisseur. (#7074)

- 1076 1878 7TF Reverse of 1878 MS65 PCGS.** Boldly impressed with excellent eye appeal even by Gem standards. Soft golden tinges visit the obverse, while the reverse is essentially brilliant. PCGS has graded 18 finer pieces (1/08). (#7074)

Frosted, Lightly Toned MS66 1878 7 Tailfeathers Dollar
Ex: Morris Silverman



- 1077 1878 7TF Reverse of 1878 MS66 PCGS.** This is a splendid Premium Gem, with mild satin luster, iridescent lemon-yellow rim toning, and semi-reflective reverse fields. The smooth surfaces are primarily beige in color, and the obverse seems essentially mark-free, with a few minor luster grazes. There are a several small coin-to-coin marks on the reverse, which do not overly distract the eye. The strike is quite sharp, with good definition over Liberty's ear, and on the eagle's breast feathers. The reverse legends have a series of wispy die cracks, as struck. Population: 18 in 66, 0 finer (12/07).
Ex: Morris Silverman Collection (Heritage, 7/2003), lot 8374.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7074)

- 1078 1878 7TF Reverse of 1879 MS65 PCGS.** Sharply struck with whispers of haze over otherwise silver-white surfaces. Strong luster shines through the toning, and the portrait is pleasingly preserved. PCGS has graded just six finer examples (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7076)

- 1079 1878 7TF Reverse of 1879 MS65 NGC.** Whispers of reddish-gold and cobalt-blue toning concentrate at the margins of this lovely Gem. Lustrous surfaces exhibit well struck motifs and are impeccably preserved. (#7076)

- 1080 1878 7TF Reverse of 1879 MS65 NGC.** The 1878 Morgan dollars from the Reverse of 1879 are transitional issues, and highly desirable. They are also rare in Gem preservation. This piece is a satiny example with bright silver surfaces and excellent design details. Census: 123 in 65, 12 finer (1/08). (#7076)

- 1081 1878-CC MS65 PCGS.** A flashy and essentially untoned Gem exemplar from the first Carson City Morgan dollar issue. Beautifully preserved with ample frostiness on the sharply struck devices. (#7080)

- 1082 1878-CC MS65 PCGS.** An attentive strike brings out virtual completeness on the design elements of this lustrous Gem. A few minor luster grazes on color-free surfaces likely preclude an even finer grade. (#7080)

Amazing 1878-CC Morgan, MS66



- 1083 1878-CC MS66 PCGS.** This stunning beauty exhibits rich and fully brilliant silver luster with frosty surfaces. Aside from a thin crescent of blue, russet, and gold toning along the lower obverse border, both sides are entirely brilliant white. Ranking near the top of the population data, PCGS has only graded four coins nicer than this piece (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7080)

- 1084 1878-CC MS65 Prooflike NGC.** Pronounced field-device contrast shows on both sides of this untuned Gem, and a powerful strike leaves sharp definition on the design elements, including the hair at Liberty's ear and on the eagle's breast feathers. Some inoffensive luster grazes likely preclude an even finer grade. Census: 77 in 65 Prooflike, 14 finer (1/08). (#7081)

- 1085 1878-CC MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike ANACS.** This is a gorgeous piece, with tremendous white-on-black contrast on both sides, and amazingly deep reflectivity in the fields. The devices are frosted and well struck, and there are only a modicum of scattered marks that preclude a higher numerical grade. (#7081)

- 1086 1878-S MS66 NGC.** This is an exquisitely struck Premium Gem, evidenced by sharp delineation in the hair over the ear and on the breast feathers. Essentially untuned surfaces exhibit a couple of grade-consistent marks. (#7082)

- 1087 1878-S MS66 PCGS.** A crisply struck and modestly reflective example from this first-year San Francisco issue, gleaming beneath tan-accented silver-gray patina. PCGS has certified 20 finer examples (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7082)

- 1088 1878-S MS66 NGC.** This color-free Premium Gem displays exquisite detail, including the hair at Liberty's ear and the eagle's breast. Lustrous surfaces have been well cared for. (#7082)

Conditionally Rare 1879 Morgan Dollar, MS66



1089 1879 MS66 PCGS. Only one finer example is certified by PCGS, illustrating the importance of the present opportunity. This wonderful Premium Gem has frosty silver luster with full mint brilliance, sharp design definition, and exceptional eye appeal. Population: 79 in 66, 1 finer (1/08).

From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7084)

1090 1879 MS65 Prooflike NGC. A sharply struck silver-white example that is flashy beneath whispers of occasional haze. Both sides offer moderate mirrors, though the reverse luster also shows a prominent cartwheel effect. Census: 14 in 65 Prooflike, 0 finer (1/08). (#7085)

1091 1879 MS65 Prooflike PCGS. A flashy piece that offers amply reflective fields and sharply struck devices that supply bold contrast. Excellent frost on the portrait with just a touch of haze over the fields. Population: 13 in 65 Prooflike, 1 finer (1/08). (#7085)

1092 1879-CC—Cleaned—ANACS. AU53 Details. This Clear CC key date representative has light peripheral gold toning. Luster dominates protected areas of the design. A patch of hairlines on the cheek confirms a light cleaning. The left obverse has a few faded marks. (#7086)

Lustrous Mint State 1879-CC Dollar



1093 1879-CC MS60 NGC. Normal Mintmark. Myriad small abrasions appear under a loupe on the obverse, both in the fields and on Liberty's cheek. The silvery surfaces are lustrous, and the reverse is much, much cleaner, with considerable prooflikeness and relatively few abrasions compared to the obverse. (#7086)

'Capped Die' 1879-CC Dollar, MS61



1094 1879-CC MS61 NGC. VAM-3. A Top 100 Variety. This light, grayish-toned Carson City dollar is a challenging issue in all grades. This piece has a clean reverse and a few wispy blemishes on the cheek and obverse field. The importance of the curious and scarce Capped Die variety, now regarded as a Medium over Small CC mintmark, has only emerged in recent years. A generation ago, when numismatic education was not as extensive, the variety was avoided because of the die rust present on the die near the mintmark. (#7086)

Scarce 1879-CC Dollar, MS63



1095 1879-CC MS63 NGC. Lustrous surfaces are visited by whispers of light gold patina at the reverse margins. A well executed strike brings out sharp definition on the design features, including the hair over Liberty's ear and the eagle's breast feathers. A few minor luster grazes account for the grade. The '79-CC is a scarce, low-mintage issue (756,000 business strikes). (#7086)

Semi-Key 1879-CC Select Dollar



1096 1879-CC MS63 PCGS. The 1879-CC is a semi-key in the Morgan series with only 756,000 pieces struck, hundreds of thousands of which were probably melted under the 1918 Pittman Act (David Bowers, 2006). This Select example displays splashes of golden-tan and ocean-green color at the borders, and is well defined, except for softness in the hair at the ear. Lustrous surfaces reveal a few obverse contact marks. (#7086)

Delightful 1879-CC Morgan Dollar, MS63



- 1097 1879-CC MS63 ANACS.** Frosty silver devices and satiny, reflective fields exhibit light abrasions on each side, but mostly on the obverse of this attractive dollar. The surfaces are mostly brilliant, with splashes of subtle iridescent toning on each side. It is an excellent specimen and an ideal grade for the value-minded collector. (#7086)

Lustrous 1879-CC Morgan, MS64



- 1098 1879-CC MS64 NGC.** A splendid piece with frosty silver luster and full mint brilliance, accompanied by faint traces of golden toning, most evident on the reverse. The surfaces have scattered bagmarks and abrasions that are minor in nature, and entirely consistent with the grade. Graded separately, the reverse is solid Gem quality. (#7086)

Impressive 1879-CC Dollar, MS64 Prooflike



- 1099 1879-CC MS64 Prooflike PCGS.** One of the two key date issues in the Carson City series of Morgan dollars, the 1879-CC exists in two distinct varieties. They are the Normal Mintmark variety, and the so-called "Capped Die" variety, actually a doubled mintmark that was poorly effaced from the die. The case of the 1879-CC dollars is one of few in numismatics where the normal variety is actually considered more desirable.

This remarkable dollar has exceptional mint brilliance, with frosty luster on the devices, and fully reflective fields, creating a splendid cameo appearance. The few scattered surface marks are inconsequential, and the overall eye appeal is exceptional. Population: 62 in 64 Prooflike, 7 finer (1/08).

From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7087)

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- 1100 1879-CC Capped Die XF45 ANACS.** VAM-3. A Top 100 Variety. Medium gray surfaces, somewhat lighter on the reverse, with slight peripheral iridescence. (#7088)
- 1101 1879-CC Capped Die—Cleaned—ANACS.** MS60 Details. VAM-3. A Top 100 Variety. Careful rotation eventually locates a patch of faint hairlines near Liberty's chin, but this key date Carson City dollar has ample luster. The cheek has marks consistent with the MS60 level. (#7088)

Capped Die 1879-CC Dollar, MS61



- 1102 1879-CC Capped Die MS61 PCGS.** The Capped Die variety was created when a small CC mintmark was punched into the reverse, then replaced with a larger mintmark. Between these two steps, someone attempted to efface the smaller mintmark, with poor results that left numerous tiny pits in the die, appearing as raised lumps on the coin. This pleasing Mint State piece is mostly brilliant, with lilac and steel toning at the borders, especially on the obverse. (#7088)

Select Capped Die 1879-CC Dollar, VAM-3



- 1103 1879-CC Capped Die MS63 PCGS. VAM-3.** A Top 100 Variety. A lightly toned and lustrous key date Carson City dollar that has clean fields and a good strike. Minor marks on the cheek determines the grade. The "Capped Die" is now recognized as a Medium CC over Small CC, although mint-made chipping removed most of the evidence of the Small CC.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7088)

Highly Lustrous MS65 1879-O Dollar



- 1104 1879-O MS65 PCGS.** The 1879-O is an undervalued and all-too-often overlooked early Morgan dollar. A substantial portion of the mintage survives, but the usually seen '79-O is heavily abraded and/or weakly struck. This is a terrific piece that has gleaming mint luster and is brilliant throughout. The striking details are fully detailed on each side, and there are no obvious abrasions.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7090)
- 1105 1879-S MS67 ★ NGC.** Flashy obverse and reverse fields show just a touch of haze, and the boldly impressed central devices offer rich frost. Beautifully preserved with simply magnificent eye appeal. (#7092)

- 1106 1879-S MS67 PCGS.** Both sides are extraordinarily flashy with a measure of reflectivity, though the reverse is just a bit too hazy to qualify for Prooflike status. The boldly impressed devices show elegant frost and whispers of golden-tan toning.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7092)

Exemplary MS68 1879-S Dollar



- 1107 1879-S MS68 NGC.** This magnificent silver type coin has an essentially pristine reverse, and the obverse is also impressively close to as made. Even the cheek and obverse field are bereft of contact. A whisper of gold toning denies full brilliance. The 1879-S is plentiful in Mint State, but only example out of thousands can compare with the present exemplary Superb Gem. (#7092)
- 1108 1879-S MS67 Prooflike NGC.** Silvery surfaces exhibit pleasing luster, and are nicely preserved. Well struck, save for minor softness in the hair at Liberty's ear. (#7093)
- 1109 1879-S MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** The majority of this deeply reflective S-mint Gem is untoned, though exceptional areas appear on each side. The upper right obverse shows bands of gold-orange, rose-violet, and turquoise, while the reverse shows a hint of cream on the sharply struck, richly frosted central devices. (#97093)
- 1110 1879-S Reverse of 1878 MS64 NGC.** Decisively struck with powerful luster beneath thin layers of soft silver-gray patina. A handful of small, scattered marks appear on and around the portrait. Still, a pleasing Choice example of this early S-mint issue. (#7094)
- 1111 1879-S Reverse of 1878 MS64 NGC.** Ex: Richmond Collection. A Top 100 Variety. A boldly struck near-Gem with faint gold toning and a desirable provenance. The obverse is semi-prooflike, while cartwheel luster dazzles the reverse. The left obverse has only a few moderate marks.
Ex: Richmond Collection, Part II (David Lawrence, 11/04), lot 1588. (#7094)
- 1112 1879-S Reverse of 1878 MS64 PCGS.** Mostly brilliant surfaces with dusky gold toning on the reverse. Struck from a left-over reverse die from the old hub with flat breast feathers on the reverse. (#7094)

1879-S Reverse of 1878 Dollar MS65



- 1113 1879-S Reverse of 1878 MS65 PCGS.** A Top 100 Variety. This brilliant Gem has a prooflike obverse, while the reverse displays vibrant cartwheel luster. Crisply struck and well preserved. The Reverse of 1878, with a parallel upper arrow feather, represents only a slender portion of the 1879-S delivery. Most 1879-S dollars have a slanted upper arrow feather, the so-called Third Reverse. Population: 45 in 65, 1 finer (12/07).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7094)

- 1114 1880 MS65 PCGS.** Well-defined overall, though the hair above the ear shows slight softness as usual. The strongly lustrous fields show just a touch of haze over each side. (#7096)

Lustrous MS66 1880 Morgan Dollar



- 1115 1880 MS66 PCGS.** The 1880 was a massively produced issue with more than 12 million pieces struck. And yet, it is one of the great condition rarities among Philadelphia coins. This is an exceptionally pleasing and attractive piece that has bright, frosted surfaces. Just a bit of central striking softness is noted on each side. Brilliant throughout with none of the often-seen abrasions of this date. Population: 76 in 66, 0 finer (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7096)

Outstanding 1880 Dollar, MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike



- 1116 1880 MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC.** This is a beautiful, utterly frosty, untuned Gem. The dazzling, deeply prooflike fields reveal light cloudiness that looks like snow, and the silver-white devices are pleasingly frosted. There are a few wispy marks on each side of the coin, but they are easily overlooked. Just one example has been graded finer at each of the major services. Census: 11 in 65 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 1 finer (1/08). (#97097)

- 1117 1880 8 Over 7 MS64 PCGS.** VAM-9. A Top 100 Variety. The "Stem" 8 Over 7 overdate that exhibits traces of the crossbar and downstroke within the loops of the second 8 in the date. A scarce VAM in such a high grade. Dazzling luster, a good strike, and smooth surfaces confirm the quality. Lightly toned in gray and gold with a subtle obverse fingerprint at 2 o'clock.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7098)

- 1118 1880-CC MS65 PCGS.** A bright and untuned Gem that reveals just a few minor grazes. Somewhat softly struck in the centers. (#7100)

- 1119 1880-CC MS65 PCGS.** A luminous and delightful Carson City Gem that shows hints of frost on the crisply struck devices. The centers are ivory and silver-gray, while the margins show elements of peach and cerulean. (#7100)

- 1120 1880-CC MS65 PCGS.** A popular Carson City issue, represented here by a Gem with untuned central devices and peripheries that show delicate touches of copper and navy-blue patina. Amazing eye appeal. (#7100)

Gleaming 1880-CC Dollar, MS66



- 1121 1880-CC MS66 PCGS.** The 1880-CC is one of the more popular and widely held Carson City dollars. The mintage was impressively small with an estimated 466,000 pieces struck. Many of those were included in the GSA offerings of the 1970s. High grade examples such as this are desirable as a type coin with the cachet carried by the CC mintmark. This coin is almost brilliant with just a bit of semi-prooflikeness in the fields. A clean coin for a dollar from this mint.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7100)

- 1122 1880-CC MS65 Prooflike NGC.** Slivers of golden-brown, cobalt-blue, and lavender patination hug the margins of this Prooflike Gem. The design elements are reasonably defined, and stand out against the semi-mirrored fields. A few unobtrusive luster grazes possibly prevent an even finer grade. (#7101)

- 1123 1880-CC MS65 Prooflike PCGS.** Whispers of milky toning adhere to prooflike surfaces that yield a cameo-like effect when the coin is tilted beneath a light source. The design elements are well struck, and the surfaces are well preserved for the grade. (#7101)

**Highly Lustrous 1880-CC Overdate Dollar, MS66
Slanting Arrow Feather, 8 Over High 7**



- 1124 1880-CC 8 Over High 7 MS66 PCGS. VAM-5.** A Top 100 Variety. While a relatively plentiful Carson City issue, the 1880-CC is of interest to collectors because of the variety of overmintmarks available as well as slanting and parallel arrow feathers. This piece has slanting arrow feathers and the underdigit is remarkably strong beneath the second 8. Thick cartwheel luster races around each side of this mostly brilliant example that shows only the slightest touch of golden at the margins.

From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7102)

- 1125 1880-CC 8 Over High 7 MS65 Prooflike NGC. VAM-5.** A Top 100 Variety. The 8 Over High 7 feature is unattributed on the NGC insert, but the 7 is obvious, since its crossbar, downstroke, base, and upper serifs are all visible. Since all Morgan dollar dies were made at Philadelphia, it is curious that the Carson City facility received the three most prominently overdated 1880 obverse dies (VAMs 4, 5, and 6). A brilliant, flashy, and well struck Gem that displays only minimal contact. (#7103)

Enchanting 1880-CC Overdate, MS65 DMPL



- 1126 1880-CC 8 Over High 7 MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. VAM-5.** A Top 100 Variety. A stunning white Gem with deeply mirrored fields on each side. The obverse and reverse devices are frosty and highly lustrous. Few Deep Mirror Prooflike examples of this variety appear on the market, and when they do, Morgan dollar collectors delight at the opportunity. Population: 6 in 65 DMPL, 1 finer (1/08). (#97103)

- 1127 1880-CC 8 Over Low 7 MS65 PCGS. VAM-6.** A Top 100 Variety. The 7 underdigit is plain beneath the second 8. Richly frosted, sharply struck devices offer mild contrast with hazy, yet strongly reflective fields. Carefully preserved and a delightful exemplar. PCGS has graded 26 finer representatives (1/08). (#7104)

- 1128 1880-CC 8 Over Low 7 MS65 PCGS. VAM-6.** A Top 100 Variety. Orange-gold surfaces on the obverse are accented with cobalt-blue and lavender, while the reverse reveals golden-brown at the left and upper borders. Lustrous, minimally abraded, and suitably struck. (#7104)

**High Grade MS66 1880-CC Morgan
8 Over Low 7, VAM-6**



- 1129 1880-CC 8 Over Low 7 MS66 PCGS. VAM-6.** A Top 100 Variety. A prominent overdate that displays the serifs, crossbar, downstroke, and base of the 7. A boldly impressed Premium Gem that has faint gold toning and exuberant luster. The fields are beautifully preserved, and the cheek has only trivial imperfections. Population: 26 in 66, 0 finer (12/07).

From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7104)

1880-CC Dollar, 8 Over 7, MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike



- 1130 1880-CC 8 Over Low 7 MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. VAM-6.** A Top 100 Variety. Bright surfaces are lightly toned at the margins, and the deeply mirrored fields offer a stunning contrast with the white devices. The design elements are well impressed, save for softness in the hair over Liberty's ear. (#97105)

- 1131 1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878 MS63 NGC. VAM-4.** A Top 100 Variety. Original caramel-gold and cream-gray coloration are blended throughout this satiny and crisply struck CC-mint dollar. The reverse is well preserved, and the obverse has only faint facial marks. (#7108)

- 1132 1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878 MS64 PCGS. VAM-4.** A Top 100 Variety. A frosty example in an older green-label holder. Struck from a left-over reverse die, probably early in the year before a new shipment of coinage dies arrived from Philadelphia. (#7108)

**Gem 1880/79-CC Silver Dollar
Reverse of 1878**



- 1133 1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878 MS65 PCGS. VAM-4.** A Top 100 Variety. A shimmering Gem that has a good strike and medium olive-gold toning. Refreshingly unabraded and highly attractive. The 1880-C VAM-4 and VAM-7 were the final Second Reverse varieties. VAM-4 is also important for its prominent overdate. *From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7108)*

Wonderful 1880/79-CC VAM-4 Dollar, MS65



- 1134 1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878 MS65 NGC. VAM-4.** A Top 100 Variety. A gorgeous Gem with frosty silver luster on both sides, accompanied by steel-blue, pale green, and russet toning at the borders, mostly on the reverse. This remarkable dollar will undoubtedly please the connoisseur. (#7108)

- 1135 1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878 MS63 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. VAM-4.** A Top 100 Variety. Underdigits are prominent below the second 8 and 0 in the date, and that obverse is paired with the Reverse of 1878. A decisively struck, faintly gold-toned Select piece with spectacular reflectivity despite a measure of haze over the fields. The richly frosted devices show a number of light, scattered abrasions that account for the grade. Population: 9 in 63 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 16 finer (1/08). (#97109)

Elusive VAM-4 1880/79-CC Reverse of '78 Dollar MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike



- 1136 1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878 MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC. VAM-4.** A Top 100 Variety. This is a rare coin indeed, the 1880/79-CC with bold low overdate, and the parallel arrow feather, flat-breast Reverse of 1878—and in Deep Mirror Prooflike condition, to boot! As depicted in the Oxman-Fey *Top 100 Morgan Dollar Varieties: The VAM Keys*, this “major” overdate variety shows bold traces of the 7 inside both the top and bottom loops of the first 8, and much of the loop of the 9 is visible inside the top loop of the second 8. Thickly frosted devices contrast well with looking-glass fields. An elusive coin variety seldom seen at all, and seldom seen finer. Census: 14 in 64 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 5 finer (1/08). (#97109)

Lightly Toned, Creamy MS66 1880-CC Dollar 8/7 Reverse of 1878



- 1137 1880-CC 8/7 Reverse of 1878 MS66 PCGS. VAM-7, R.4.** The overdate feature is distinguished by a short dash of a 7 below the second 8 in the date. This variety is very scarce in such a superior grade, with only 21 coins so graded by PCGS and two finer (1/08). Thick, creamy luster covers the surfaces, and both sides are draped in light, even golden-brown toning. Sharply defined throughout. *From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties.* (#7110)
- 1138 1880-O MS64 PCGS.** Bright luster exudes from the untuned surfaces of this near-Gem, and a well directed strike sharpens the design elements, including nice delineation in the hair at Liberty's ear. A few light grazes define the grade. (#7114)
- 1139 1880-O MS64 PCGS.** Micro O. This precisely struck and thoroughly lustrous near-Gem appears brilliant at first glance, but the centers display traces of gold toning. The fields are well preserved, and the cheek has only minor grazes. *From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties.* (#7114)
- 1140 1880-O MS64 NGC.** A delightful Choice Mint State dollar with frosty devices and satiny fields that create a trace of cameo contrast. Only a few tiny marks keep it out of the Gem category. NGC has only certified 19 finer examples of the date (1/08). (#7114)
- 1141 1880-O MS64 PCGS.** Well struck, only a couple of small marks are seen on either side. The coin is toned in deep shades of russet, gray, rose, and blue. Quite an impressive example of this scarce O-mint issue. (#7114)
- 1142 1880-O MS64 NGC.** Silver-gray surfaces yield pleasing luster, and an attentive strike imparts sharp definition to the design elements. Wisps of light tan-gold color appear in the left obverse field under magnification. Some minute marks limit the grade. (#7114)
- 1143 1880-O MS64 PCGS.** A fully brilliant near-Gem example, and a date that is seldom found any finer. In fact, PCGS has only graded 20 finer examples of this date (1/08). This is the Micro O reverse, although it is not the VAM-4 overdate variety. (#7114)
- 1144 1880-O MS64 PCGS.** Excellent eye appeal for the grade with only light luster grazes on the cheek and attractive copper-gold patina near the legends. Highly elusive any finer, with only 20 such pieces certified by PCGS (1/08). (#7114)

Rarely Seen Prooflike 1880/79-O Dollar, MS64



- 1145 1880/79-O MS64 Prooflike PCGS.** VAM-4. A Top 100 Variety. The underdigits beneath the 80 appear like smudges in the upper part of those digits with nowhere near the crispness seen on the Carson City dollars of this date. The fields are brightly reflective and set off the heavily frosted devices with a cameo effect. Brilliant throughout and sharply struck. A lovely example of this rare issue with prooflike fields. Population: 14 in 64, 0 finer (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7117)

- 1146 1880-S MS66 PCGS.** While the center and lower right obverse are silver-gray, the margins of the rest of that side show crescents of cerulean, green-gold, and violet. The semiprooflike reverse features mild contrast between the flashy, slightly hazy fields and richly frosted, sharply struck central devices. (#7118)
- 1147 1880-S MS67 ★ NGC.** An outstanding selection for the type collector, exactly struck with mild contrast between richly frosted devices and partly mirrored fields. Incredibly well-preserved with undeniable eye appeal. (#7118)
- 1148 1880-S MS67 PCGS.** Large S. This is a beautiful Superb Gem Morgan dollar with outstanding, creamy luster and lovely ice-white surfaces that only show hints of color on each side. Well struck and immaculately preserved. (#7118)
- 1149 1880-S MS67 PCGS.** Minimally toned and sharply struck with moderate frost on the devices. Excellent visual appeal, as expected of the grade, and a simply delightful piece for the type collector. (#7118)
- 1150 1880-S MS67 PCGS.** A stunning Superb Gem with a wide ring of peripheral iridescence around brilliant luster on the obverse. The reverse has intermingled blue, green, and russet toning with splashes of brilliant silver luster. (#7118)
- 1151 1880-S MS67 PCGS.** Large S. Bands of jade-green, violet-red, sky-blue, and lemon alternate across the lower reverse of this lustrous and otherwise untuned Superb Gem. Alertly struck and well preserved. In an old green label holder. (#7118)
- 1152 1880-S MS67 NGC.** An amazing piece with highly lustrous mint frost on both sides. It is sharply detailed with minimal bagmarks or other blemishes. (#7118)
- 1153 1880-S MS67 NGC.** Fully brilliant with exceptional eye appeal, this lustrous Superb Gem has frosty devices and satiny, reflective fields. (#7118)
- 1154 1880-S MS67 PCGS.** A well executed strike leaves exquisite delineation on the motifs of this fully lustrous Superb Gem. Untoned surfaces have been well cared for. Outstanding overall eye appeal. (#7118)
- 1155 1880-S MS67 NGC.** This is a marvelous, frosty Superb Gem S-mint. Its white surfaces exhibit sharply struck devices and are immaculately preserved. (#7118)

Outstanding MS68 1880-S Morgan Dollar



- 1156 1880-S MS68 PCGS.** Large S. This meticulously struck and magnificently lustrous Superb Gem has gorgeous preservation and only a whisper of brown toning. A marvelous and virtually unimprovable silver type coin that somehow survived in nearly immaculate condition despite its production for circulation. Encapsulated in a green label holder.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7118)

Marvelous 1880-S MS68 Dollar



- 1157 1880-S MS68 PCGS.** The 1880-S is one of the most plentiful of all early Morgan dollars. That said, the Morgan specialist does not want to dismiss this MS68 specimen as "just another high-grade '80-S." Its stone-white surfaces display unbelievable "flash," and a powerful strike intricately defines the design elements. Additionally, immaculately preserved surfaces are as smooth as silk. Simply outstanding eye appeal. (#7118)
- 1158 1880-S MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** Boldly impressed and flashy, a simply spectacular Gem exemplar from this always-popular type issue. Fathomless mirrors offer wonderful contrast with the thickly frosted devices. (#97119)
- 1159 1880-S 8 Over 7 MS66 PCGS.** VAM-8. A Top 100 Variety. Medium S. A lustrous and lightly toned Premium Gem with exquisitely smooth surfaces. The PCGS population is shared with the Large S VAM-9 8 Over 7, which is often separately collected. Population: 50 in 66, 12 finer (12/07).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7120)
- 1160 1880-S 8 Over 7 MS67 NGC.** VAM-8. A Top 100 Variety. Medium S. Sharply struck and shining with traces of the overdate visible under magnification. Whispers of peach-gold patina appear at the margins, while the centers are predominantly silver-gray. (#7120)

**Superb Gem 1880/9-S Dollar
VAM-11, Hot 50**



- 1161 1880/9-S MS67 PCGS.** VAM-11. A Hot 50 Variety. Die fill within the 0 is suggestive of a largely effaced 9. An intricately struck Superb Gem with a semi-prooflike obverse and a vivaciously lustrous reverse. Brilliant save for golden-brown and sea-green reverse peripheral toning. Population: 19 in 67, 1 finer (12/07).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7122)

- 1162 1880/9-S MS66 Cameo Deep Mirror Prooflike ANACS.** VAM-11. A Hot 50 Variety. Richly frosted, sharply struck devices emerge from deeply reflective mirrors that show scattered haze and occasional russet peripheral accents. This subtle overdate variant's most visible diagnostic is a die flaw in the upper half of the 0 in the date. (#97123)

Sharp 1881 Morgan, MS66



- 1163 1881 MS66 PCGS.** Despite a mintage exceeding 9 million coins, PCGS has certified only a few dozen pieces of the 1881 Morgan dollar in MS66, with just two coins finer (1/08). This piece displays satiny silver-white fields with excellent cartwheel luster. Were it not for a couple of small ticks near Liberty's mouth, this sharply struck piece might even qualify for the vaunted MS67 level.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7124)

- 1164 1881-CC MS65 PCGS.** VAM-2, which has die fill suggestive of repunching within the upper loops of the 8s. This Carson City Gem offers flashy fields and richly frosted, boldly impressed devices, though the contrast is not strong enough for a Prooflike designation. Vibrant eye appeal nonetheless. (#7126)

- 1165 1881-CC MS65 PCGS.** Sharply struck and frosty with delicate rose inflections on the cheek and subtle cloud-white patina over parts of the fields. Carefully preserved overall with just a few shallow flaws that are consistent with the grade. (#7126)

- 1166 1881-CC MS65 PCGS.** An attentive strike brings out sharp definition on this highly lustrous Gem. Essentially untoned surfaces reveal just a few grade-consistent marks. (#7126)

- 1167 1881-CC MS65 PCGS.** A frosty Gem with brilliant silver luster and sharp design elements. This piece would make a nice example to match a complete set! (#7126)

- 1168 1881-CC MS65 PCGS.** Ex: GSA. Impressive frost graces the devices, while the fields have uncommonly subtle luster beneath extensive golden shadings. Elegant eye appeal and wonderful preservation. (#7126)

- 1169 1881-CC MS65 PCGS.** Highly lustrous silver surfaces with full mint frost are the most important attributes of this Gem Morgan dollar. (#7126)

- 1170 1881-CC MS66 PCGS.** Crisply struck with strong, shining luster and excellent eye appeal. Hazy rose-inflected patina drapes the obverse, while the carefully preserved reverse is essentially untoned.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7126)

- 1171 1881-CC MS65 Prooflike NGC.** Frosty, well struck devices stand out against the reflective fields of this Carson City Gem. Nicely preserved surfaces are devoid of toning. (#7127)

Stunning 1881-CC Dollar, MS66 Prooflike



- 1172 1881-CC MS66 Prooflike PCGS.** This stunning coin should certainly up the "Wow!" factor in any collection in which it resides. The deeply mirrored fields provide immense contrast with the glacially frosty devices, and the gleaming silver surfaces are near-pristine. A single reeding mark near Liberty's mouth is noted. PCGS has certified 24 Prooflike MS66 pieces, and none finer (1/08). (#7127)

Fantastic 1881-CC Dollar, MS66 ★ Prooflike



- 1173 1881-CC MS66 ★ Prooflike NGC.** Untoned surfaces offer pronounced field-device contrast and exquisitely struck design elements, including virtually complete delineation in the hair over Liberty's ear and on the eagle's breast feathers. A few light obverse grazes likely preclude an even higher numerical grade. Census: 3 in 66 ★ Prooflike, 0 finer with Star Prooflike (1/08). (#7127)

- 1174 1881-CC MS63 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** VAM-2. An interesting VAM for its die fill in the upper loop of the second 8, suggestive of the crossbar of a 7. This sharply struck and flashy Carson City dollar provides excellent eye appeal for the grade. The reverse has noticeable cameo contrast. In a green label holder. (#97127)

- 1175 1881-O MS65 PCGS.** An attractive O-mint Gem that offers remarkable eye appeal for the grade. Whispers of silver-blue and rose patina visit the centers, while the margins are minimally toned. PCGS has certified 11 finer pieces (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7128)

- 1176 1881-O MS65 NGC.** An intricately struck and lustrous Gem, gently toned in gold hues and refreshingly void of contact. A beautiful example of this conditional rarity. A mere seven pieces have been certified finer by NGC (1/08). (#7128)

- 1177 1881-O MS65 PCGS.** This pinpoint-sharp and brilliant Gem has vibrant luster and exemplary preservation. The 1881-O is common in typical Mint State grades, but is surprisingly elusive above the MS65 level. NGC and PCGS together have certified only 18 pieces finer. (#7128)
- 1178 1881-S MS67 PCGS.** This outstanding silver type coin has a razor-sharp strike and nearly unabraded surfaces. Light gold patina enriches the peripheries. Encased in a green label holder.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7130)
- 1179 1881-S MS67 NGC.** Sharply struck with the powerful luster and amazing eye appeal collectors have come to recognize as early S-mint Morgan signatures. Minimally toned save for a touch of milky haze at the margins. (#7130)
- 1180 1881-S MS67 ★ NGC.** Beautiful bands of powder-blue, jade-green, and cherry-red grace the left reverse border, while the remainder of this penetratingly struck Superb Gem has only light gold toning. Highly lustrous, and the portrait and obverse field are immaculate. (#7130)
- 1181 1881-S MS67 PCGS.** Bright luster issues from each side of this impressively struck Superb Gem. Impeccably preserved surfaces show just a hint of tan color on the eagle's torso. (#7130)
- 1182 1881-S MS67 NGC.** Attractive luster adorns both sides of this Superb Gem, and a powerful strike emboldens the design elements. A couple of trivial marks are noted on the obverse. (#7130)
- 1183 1881-S MS67 ICG.** A brilliant obverse gives way to a vividly toned, multicolored reverse, and an attentive strike sharpens all of the design features. Pleasing luster issues from well preserved surfaces. (#7130)
- 1184 1881-S MS67 NGC.** Pristine surfaces with satiny luster. This Superb Gem dollar has fully brilliant, untuned silver surfaces that are virtually mark-free. (#7130)
- 1185 1882 MS66 PCGS.** Powerful luster and amazing eye appeal go hand in hand for this P-mint Premium Gem. The pillowy devices are beautifully preserved. PCGS has graded six finer examples (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7132)
- 1186 1882 MS65 Prooflike NGC.** Untoned surfaces reveal pleasing field-device contrast, and are well preserved. A powerful strike imparts excellent detail to the design elements. Census: 19 in 65 Prooflike, 1 finer (1/08). (#7133)
- 1187 1882-CC MS66 PCGS.** Spectacular cartwheel luster with just a touch of frost on the well struck devices. Whispers of silver-gray patina grace the obverse, while the reverse is essentially brilliant. (#7134)
- 1188 1882-CC MS66 NGC.** Rich rose and orange shadings embrace the shining surfaces of this Carson City Premium Gem. Boldly impressed with undeniable visual appeal. NGC has graded 42 finer pieces (1/08). (#7134)

Radiant 1882-CC Morgan Dollar, MS67



- 1189 1882-CC MS67 PCGS.** When the Treasury halted the release of Morgan silver dollars at face value in March 1964, the government still had in its possession some 2.9 million-plus pieces, mostly CC-mintmarked coins. The General Services Administration offered 605,029 examples of the 1882-CC, or 53.4% of the original mintage of 1.13 million coins. Few pieces, however, can match the quality of the present MS67-certified piece. Radiant cartwheel luster abounds on both sides of this untuned piece, from surfaces that show good field-device contrast. Light roller marks appear on the centers of each side, but there are few post-strike distractions. PCGS has certified only one piece finer (1/08). A nice coin for Registry Set collectors.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7134)
- 1190 1882-CC MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** Excellent field-device contrast occurs on this lovely Gem, and wisps of light gold color show up under magnification. Well struck, save for softness in the hair over the ear, and nicely preserved. (#7135)
- 1191 1882-CC MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** Well struck with exceedingly frosty, fully bright surfaces that have glassy, dazzlingly reflective fields. Essentially untuned on the obverse, though the lower reverse shows a touch of tan. A beautiful older holder DMPL Gem. (#7135)
- 1192 1882-O MS65 PCGS.** A sharply struck and highly lustrous Gem with an especially unabraded obverse. Wisps of almond-gold toning deny absolute brilliance. Certified in an old green label holder.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7136)
- 1193 1882-O MS65 PCGS.** A brilliant obverse is accompanied by faint peripheral toning, with deeper reverse toning that subdues the mint frost. An attractive and desirable Gem. (#7136)
- 1194 1882-O MS65 NGC.** Faint traces of gold color visit the obverse peripheries of this highly lustrous Gem. Minimally abraded and sharply struck. (#7136)

Desirable 1882-O/S VAM-4 Dollar, MS64



- 1195 1882-O/S MS64 PCGS.** VAM-4. A Top 100 Variety. Boldly detailed with frosty silver luster and exceptional surfaces for the grade. A minor mark in the reverse field is the only noticeable blemish. Wispy gold toning is evident on the reverse of this piece. PCGS has only certified one finer example of the variety (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7138)

Pleasing 1882-O/S Dollar, MS64, VAM-4



- 1196 1882-O/S MS64 NGC. VAM-4.** A Top-100 Variety. A diagonal, recessed crossbar within the O mintmark confirms the variety, as do parallel die polishing lines within the confines of Liberty's ear, and two short lines from the edge of Liberty's hair below the upper end of the cap band. This highly lustrous near-Gem is essentially untoned, and exhibits sharp detail. A few minute marks define the grade. As is typical of all known examples, localized graininess results from tiny raised dots due to light rust pits in the dies (David Bowers, 2007). (#7138)

Important 1882-O/S VAM-4 Dollar, MS64



- 1197 1882-O/S MS64 NGC. Ex: Richmond Collection. VAM-4.** A Top 100 Variety. The recessed overmintmark variety. Three different reverse dies are known with an O over S mintmark. VAM-4 is perhaps the most desirable of the three varieties, with the special mintmark characteristics clearly visible. This satiny Mint State piece has brilliant silver luster and untuned surfaces. NGC has only certified 11 finer examples of the 1882-O/S dollar (1/08). (#7138)
- 1198 1882-S MS67 ★ NGC. CAC.** Swirling luster radiates from the impeccably preserved surfaces of this gorgeous Superb Gem that was assigned the Star designation. Medium intensity toning visits the margins, somewhat more extensive on the obverse. Census: 58 in 67 ★, 4 finer with Star (1/08). (#7140)
- 1199 1882-S MS67 PCGS.** This outstanding Superb Gem shows light gold toning and potent cartwheel sheen. A penetrating strike and exceptional preservation further attest to the grade. Certified in a green label holder.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7140)
- 1200 1882-S MS67 PCGS.** Vibrant luster and well struck design elements abound on this beautiful Superb Gem. Untoned surfaces are impeccably preserved. (#7140)
- 1201 1883 MS66 PCGS.** Subtle peach-gold shadings grace the peripheries, while the centers are minimally toned. Pleasingly detailed with excellent frost on the devices and potent luster that radiates from the slightly hazy fields. (#7142)
- 1202 1883 MS67 PCGS.** Pleasingly detailed for this earlier Philadelphia issue with powerful cartwheel luster and occasional silver-rose accents on beautifully preserved devices. PCGS has graded just three finer pieces (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7142)
- 1203 1883-CC MS66 NGC.** Golden-tan patina gravitates to the margins of this Premium Gem, and well defined devices stand out against semi-prooflike fields. A few trivial marks may prevent an even higher grade. (#7144)

- 1204 1883-CC MS66 PCGS.** This faintly toned and solidly struck Premium Gem is lustrous and pleasing. A small planchet flaw on the back of the cheek is strictly of mint origin. Housed in a green label holder. (#7144)

Thickly Lustrous MS67 1883-CC Dollar



- 1205 1883-CC MS67 PCGS.** A wonderful MS67 example of this popular, and relatively common Carson City dollar. The surfaces are thick and heavily frosted, as one would expect from a CC product. Each side is remarkably abrasion-free, an unusual trait on coins from this mint. The centers are mostly untuned with a slight accent of golden patina around the margins.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7144)

Amazing 1883-CC Dollar, MS67



- 1206 1883-CC MS67 PCGS.** A sensational Superb Gem with fully lustrous and brilliant mint frost. The date is a common Carson City issue that is a popular choice of type collectors who seek a single example from the Nevada facility. This piece has few peers. Population: 116 in 67, 3 finer (1/08). (#7144)
- 1207 1883-CC MS66 Prooflike PCGS.** An attractive Carson City Morgan dollar, untuned save for a small grease-like area at the upper edge of the eagle's right (facing) wing. Both sides are flashy, but the fields do not have the absolute reflectivity required for Deep Mirror Prooflike status. PCGS has graded just eight finer Prooflike pieces (1/08). (#7145)
- 1208 1883-CC MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** Deeply mirrored fields establish strong contrast with the well defined motifs, and a few trivial luster grazes preclude an even higher grade. An attractive "white" example. (#97145)

Brilliant, Satiny MS67 1883-O Dollar



- 1209 1883-O MS67 PCGS.** Bright, satiny surfaces are nicely struck for this often substandard New Orleans issue and have escaped all but the most insignificant signs of contact. Perhaps its most endearing feature, however, is a bright, snow-white appearance over each side. Population: 27 in 67, 0 finer (12/07).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7146)

- 1210 1883-S MS62 NGC.** We offer here an exquisitely struck coin that yields prooflike characteristics on the obverse. Barely discernible color occurs at the rims. Minute obverse contact marks limit the grade. (#7148)

Attractive 1883-S Silver Dollar, MS63



- 1211 1883-S MS63 PCGS.** Cherry-red and golden-brown embrace the peripheries of this lustrous and crisply struck representative. Light marks are distributed, but none are of particular significance. The 1883-S is elusive in Uncirculated grades, although the issue lacks the notoriety of its 1884-S successor. (#7148)

Untoned 1883-S Select Dollar



- 1212 1883-S MS63 PCGS.** The lustrous surfaces of this Select '83-S are color free, and display generally well struck design features. A scattering of minute marks defines the grade. These are not, however, as significant a problem as typically found on the issue, which apparently was handled roughly in storage (David Bowers, 2007). Housed in a green-label holder. (#7148)

Impressive Near-Gem 1883-S Morgan



- 1213 1883-S MS64 PCGS.** Brilliant aside from a glimpse of gold toning. Dynamic luster and an assertive strike proclaim the charms of this splendidly smooth near-Gem. The distribution pattern of the 1883-S must have been dramatically different from its 1878-S to 1882-S predecessors, since those issues are common in Mint State while the 1883-S is considerably more scarce. (#7148)

Reflective 1883-S Morgan, MS64



- 1214 1883-S MS64 PCGS.** A wonderful example with satiny silver surfaces, reflective fields, and light gold toning. The design elements are boldly detailed, even at the centers, with full hair details over the ear and full breast feathers on the reverse. The number of noticeable marks could probably be counted on one hand. It is exceptional quality for the grade.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7148)

Lustrous 1883-S Dollar, MS64



- 1215 1883-S MS64 NGC.** Ex: Richmond Collection. Fully brilliant and highly lustrous silver surfaces with excellent eye appeal. This delightful piece has satiny luster on both sides, with untuned silver surfaces. A splendid near-Gem, seldom seen any finer. NGC has only certified 18 higher grade pieces. (#7148)

Superb Gem 1884 Morgan Dollar



- 1216 1884 MS67 PCGS.** This Superb Gem has fully brilliant and lustrous, silver surfaces with amazing eye appeal. This stunning P-mint is sharply struck and virtually unsurpassable in grade. The central striking details are strong throughout and (of course) there are no noticeable abrasions. Population: 28 in 67, 1 finer (12/07).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7150)

- 1217 1884-CC MS65 PCGS.** Dappled silver-gray overtones dance across fully lustrous and sharply impressed features. Typically distraction-free for the MS65 level of preservation. (#7152)

- 1218 1884-CC MS66 NGC.** A flashy and delightful example of this popular Carson City issue, sharply struck with richly frosted devices. A few splashes of milky toning in the fields have little impact on the sparkling luster. (#7152)

- 1219 1884-CC MS66 PCGS.** Brilliant surfaces exude pleasing luster and are minimally abraded. An exquisite strike emboldens the design features. (#7152)

- 1220 1884-CC MS66 Prooflike PCGS.** Both sides offer gleaming, reflective mirrors with hints of cerulean and golden-tan toning at the margins. Sharply struck and a delightful Carson City exemplar.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7153)

- 1221 1884-CC MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** A full cameo appearance is presented on each side of this deeply mirrored Gem Morgan dollar. Both sides are brilliant white, with speckled gold toning on the obverse. (#97153)

- 1222 1884-CC MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** The obverse of this Gem has wispy gold toning over frosty devices and mirrored fields. The reverse is entirely brilliant with bright silver surfaces. Both sides are sharply detailed and exhibit excellent contrast. (#97153)

Deeply Mirror Prooflike MS66 1884-CC Dollar



- 1223 1884-CC MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC.** Prooflike and Deep Mirror Prooflike 1884-CC Morgan dollars are not rare, by any means; however, they are seldom encountered in such lofty grades. This Premium Gem has wonderfully mirrored fields and exceptional cameo contrast. The surfaces are nearly brilliant with only subliminal toning present. Census: 38 in 66 DMPL, 3 finer (1/08). (#97153)

- 1224 1884-O MS65 PCGS.** Rainbow bands of ice-blue and crimson-yellow cross both sides of this pretty Gem, housed in a small-size first-generation PCGS holder. (#7154)

Amazing 1884-O Morgan, MS67



- 1225 1884-O MS67 PCGS.** This is an extraordinary Superb Gem specimen with frosty silver surfaces on both sides, framed by a thin ring of peripheral gold and blue toning. The 1884-O is one of the plentiful dates in the series, but it is seldom found in Superb preservation. Population: 53 in 67, 1 finer (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7154)

- 1226 1884-S AU55 PCGS.** A stunning example for the grade, with the appearance of a Mint State coin upon initial examination. Only after careful examination can traces of wear be seen. An important condition rarity that is extremely difficult to locate in full Mint State grades. (#7156)

- 1227 1884-S AU58 PCGS.** A flashy example with pleasing definition overall and mildly reflective, minimally toned fields. Light, scattered marks and a touch of highpoint friction account for the grade. (#7156)

- 1228 1884-S AU58 NGC.** Powerful luster and excellent definition for this S-mint issue. While the fields show a number of light abrasions, the devices are largely clean and show just a hint of friction. (#7156)

- 1229 1884-S AU58 NGC.** Silver-gray surfaces retain considerable luster, and exhibit suitably struck design elements. Each side displays a few small circulation marks. (#7156)

Notable 1884-S Dollar, MS62



1230 1884-S MS62 PCGS. One of the famous condition rarities in the Morgan dollar series, the 1884-S is easily acquired in most or all circulated grades. However, in true Mint State, it is an important rarity in the series. Most of the original mintage was released into circulation, and today, the few that exist in Mint State have survived by chance. Even by the 1930s, when collectors starting paying close attention to such matters, finding a Mint State example of this date was a challenge. This dollar exhibits fully brilliant mint frost on both sides, with exceptional design definition throughout. For the collector who seeks excellent quality at the most reasonable price, this piece may be the right choice. Population: 87 in 62, 52 finer (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7156)

1231 1885 MS65 ★ NGC. Ex: Battle Creek Collection. Both sides of this amazing Gem are strongly lustrous with bold detail. The reverse is essentially brilliant, while arcs of magenta, yellow-green, mint, violet-blue, and goldenrod drape the left obverse. (#7158)

1232 1885 MS67 PCGS. Boldly struck with fantastic aquamarine, crimson, and gold iridescence on the obverse that contrasts with the reverse's brilliance. Carefully preserved with a couple of small marks on each side. PCGS has graded just one finer representative (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7158)

1233 1885-CC MS64 NGC. This sharply struck Carson City coin offers vibrant luster beneath rich obverse patina and lighter reverse toning. Swirling blue and rose shadings grace the portrait and nearby fields, while subdued lemon-gold hues surround the eagle. (#7160)

1234 1885-CC MS65 PCGS. Fully struck with flashy mint luster. This is a lovely, eye-appealing example of this popular, low mintage Carson City dollar. (#7160)

1235 1885-CC MS65 NGC. A crisply struck and shining survivor from this low-mintage Carson City issue, beautifully preserved with just a touch of milky toning on each side. In sum, a fantastic Gem. (#7160)

1236 1885-CC MS65 NGC. A lovely Gem exhibiting creamy, frosty luster and barely discernible light golden rim toning on each side. The surfaces are clear of most of the commonly seen, detracting abrasions that have come to haunt so many of these dollars. (#7160)

1237 1885-CC MS65 PCGS. Sharply struck as usual with flashy fields that show ample cartwheel luster. Richly frosted devices supply delightful contrast, and whispers of haze grace the obverse fields. (#7160)

1238 1885-CC MS65 NGC. A sharply struck and splendidly lustrous Gem that has a nearly unabraded reverse and only a few faint grazes on the cheek and neck. The 1885-CC enjoys the status as the lowest mintage CC-mint Morgan dollar. (#7160)

1239 1885-CC MS65 PCGS. This low mintage Carson City Gem exhibits dynamic luster and has impressively clean surfaces. Delicate gold toning contributes further to the eye appeal. Certified in a green label holder. (#7160)

1240 1885-CC MS66 NGC. This is an attractive Premium Gem with dazzling luster radiating from untuned surfaces. The design elements are well defined, save for minor softness in the centers. A few minute grade-consistent marks are noted on the obverse. (#7160)

1241 1885-CC MS66 PCGS. Crisply struck with whispers of frost on the highpoints of the devices. Both sides offer powerful luster and slight hints of gold-inflected patina. PCGS has graded 37 coins finer (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7160)

1242 1885-CC MS64 Prooflike PCGS. An amazing Prooflike example of the date, a popular Carson City Mint issue that is usually found in frosty Mint State. Prooflike examples and circulated examples are both quite scarce. (#7161)

Lovely MS66 Prooflike 1885-CC Morgan Dollar



1243 1885-CC MS66 Prooflike NGC. Fortunate collectors of such high-grade issues as the present piece, even if they are too young to remember them, may attribute their existence to the General Services Administration releases of (mostly) CC dollars in the 1970s, where many thousands of 1885-CC dollars were sold—65% of the original mintage. The mega numbers of survivors notwithstanding, few indeed approach the state of preservation of the present lovely example. The surfaces are untuned and essentially distraction-free, but the mirrors are somewhat shallow, contrasting well against thickly frosted devices. Census: 21 in 66 Prooflike, 3 finer (1/08). (#7161)

1244 1885-CC MS63 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. The fields have spellbinding reflectivity, and contrast with the icy devices. This well struck and low mintage CC-mint dollar has clean fields and moderate facial grazes. Encapsulated in a green label holder. (#97161)

1245 1885-O MS65 PCGS. This well-defined and spectacularly toned Gem offers vibrant luster and incredible eye appeal. Warm orange and rose-peach shadings grace the centers, while cooler blue-green and violet hues appear at the margins. Housed in a prior-generation PCGS holder. (#7162)

- 1246 1885-O MS67 PCGS.** Pleasingly detailed with shining luster and excellent eye appeal for this New Orleans issue. A beautifully preserved olive-accented Superb Gem that is tied for the finest certified by PCGS (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7162)
- 1247 1885-O MS67 NGC.** Highly lustrous surfaces are well cared for and display adequately struck devices for a New Orleans Mint issue. A hint or two of light tan shows up under magnification. (#7162)
- 1248 1885-O MS67 NGC.** Arcs of electric-blue, lavender, and golden-brown toning occupy the upper right part of the obverse of this radiantly lustrous Superb Gem. Marvelously well preserved and exquisitely struck. (#7162)
- 1249 1885-S MS65 NGC.** A highly lustrous and essentially brilliant better date S-mint dollar with well preserved fields and a reasonable strike. The portrait is clean save for a minor graze near the mouth. (#7164)

Pleasing Premium Gem 1885-S Dollar



- 1250 1885-S MS66 PCGS.** After the dispersal of LaVerre Redfield's holdings, this issue became relatively easy to acquire. However, that availability is generally limited to lower Uncirculated pieces with Gem and finer examples very challenging to locate. This is a mostly brilliant coin that has just the slightest accent of peripheral golden color on each side. Well, but not fully struck, the cheek of Liberty is uncommonly clean for this normally heavily abraded issue. Population: 25 in 66, 2 finer (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7164)

Richly Toned MS66 1885-S Dollar



- 1251 1885-S MS66 PCGS.** Well defined with coruscating mint luster and rich medium lime-gray, orange, and ice-blue patina over each side. Minimally abraded, especially for an 1885-S, and a worthwhile example of this conditionally scarce Redfield dollar. Housed in an early PCGS holder. Population: 25 in 66, 2 finer (1/08). (#7164)
- 1252 1886 MS65 ★ NGC.** Ex: Battle Creek Collection. The shining reverse of this well-defined Gem shows subtle bands of gold-orange and aquamarine at the lower and left reverse. The obverse has crazy-quilt blue-green, lemon-gold, violet, and magenta-rose patina. (#7166)
- 1253 1886 MS66 PCGS.** Lavender patina dominates, but the borders exhibit orange, gold, and fire-red. A sharply struck and fully lustrous prize for the toning connoisseur. (#7166)

- 1254 1886 MS67 PCGS.** Pleasingly detailed with powerful luster. Just a touch of golden toning visits the beautifully preserved and shining surfaces. PCGS has graded just three finer pieces (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7166)
- 1255 1886 MS67 NGC.** An attractive color-free Superb Gem with well struck design elements. The few grade-consistent luster grazes do not disturb. An interesting die crack travels through portions of the lower obverse. (#7166)
- 1256 1886 MS67 NGC.** A simply wonderful Superb Gem that displays vibrant luster and exquisitely struck design elements. Remarkably smooth surfaces are essentially untuned. (#7166)
- 1257 1886-O MS62 ANACS.** Whispers of light purple make occasional visits to the rims, and a suitable strike leaves well defined motifs. A few minute marks are noted on each side. (#7168)

Well Struck 1886-O Dollar, MS63



- 1258 1886-O MS63 NGC.** Soft luster emanates from the color-free surfaces of this Select New Orleans representative, and an attentive strike imparts sharp definition to the design elements. Minute handling marks preclude a higher grade. Few of the 10 million-plus coins struck were apparently saved for numismatic purposes. (#7168)

Tremendous 1886-O Dollar, MS64



- 1259 1886-O MS64 PCGS.** One of the true conditional rarities in the Morgan dollar series, the 1886-O is frequently seen in circulated grades but is highly elusive in Choice to Gem condition. Most examples were apparently paid out at the time of issue, or else melted under the Pittman Act of 1918. Although NGC and PCGS combined have certified nearly 300 pieces in MS64, the Gem population falls off the cliff—a scant four coins, making the MS64s about as nice as can be easily obtained.
- This frosty example is simply a tremendous coin, offering silver centers that complement a ring of gold at the margins on each side, with a passable strike for the issue. A couple of marks on the reverse of the plastic slab should not be confused for an impairment on the coin. Bowers' Morgan dollar *Guide Book* rates the Optimal Collecting Grade for this issue as MS63. In MS64, this piece represents tremendous numismatic value as well as aesthetic quality—and an MS65 piece, if one could be found, would cost well into the six-figure range.
- From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties.* (#7168)

- 1260 1886-S MS64 PCGS.** Brilliant and frosty with bright silver surfaces and a few faint splashes of pale gold toning. (#7170)

- 1261 1886-S MS64 NGC.** The obverse of this Choice Mint State piece has deep and dusky gray and iridescent toning, while the reverse is much lighter and fully brilliant in places. (#7170)
- 1262 1886-S MS64 NGC.** A few scattered marks on the cheek and in the fields prevent a Gem grade for this frosty and lustrous piece. Both sides are brilliant and the design elements are boldly defined. (#7170)

Outstanding MS66 Prooflike 1886-S Dollar



- 1263 1886-S MS66 Prooflike PCGS.** This stunning coin simply could not have been a part of the Redfield hoard. The coins in LaVere Redfield's estate were distributed in 1976. More than a million silver dollars were in his holdings, and the exact numbers contained of each date and mintmark have still not been released. However, there were several bags of 1886-S dollars, and almost to a one they were extensively abraded, especially on the cheek of Liberty. This piece appears to have been particularly well-cared for over the years, and Liberty's cheek is smooth and rounded, with virtually no abrasions. The fields are brightly mirrored, and light frost is seen on the devices. Simply outstanding quality and brilliant throughout. Population: 4 in 66 Prooflike, 0 finer (12/07).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7171)
- 1264 1887 MS65 ★ NGC.** Ex: Battle Creek Collection. Vivid cloths-pattern patina adorns the obverse of this shining Gem, while the reverse is essentially brilliant. From the left, bands of lemon, magenta, violet, blue-green, and watermelon-pink blend together. Amazing eye appeal. (#7172)

- 1265 1887 MS67 PCGS.** This popular P-mint dollar shows bright satiny mint luster and is brilliant, except for a slight tinge of light champagne color. Sharply defined throughout with smooth, pleasing surfaces overall. A silver dollar with considerable eye appeal. Population: 55 in 67, 1 finer (12/07).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7172)
- 1266 1887 MS67 NGC.** Fully lustrous surfaces display just a wisp or two of light obverse color under magnification. Both sides are adequately struck and impeccably preserved. (#7172)
- 1267 1887 MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC.** Ex: Binion Collection. Well struck with powerful mirrors that shine through light silver-gray haze. Arcs of green-gold and emerald-sage patina grace the left and lower obverse margins. (#97173)
- 1268 1887/6 MS64 PCGS.** VAM-2. A Top 100 Variety. Remarkable orange-gold, plum-red, and electric-blue illuminate the obverse, while the reverse is fully patinated in peach, sky-blue, and rose-red. Well struck and lustrous with a clean cheek and smooth fields. (#7174)
- 1269 1887/6 MS64 PCGS.** VAM-2. A Top 100 Variety. A wonderful example of the overdate, with exquisite silver surfaces and bold design elements. The overdate variety is eminently popular and elusive in higher grades. (#7174)

Important MS65 1887/6 Morgan Dollar



- 1270 1887/6 MS65 PCGS.** VAM-2. A Top 100 Variety. An unknown number of the 20.2 million Morgan dollars that the Philadelphia Mint delivered in 1887 were struck from an obverse die that had previously been prepared for 1886 production. Sometime in late 1886, when the Mint started to prepare dies for 1887 coinage, the Engraving Department resurfaced an 1886-dated die and punched a 7 over the 6. This variety was first publicized by Ted Clark in November 1971. Today, several thousand Mint State 1887/6 dollars are believed extant, but the vast majority grade no finer than MS63. This uncommonly smooth representative is every bit the Gem. The surfaces are drenched in frosty luster, and we can find few abrasions of any size. Lightly patinated in silver-gray shades, both sides are well above average in terms of striking definition.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7174)
- 1271 1887-O Doubled 1, Tripled 7 MS64 NGC.** VAM-2. A Top 100 Variety. The 1 and the 7 in the date are widely repunched west, and the 7 is also lightly repunched north. A rare VAM in better Mint State grades. A brilliant and highly lustrous representative. Carefully preserved and nicely struck. (#7176)
- 1272 1887-O MS65 PCGS.** Well defined by the standards of this O-mint issue, with plenty of eye appeal to justify the Gem designation. Light silver-orange shadings settle over the lustrous fields.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7176)
- 1273 1887-O MS65 PCGS.** Well struck for this New Orleans issue with strong, pleasing luster beneath subtle, hazy, gold-inflected patina. Excellent surface preservation consistent with the grade. PCGS has graded eight finer pieces (1/08). (#7176)

- 1274 1887-O MS64 Prooflike PCGS.** Housed in an older green-label holder, this splendid prooflike piece has full mint brilliance. The fields are deep mirrors that frame the lustrous devices, creating a modest cameo appearance. PCGS has only certified 14 finer prooflike examples (1/08). (#7177)

Satiny MS63 1887/6-O Dollar, Top 100 Variety



- 1275 1887/6-O MS63 PCGS.** VAM-3. A Top 100 Variety. The bottom right part of the loop of the underdigit 6 is the telltale for this popular variety. Good cartwheel luster emanates from satiny silver surfaces that lack discernible toning. As typical for this O-mint issue, the central strike is somewhat soft. (#7178)

Tied for Finest Certified 1887/6-O Dollar, MS64



- 1276 1887/6-O MS64 PCGS.** VAM-3. A Top 100 Variety. Medium golden-brown, plum-gray, and ocean-blue endow much of the obverse, although the cheek and left obverse field are nearly brilliant. The reverse is untuned aside from an occasional wisp of tan-gold. The eagle's breast and the hair above the ear are typically struck for this scarce *Guide Book* VAM. Population: 82 in 64, 0 finer (12/07). (#7178)

Choice 1887/6-O Silver Dollar



- 1277 1887/6-O MS64 PCGS.** VAM-3. A Top 100 Variety. Booming luster and light golden toning proclaim the originality of this carefully preserved near-Gem. As is usual for New Orleans dollars from this decade, the centers show some incompleteness, but the remainder of the designs are bold. None have been certified above MS64. *From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties.* (#7178)

Bright, Frosted 1887-S Dollar, MS65



- 1278 1887-S MS65 PCGS.** The 1887-S is one of the better date Redfield dollars. This is an exceptionally attractive coin that has thick, frosted mint luster on each side. Sharply, but not quite fully struck on each side, the cheek of Liberty is remarkably clean and problem-free. Brilliant throughout. *From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties.* (#7180)

- 1279 1888 MS66 PCGS.** Shining silver-gray centers cede to gold-orange, rose, and violet-blue at the margins. Pleasing detail and excellent luster and preservation. PCGS has graded 11 finer pieces (12/07). *From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties.* (#7182)

- 1280 1888 MS66 PCGS.** Bright luster radiates from the untuned surfaces of this lovely Premium Gem. Generally well struck and nicely preserved. (#7182)

- 1281 1888-O MS65 PCGS.** Pleasing definition overall for this New Orleans issue, with strong luster and hints of silver-blue and sea-green at the margins. In sum, an attractive Gem example. (#7184)

- 1282 1888-O MS65 PCGS.** Both sides of this eye-appealing golden beauty are accented by peripheral blue and iridescent toning. It is a spectacular example, and seldom found finer. (#7184)

- 1283 1888-O MS66 PCGS.** Solidly struck by New Orleans standards with remarkable preservation and above-average luster. Hints of rose-gold and violet grace the strongly lustrous fields. Tied for the finest certified by PCGS (12/07). *From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties.* (#7184)

- 1284 1888-O Doubled Die Obverse AU53 PCGS.** VAM-4. A Top 100 Variety. The famous "Hot Lips" variety, which merits a photograph in the 2008 *Guide Book*. This VAM is virtually unobtainable in Mint State, so AU examples are coveted. This untuned and unabraded example displays ample glowing luster. *From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties.* (#7308)

**1888-O Doubled Die Obverse Dollar, AU55
A.K.A. The 'Hot Lips' Variety**



- 1285 1888-O Doubled Die Obverse AU55 PCGS. VAM-4. A Top 100 Variety.** Also commonly known as the "Hot Lips" variety, as doubling of the obverse die is obvious on the lips of Liberty. Scarce in all grades, the "Hot Lips" is especially challenging in AU grades. This piece retains a significant amount of mint luster around the devices on each side. An untoned example with no obvious or detracting marks.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7308)

- 1286 1888-S MS64 NGC.** An outstanding Choice Mint State piece with brilliant and highly lustrous surfaces. While not fully struck, this piece has substantially better details than the typically encountered example of the date. (#7186)

- 1287 1888-S MS64 NGC.** Both sides have exceptional, subdued luster. The obverse frost is hidden beneath heavy gray, blue, and iridescent toning. The reverse is much brighter with considerable rich gold. (#7186)

**Lustrous, Beautifully Toned MS66 1888-S Morgan Dollar
Ex: Morris Silverman**



- 1288 1888-S MS66 PCGS.** Formerly sold as lot 4210 in our sale of Morris Silverman's Silver Dollar Collection, where it was described in part as: "We have offered very few MS66 examples of this issue, and for good reason. There are very few 1888-S dollars known in high grades ... Liberty's cheek is smooth and unblemished. In fact, the only noticeable abrasions on this piece are located on the reverse. Richly toned in varying shades of golden, rose, blue, and citrine on the obverse, the reverse shows a light, even golden patina." Population: 18 in 66, 2 finer (12/07).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7186)

- 1289 1889 MS66 PCGS. VAM-16. A Hot 50 Variety.** Liberty's ear is nicely die doubled south. The VAM is undesignated on the PCGS insert. A very high grade for this particular VAM, PCGS and NGC have each certified a single VAM-16 MS66 with none finer (12/07). A well struck Morgan dollar that has delicate gold toning and few consequential marks.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7188)

- 1290 1889-CC—Cleaned—ANACS. Fine 15 Details.** The fields are lightly hairlined on each side, but there are no singular abrasions, and the surfaces show pleasing medium-silver coloration.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#7190)

- 1291 1889-CC—Damaged, Scratched—ANACS. VF20 Details.** A lightly pinched rim, a few old scratches, and a scrape or two are all hidden beneath natural light gray toning, with delightful gold and iridescent toning. (#7190)

- 1292 1889-CC VF25 ANACS.** Light gray surfaces with traces of darker patina around some of the obverse devices. (#7190)

Pleasing 1889-CC Dollar, XF40



- 1293 1889-CC XF40 NGC.** The 1889-CC is an important key-date Carson City issue. David Bowers (2006) writes: "This variety must have circulated extensively ... in the American West, for some worn pieces seen today are in grades such as Good and Very Good." Light golden-gray patina runs over the remarkably clean surfaces of this XF40 example. Sharp detail is apparent for the grade. (#7190)

- 1294 1889-CC—Cleaned, Retoned—ANACS. XF45 Details.** Deep ocean-blue and golden-brown toning envelops this key date Carson City dollar. The surfaces are subdued but no hairlines are visible. The reverse rim has moderate marks at 3:30 and 4:30. (#7190)

Key XF45 Details 1889-CC Dollar



- 1295** 1889-CC—Rims Damaged—ANACS. XF45 Details. A minor obverse ding at 9:30, a nick on the reverse at 11:30, and a wider reverse ding at 12:30 confirm the ANACS designation, but most collectors will appreciate the noticeable remaining luster and the original dusky powder-blue and caramel-gold toning. (#7190)

Exceptional Key Date 1889-CC Dollar, XF45



- 1296** 1889-CC XF45 PCGS. This Choice XF is an attractive example of this key-date issue, displaying a delicate blend of dusky gray, sky-blue, and golden-tan patination. Nice definition is apparent on the design elements, as this coin exhibits a better-than-average strike. Both sides are remarkably clean for a coin that has seen some circulation. (#7190)

Toned 1889-CC Morgan Dollar, XF45



- 1297** 1889-CC XF45 PCGS. The all-important 1889-CC Morgan dollar, the key date to the series, is sought by collectors regardless of its grade. The details of this lovely piece are possibly finer, although deep grayish-brown patina subdues the luster and prevents the possibility of a higher grade. (#7190)

Pleasing AU55 Sharpness 1889-CC Dollar



- 1298** 1889-CC—Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details. This is simply a tremendous piece that offers much appeal despite the ANACS disclaimer. Both sides were perhaps overly bright at one time, but now they are mellowing down into silver-gold centers with a light peripheral ring of lilac. The strike is pleasingly bold, with sharp delineation on the eagle's breast feathers. (#7190)

Nearly Untoned AU58 1889-CC Dollar



- 1299** 1889-CC AU58 PCGS. The 1889-CC is the key to the Carson City series of dollars and also one of the five major keys to the entire Morgan dollar series. Only 350,000 pieces were struck with the majority of survivors in lower circulated grades. This piece is remarkably sharp in the centers with strong detailing on the hair over Liberty's ear as well as on the eagle's breast. A faint bit of reflectivity can be made out in the fields (mostly the reverse fields), with a significant amount of peripheral mint luster on the obverse and luster outlining all the devices on the reverse. Nearly brilliant with just a faint trace of color present on each side. An important opportunity for the dollar collector to acquire this key in uncleaned, near-Mint condition.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7190)

Desirable 1889-CC Dollar, AU58



- 1300 1889-CC AU58 NGC.** This is a wonderful example of the rarest and most desired issue of Carson City Morgan dollars. Its surfaces retain considerable luster and exhibit sharp detail on the design elements, having seen just light circulation. What few marks that are scattered about do not detract from the coin's overall eye appeal, and nearly untuned surfaces reveal mere hints of peripheral light gold color.

David Bowers, writing in *Silver Dollars & Trade Dollars of the United States*, says that most '89-CC dollars appearing on the market show quite a bit of wear, and grades from VG8 through VF30 are encountered more often than coins grading from XF40 to AU58. Bowers further indicates that Mint State pieces that come up for sale are in the lower levels of Uncirculated. High-end AU specimens such as the one offered here thus appear to be an excellent choice for inclusion in a high-grade Morgan dollar collection. (#7190)

Lustrous 1889-CC Dollar, MS61



- 1301 1889-CC MS61 PCGS.** While the U.S. Treasury holdings of the 1960s—offered through a series of General Services Administration sales in the 1970s—revealed significant percentages of the original mintages surviving for several CC issues such as 1881 through 1885, not a single example of the 1889-CC was counted among them. Other later CC issues were either minuscule or nonexistent. Although the mintage of 1889-CC was recorded as 350,000 pieces, Carson City expert Rusty Goe estimates that today only 11,000 to 16,000 pieces exist in all grades, with 4,000 to 7,500 in Mint State. The 1889-CC is by far the key to the CC-mint Morgan issues, and a Mint State coin of any stripe is a prize indeed.

This piece offers lustrous silver surfaces with a slightly hazy overlay of golden-gray patina, and a hint of lilac on the obverse. The strike is bold and pleasing; for a coin graded MS61, there are few abrasions of any size noted, although a long, straight, thin scrape from above star 6, paralleling Liberty's nose in the left field and running up to the L in PLURIBUS, requires singular mention. A true find for the Morgan dollar aficionado. (#7190)

- 1302 1889-O MS64 PCGS.** Although the date is usually available in MS64 quality, it is elusive any finer than the present piece. The surfaces are fully brilliant with sharp design features everywhere except over the ear. (#7192)

- 1303 1889-O MS64 PCGS.** This lustrous near-Gem displays light green-gold toning, and the strike is sharp for an O-mint issue. The reverse is splendidly smooth, and the obverse has only faint luster grazes. Certified in an old green label holder. (#7192)

Seldom-Seen MS65 1889-O Dollar



- 1304 1889-O MS65 PCGS.** A massively produced issue with more than 11 million pieces struck, in general the 1889-O was carelessly made and most pieces seen today are weakly struck and have indifferent luster. The mint luster on this piece is outstanding, though, and can rival the best produced S-mint dollars. Just a bit of weakness is noted over the ear of Liberty and on the eagle's breast, unlike the "pancake strike" usually seen on most '89-O dollars. Mostly brilliant, there is just the slightest overlay of light golden color on each side. A scarce and important condition rarity in the Morgan series.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7192)

- 1305 1889-S MS65 ICG.** Virtually white surfaces display nice luster and sharply struck design elements. A few light marks on Liberty's cheek and on the eagle do not distract. (#7194)

Supremely Lustrous MS66 1889-S Dollar



- 1306 1889-S MS66 PCGS.** The 1889-S has an impressively low mintage of only 700,000 pieces. High grade examples are especially elusive with PCGS having only certified 62 pieces with one finer (1/08). Most '89-S dollars show excellent luster characteristics, and this coin certainly does also. Brilliant throughout with bold central definition on each side. Population: 62 in 66, 1 finer (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7194)
- 1307 1890 MS65 PCGS.** Sharply struck with frosty elements at the highpoints. Delicate whispers of silver-white patina visit the fields of this attractive Philadelphia Gem. PCGS has graded just one finer piece (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7196)
- 1308 1890 MS65 ★ NGC.** Rich golden-brown, plum-red, and ocean-blue endow this lustrous and suitably struck Gem. Well preserved despite a few delicate facial grazes. Nearly unobtainable in higher grades. (#7196)

MS63 Tail Bar 1890-CC Dollar, VAM-4



- 1309 1890-CC Tail Bar MS63 PCGS. VAM-4.** A Top 100 Variety. The broad die scratch beneath the left border of the tail feathers makes VAM-4 a popular "naked eye" variety, but any 1890-CC dollar is desirable at the MS63 level. This example has dazzling luster and an attentive strike. Apricot and gold toning along the borders contributes further to the eye appeal.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#87198)

High-End 1890-CC 'Tail Bar' Dollar, MS63



- 1310 1890-CC Tail Bar MS63 PCGS. VAM-4.** A Top 100 Variety. Fairly prooflike on each side, with lovely, radiant luster and delightful coloration: mint-green and amber-gold on an obverse crescent, light amber-gold at the reverse rim, and silvery elsewhere. A nice, high-end piece for the assigned grade, despite a few contact marks. (#87198)
- 1311 1890-CC MS63 PCGS.** A stunning Mint State piece with frosty silver luster. The untuned surfaces exhibit a few tiny spots on the reverse. (#7198)
- 1312 1890-CC MS63 PCGS.** A sharply struck Select survivor with powerful luster and whispers of frost on the faintly abraded devices. Excellent eye appeal for the grade, and housed in a green label holder. (#7198)
- 1313 1890-CC MS64 NGC.** This Choice Mint State dollar is fully brilliant and highly lustrous with extraordinary surfaces. A trace of champagne toning is only visible on the obverse is the coin is closely examined. (#7198)
- 1314 1890-CC MS64 PCGS.** A solidly struck and shining Carson City dollar with excellent visual appeal for the grade and the late-date issue. Hints of golden-tan and peach patina visit the lustrous margins. (#7198)
- 1315 1890-CC MS64 PCGS.** This Choice Mint State dollar is a frosty piece with bright silver surfaces and hints of faint champagne toning. Although finer Gems are available for a price, this piece seems to present a good value at current price levels. (#7198)
- 1316 1890-CC MS64 PCGS. VAM-3.** The 90 in the date is recut southwest. Booming luster sweeps this impeccably preserved and only faintly toned near-Gem. The centers exhibit traces of mint-made roller marks. In an old green label holder. (#7198)
- 1317 1890-CC MS64 PCGS.** Dapples of light gray resulting from bag toning reside on the lower obverse of this lustrous near-Gem. An attentive strike sharpens the design features, and marks on the cheek define the grade. (#7198)

Brightly Lustrous 1890-CC Dollar, MS65



- 1318 1890-CC MS65 PCGS.** This high mintage CC dollar is not as available as the 2.3 million coins struck would indicate. Unlike many high grade '90-CC dollars, this piece shows little of the reflective fields that are often encountered. Brilliant throughout, the surfaces on this piece are bright and thickly frosted. Sharply defined.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7198)
- 1319 1890-CC MS63 Prooflike PCGS.** Decisively struck with flashy mirrors and sharply struck, richly frosted devices. Whispers of golden-tan and russet patina visit the margins, while the centers show only a hint of haze. (#7199)
- 1320 1890-O MS65 PCGS.** A few wisps of light tan color show up under magnification on the lustrous surfaces of this New Orleans Gem. Well preserved, with the usual softness in the centers. (#7200)

Brilliant 1890-O Morgan, MS65 Prooflike



- 1321 1890-O MS65 Prooflike PCGS.** Fully brilliant silver surfaces are composed of frosty luster on the devices, surrounded by deeply mirrored fields. The result is strong cameo contrast on both sides. Entirely atypical, as the usual 1890-O Morgan has frosty mint luster on the devices and in the fields. Prooflike specimens are seldom encountered. The present coin has an highly unusual combination of prooflike surfaces and strong details.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7201)
- 1322 1890-S MS65 PCGS.** A splendid Gem with a fully brilliant, prooflike obverse and a frosty reverse, accompanied by dusky, speckled toning. (#7202)
- 1323 1890-S MS65 NGC.** A wonderful silver Gem with faint splashes of gold toning on each side, but so subtle as to hardly be detected. This delightful Gem should make a nice addition to its next owner's collection. (#7202)
- 1324 1890-S MS65 ANACS.** Golden-brown freckles cling to peripheral elements. A precisely struck and fully lustrous Gem with refreshingly smooth fields and a clean cheek. (#7202)
- 1325 1890-S MS65 PCGS.** Well-defined for the issue with rich, swirling patina over lustrous surfaces. Elements of blue-gray, gold-orange, and violet converge on the obverse, while the reverse shows similar but subdued shadings. (#7202)

Frosty Premium Gem 1890-S Dollar



- 1326 1890-S MS66 PCGS.** The 1890-S is a well produced issue among Morgan dollars, and the present example bears that assertion out, with frosty silver surfaces throughout and deep cartwheel luster. This boldly struck piece represents just about the finest quality obtainable, as PCGS has certified only five coins in a higher grade (1/08). A small patch of contact marks on the reverse in the left field, between the wreath and the eagle's wing, is noted.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7202)
- 1327 1891 MS64 NGC.** VAM-2. A Top 100 Variety. The "Doubled Ear," a popular variety that shows plain doubling on Liberty's ear. Sharply struck and shining with delicate peach and silver-blue accents in the fields. (#7204)

Sharply Struck, Highly Lustrous MS65 1891 Morgan Dollar



- 1328 1891 MS65 PCGS.** The 1891 was not well represented in the Treasury Department releases of the 1962-1964 era, but that does not mean that it is a rare date in Mint State. On the contrary, it is common (at least in the lower grades), a fact that is due to the Federal Reserve's release of several thousand coins in the mid-to-late 1950s and early 1960s. Despite the plethora of BU, Select, and Choice quality examples in today's market, collectors will find that Gems are surprisingly elusive. In addition to smooth, minimally abraded surfaces, this coin displays sharp striking definition that is anything but common for the issue. Richly frosted and untoned, this piece is clearly one of the "sharply struck, frosty, lustrous coins" that Bowers (1993) opines are "few and far between, especially in higher levels." Population: 85 in 65, with a mere three finer (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7204)
- 1329 1891 Moustache—Cleaned—ANACS. XF45 Details.** VAM-2A. A Top 100 Variety. Known as the "Moustache" variety, due to a die break above Liberty's lips. Liberty's ear is also die doubled south. Slightly subdued by a cleaning, but glimmers of luster emerge from the slate-gray surfaces. The eagle's body has a couple of faded marks. (#133936)
- 1330 1891-CC MS63 PCGS.** This lustrous Carson City dollar has delicate golden toning, and the fields are splendidly smooth. Further evaluation locates minor facial abrasions and a few mint-made roller marks in the centers. (#7206)
- 1331 1891-CC MS63 NGC.** Frosty and brilliant with radiant silver luster and sharp design elements on both sides. Only the usual tiny grade-consistent marks are present. (#7206)
- 1332 1891-CC MS64 NGC.** A sharply struck near-Gem example of this later Carson City dollar issue, minimally toned with bold cartwheel luster. The lightly marked devices show whispers of frost at the highpoints. (#7206)

- 1333 1891-CC MS64 PCGS.** Vibrant luster with faint hints of frost on well-defined devices. Whispers of silver-gray toning visit the strongly lustrous surfaces. In sum, an attractive example of this late-date Nevada silver dollar issue. (#7206)
- 1334 1891-CC MS64 PCGS.** Subtle rose and gold toning visits the softly lustrous and otherwise silver-gray surfaces of this CC-mint Morgan. Well-defined overall with a touch of milkiness to the well-preserved fields. (#7206)
- 1335 1891-CC MS64 PCGS.** Housed in an older green-label holder, this Choice Mint State piece has frosty white luster with full mint brilliance. The designs are boldly rendered, and the surfaces are excellent for the grade. (#7206)
- 1336 1891-CC MS64 NGC.** VAM-3. A Top 100 Variety. The “Spitting Eagle” variety. A few minor obverse luster grazes define the grade of this highly lustrous, untuned dollar. An attentive strike brings out sharp definition on the design features. (#7206)
- 1337 1891-CC MS64 PCGS.** Deeply toned gray-brown on the obverse, with traces of peripheral iridescence. The reverse is also toned, but much brighter in its appearance with ivory frost and peripheral gold accents. (#7206)

**Intensely Lustrous MS65 1891-CC Dollar
‘Spitting Eagle’ Variety**



- 1338 1891-CC MS65 PCGS.** VAM-3. A Top 100 Variety. The “Spitting Eagle” variety. Even though 1.6 million pieces were produced, the 1891-CC is generally available in MS63 to MS64 grades and Gems are surprisingly scarce. This piece has smooth, thickly lustrous surfaces with a virtually unblemished cheek on Liberty. Mostly brilliant except for a slight tinge of golden around the margins. *From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties.* (#7206)

Bright 1891-CC Gem Dollar, VAM-3



- 1339 1891-CC MS65 PCGS.** VAM-3. A Top-100 Variety. The “Spitting Eagle” variety. Both sides of this Gem are awash in bright luster, and exhibit sharply struck design elements. Color-free surfaces reveal just a few minute marks that are consistent with the grade designation. (#7206)
- 1340 1891-CC MS64 PCGS.** VAM-3. A Top 100 Variety. The “Spitting Eagle”. Silver-gray surfaces yield pleasing luster and well struck design elements. A few minute marks define the grade. Population: 20 in 64, 5 finer (1/08). (#133937)
- 1341 1891-CC MS64 Prooflike NGC.** Specks of cobalt-blue, purple, and golden-brown patina are more evident on the reverse of this suitably struck near-Gem Prooflike coin. Scattered luster grazes define the grade. Census: 61 in 64 Prooflike, 6 finer (1/08). (#7207)

- 1342 1891-O MS64 PCGS.** This magnificently smooth Morgan dollar provides lovely gold and powder-blue patina. The strike is above average for this typical weak O-mint issue. Liberty’s ear appears to be die doubled east. *From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties.* (#7208)
- 1343 1891-O MS64 NGC.** Despite considerable central weakness as almost always encountered, the overall eye appeal of this example is excellent. Both sides are fully brilliant with frosty silver luster. (#7208)
- 1344 1891-S MS65 PCGS.** Orange-gold toning dominates both sides, and is slightly deeper on the obverse. Lustrous and crisply struck with a smooth cheek. A pleasing late 19th century S-mint Morgan dollar, encapsulated in an old green label holder. (#7210)
- 1345 1891-S MS65 ICG.** Deep aqua-green, orange, and violet patination bathes the obverse, while the reverse is essentially untuned. Well struck, with lustrous, minimally abraded surfaces. (#7210)

Dazzling MS66 1891-S Dollar



- 1346 1891-S MS66 PCGS.** The brilliant surfaces of this remarkable Gem are resplendent with shimmering coruscant luster that flashes from each side with dazzling cartwheel splendor. Essentially defect-free, this is an exceptional example of this scarcer S-mint in the always popular Morgan dollar series. Population: 48 in 66, 7 finer (12/07). *From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties.* (#7210)
- 1347 1892 MS64 PCGS.** A fully brilliant near-Gem with frosty silver surfaces and excellent design details. The *Morgan Dollar Guidebook* calls MS64 the “Optimal Collecting Grade” for the 1892 dollar. (#7212)

Gorgeous 1892 Morgan, MS65



- 1348 1892 MS65 PCGS.** A few minuscule obverse marks keep this from a higher grade. Both sides have brilliant and frosty silver luster with sharp design features. Mostly untuned, although faint splashes of light gold are evident on each side. Just two finer examples of this date are currently PCGS certified (1/08). *From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties.* (#7212)
- 1349 1892-CC AU58 NGC.** Boldly impressed overall with just a hint of highpoint friction on the strongly lustrous obverse. Minimally toned and significantly more affordable than a Mint State example of potentially lesser visual appeal. (#7214)

- 1350 1892-CC—Obverse Improperly Cleaned—NCS. Unc Details.** Lustrous untuned surfaces reveals a few fine obverse hairlines and minute contact marks. Well struck, except for the often-seen softness in the centers. Prospective bidders should not be intimidated by the NCS disclaimer.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#7214)

- 1351 1892-CC MS62 PCGS.** A well-defined survivor from the last Carson City Morgan issue that is readily available in Mint State. Splashes of cream and silver-gray toning visit lightly abraded, yet strongly lustrous surfaces. (#7214)

- 1352 1892-CC MS62 PCGS.** Lightly abraded surfaces are typical of the grade. Both sides are fully brilliant with frosty silver luster. The reverse is finer than the grade suggests. (#7214)

- 1353 1892-CC MS62 PCGS.** A flashy scarcer date Carson City dollar. Stone-white except for a dash of gold on the reverse at 5 o'clock. The reverse is impressively smooth, and the obverse is also attractive for the grade. Housed in an old green label holder. (#7214)

- 1354 1892-CC MS63 NGC.** The obverse is lightly abraded and the reverse is pristine, MS65 or finer if graded separately. This lovely dollar has reflective surfaces, with nearly prooflike fields. (#7214)

- 1355 1892-CC MS63 PCGS.** This lightly toned and lustrous scarce date CC-mint dollar is suitably struck and has a well preserved reverse. Even the cheek has only minor grazes. A light fingerprint fragment is present near the profile. Housed in a green label holder. (#7214)

Lustrous 1892-CC Near-Gem Dollar



- 1356 1892-CC MS64 NGC.** Pleasing luster radiates from both sides of this near-Gem Carson City representative. While the coin seems untuned at first glance, magnification reveals hints of light gold color in the left obverse field. Generally well struck, with a few minor grade-consistent marks. (#7214)

Toned 1892-CC Dollar, MS64



- 1357 1892-CC MS64 PCGS.** This near-Gem displays prooflike characteristics, especially on the reverse where the motifs stand out against the mirrored fields. Medium intensity splashes of cobalt-blue, lavender, and golden-tan patina occupy the obverse, while lighter hues of the same color palette concentrate at the reverse margins. An attentive strike sharpens the design elements, and a few minute marks on the obverse define the grade. (#7214)

Semi-Prooflike MS64 1892-CC Dollar



- 1358 1892-CC MS64 PCGS.** A popular Carson City issue with a mintage of 1.3 million pieces. Prooflike examples are in the minority among 1892-CC dollars, but this piece shows a pronounced semi-prooflike gleam in the fields on each side. Fully struck and brilliant throughout; only the slightest abrasions and luster grazes prevent an even higher grade. (#7214)

Sparkling MS65 1892-CC Dollar



- 1359 1892-CC MS65 PCGS.** The 1892-CC is a coin that is in great demand by collectors of Carson City dollars as well as Morgan dollar collectors in general. It is surprisingly elusive in Gem condition in spite of a mintage of more than 1.3 million pieces. This example is sharply struck and well balanced on each side with brilliant, highly lustrous surfaces.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7214)

- 1360 1892-CC MS62 Prooflike NGC.** This flashy Carson City dollar displays a sharp strike, and is devoid of toning. A few contact marks and luster grazes limit the grade. (#7215)

- 1361 1892-CC MS63 Prooflike ANACS.** Boldly struck with complete definition in the centers and dazzling depths of reflectivity in the fields. Slight milkiness is noted in the fields, and a few shallow abrasions, on the obverse, limit the grade. (#7215)

Brilliant 1892-CC Morgan Dollar, MS64 Prooflike



- 1362 1892-CC MS64 Prooflike PCGS.** Untoned and flashy with lightly frosted devices and watery mirrored surfaces, right on the verge of Deep Mirror Prooflike. Just a few light marks on the obverse, but none are significant. The reverse is finer in overall quality. Population: 74 in 64 Prooflike, 10 finer (1/08). (#7215)

- 1363 1892-O MS64 NGC.** A frosty near-Gem with slight central weakness but otherwise sharp design details. Both sides are fully brilliant, save for a tiny dark toning spot on the reverse. (#7216)

- 1364 1892-O MS64 NGC.** Close to fully struck, this lovely piece has frosty silver luster with fully brilliant, untoned obverse and reverse surfaces. It is an exceptional piece for the grade. (#7216)

Lustrous 1892-O Morgan Dollar, MS65



- 1365 1892-O MS65 PCGS.** Although slight central weakness on both sides is readily apparent, every other aspect of this Gem is impressive. It has fully brilliant and frosty silver surfaces with a slight trace of champagne toning on the obverse and reverse devices. The surfaces are exceptional, with only a few meaningless marks in the fields. PCGS has certified only five coins finer (12/07).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7216)



1895 pattern dollar by George Morgan

Impressive 1892-S Morgan Dollar, AU58



- 1366 1892-S AU58 PCGS.** The 1892 and 1893 San Francisco Mint dollars are two of the most important condition rarities in the Morgan dollar series. Although the 1893-S is more highly prized in all grades, the 1892-S is an exceptional rarity in all Mint State grades. For that reason, near-Mint examples such as this piece are always in demand, providing the collector with a coin that will find a comfortable home in an otherwise Mint State collection, at a substantial price savings. For example, *Coin World* "Trends" values the coin at \$15,000 in AU58, but \$40,000 in MS60.

This example has a faint trace of rub on the eagle's breast, but otherwise shows no signs of wear. A few tiny surface pricks on Liberty's cheek are the only blemishes on either side. It exhibits full brilliance with wispy champagne toning over satiny luster.

From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7218)

Near-Mint Sharpness 1892-S Dollar



- 1367 1892-S—Cleaned—ANACS. AU58 Details.** The powder-gray surfaces show drab, diffuse luster and light hairlines that are telltales of cleaning, likely in the distant past. In terms of wear, however, the details grade is accurate, with only slight highpoint rub visible, and there are few mentionable marks seen on either side, even under a loupe. (#7218)

Brilliant 1892-S Dollar, AU53 Prooflike



- 1368 1892-S AU53 Prooflike NGC.** This piece displays rubbing consistent with the grade assigned, but the fields are sufficiently reflective to verify the designation. A brilliant finish with nice overall definition, only a little light wear over the highpoints, and just a few small abrasions. Census: 2 in 53 Prooflike, 7 finer (1/08). (#7219)
- 1369 1893 MS61 PCGS.** This better date dollar is brilliant and lustrous with a good strike. Only lightly abraded for the MS61 level, with the reverse particularly unmarked. Encapsulated in a first generation holder. (#7220)
- 1370 1893 MS62 NGC.** Boldly impressed with a hint of frostiness on the lightly abraded devices. The obverse shows subtle gold and silver-blue tints, while rich rose and cornflower-blue shadings drape the reverse. (#7220)
- 1371 1893 MS63 PCGS.** Subdued ivory luster with underlying mint frost on both sides. This pleasing dollar is typically weak at the central part of the design motifs but sharply detailed elsewhere. (#7220)
- 1372 1893 MS64 PCGS.** A few faint splashes of lemon toning are evident on the obverse. Otherwise, both sides are entirely brilliant, with plenty of mint frost to ensure the approval of most any collector. (#7220)

Gorgeous 1893 Morgan, MS65



- 1373 1893 MS65 PCGS.** A gorgeous Gem with sharp design elements, including bold central details on both sides. The surfaces are brilliant with frosty silver luster and faint lemon toning at the borders. Few finer examples of the date are known. In fact, PCGS has only certified four pieces nicer than this example (1/08). *From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties.* (#7220)

Solid MS65 1893 Morgan Dollar



- 1374 1893 MS65 PCGS.** Bowers (1993) advises cherrypicking for quality when it comes to the 1893. The present Gem is certainly among the more appealing survivors of this issue, with sharp striking detail throughout and a pleasing satin finish. The obverse is champagne tinged with some more extensive color along the left border. The reverse, on the other hand, is richly toned with blushes of cobalt-blue, lavender, and apricot patina over a base of medium gray color. The reverse is lightly die doubled, most noticeably along the bottom of the wreath. PCGS has only graded four examples of this issue finer than MS65 (1/08). (#7220)
- 1375 1893-CC—Cleaned—ANACS. XF45 Details.** Light silver-gray surfaces exhibit the typical look of a coin that was cleaned and is slowly regaining some color. (#7222)
- 1376 1893-CC XF45 PCGS.** Although just enough wear is present to prevent an AU grade, this example has considerable silver luster with light champagne toning. The 1893-CC dollar is usually found in heavily bagmarked MS60 to MS62 grade. Higher Mint State pieces, and circulated pieces are both elusive. (#7222)
- 1377 1893-CC XF45 NGC.** Though lightly circulated, this well struck final-year Carson City Morgan dollar shows ample remaining luster at the margins. Delicate golden tints near the rims fade to pale silver-gray at the lightly abraded centers. (#7222)
- 1378 1893-CC AU53 PCGS.** This semi-key Carson City dollar has plentiful remaining luster, and friction is limited to the central highpoints. There are no remotely mentionable marks. Encased in a green label holder. (#7222)
- 1379 1893-CC—Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details.** Light gray surfaces have regained a trace of toning. The central obverse and reverse exhibit evidence of a weak strike. (#7222)

Brilliant 1893-CC Morgan, MS61



- 1380 1893-CC MS61 PCGS.** This brilliant Mint State representative has frosty silver luster with traces of reverse toning. The obverse is noticeably bagmarked, although only a few are significant. The reverse is substantially finer. The 1893-CC and the 1879-CC are similar in overall rarity, and rank just behind the 1889-CC Morgan dollar in terms of elusiveness. (#7222)

Frosty MS62 1893-CC Dollar



- 1381 1893-CC MS62 PCGS.** Booming luster and a penetrating strike affirm the quality of this lightly toned and well balanced representative. Marks are minor for the designated grade. The final-year 1893-CC is semi-key to an assemblage of silver dollars from that famed Western facility. (#7222)

Desirable 1893-CC Dollar, MS62



- 1382 1893-CC MS62 PCGS.** The swan song from the Carson City Mint, the 1893-CC Morgan dollar saw a mintage approximating two-thirds of a million coins, but none were present in the GSA sales of the 1970s. This piece shows some steel-gray patina with a golden crescent on each side. This coin shows a somewhat soft strike on the hair above Liberty's ear, and numerous small ticks and contact marks appear on the cheek. A pair of small die grease stains appear in the obverse left field. Despite these numerous small distractions, much appeal remains on this desirable coin, in the form of radiant luster, especially on the reverse, and few abrasions aside from those mentioned. (#7222)

Exceptional 1893-CC Select Dollar



- 1383 1893-CC MS63 PCGS.** David Bowers (2007) writes of the 1893-CC: "A piece MS63 or finer, with minimum bagmarks, is a numismatic find and is very special. Discount poor strikes and 'baggy' coins, and you'll find that remaining pieces in the marketplace are few and far between." And indeed the current Select specimen is special! It is sharply struck with pleasing luster, and just a few inoffensive contacts. Both sides are essentially untoned. (#7222)

Lustrous 1893-CC Dollar, MS63



- 1384 1893-CC MS63 NGC.** The 1893-CC comes with a mintage of 677,000 pieces, several hundred thousand of which were probably melted under the Pittman Act. This MS63 example possesses whispers of light gold color over lustrous surfaces, more so on the obverse. The centers exhibit the usual softness, and a few minute marks reside on the obverse. (#7222)

Fully Struck MS64 1893-CC Dollar



- 1385 1893-CC MS64 PCGS.** An incredibly strong (i.e., full) strike is one of the first things the viewer notices about this coin. That and the remarkably clean surfaces—both of which are atypical for the issue. The surfaces are clean throughout and one can safely say upper-end for the grade. The only deterrent to a Gem grade is a sideways V-shaped mark on the chin of Liberty. Bright mint luster and brilliant except for a slight accent of peripheral golden color. *From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties.* (#7222)
- 1386 1893-O AU58 NGC.** A pleasing near-Mint representative of this low-mintage O-mint issue, well struck for the issue despite the usual softness at the hair over Liberty's ear. The shining, minimally toned surfaces show scattered abrasions but only a hint of friction. (#7224)
- 1387 1893-O AU58 NGC.** This low-mintage (300,000 coins) New Orleans representative is essentially untuned with ample luster, and minimally abraded. The obverse center is weak, which is the usual case. (#7224)

Notable 1893-O Dollar, MS61



- 1388 1893-O MS61 NGC.** The 1893-O is the lowest mintage New Orleans Morgan dollar (300,000 pieces), and is elusive in Mint State. This MS61 specimen displays soft luster, is color free save for wisps of tan-gold at the reverse margins, and exhibits the usual softness in the centers. A few light marks and luster grazes are visible on the obverse. (#7224)

Pleasing 1893-O Morgan, MS63



- 1389 1893-O MS63 PCGS.** An elusive issue in the Morgan dollar series, surviving from a mintage of just 300,000 coins. This issue is usually found with heavy marks, and more often than not, dipped to a brilliant finish. The example that is presently offered has typical bagmarks on the obverse, with a pristine, reflective reverse. The obverse has peripheral gun-metal and russet toning, with light gold along the reverse borders.

From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7224)

Collectible 1893-S Dollar in Good 4



- 1390 1893-S Good 4 NGC.** The 1893-S dollar is collectible in all grades and this well-worn piece will surely be sought out by a dollar specialist with a lower grade set of Morgans. The surfaces are uncleaned and silvery-gray overall with deep charcoal within the recesses and surrounding the devices. Little of the rim remains on the obverse, but most of the reverse rim is still present. (#7226)

Clean 1893-S VG8 Dollar



- 1391 1893-S VG8 PCGS.** This is a most pleasing 1893-S Morgan for the grade. Grayish-tan patina visits remarkably clean surfaces that reveal just a few insignificant ticks. Nice detail remains on both sides, despite the moderate to heavy wear. An excellent example for a low to mid-grade collection. (#7226)
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Interesting VG8 Sharpness 1893-S Dollar



- 1392 1893-S—Rims Filed, Cleaned—ANACS. VG8 Details.** The trouble is at 4 o'clock on the obverse, where the rim has been filed to remove the remains of what appears to have been a nasty rim bruise. While the filing succeeded in removing the rim bruise, what remains now looks like a filed-down rim cud. The surfaces elsewhere are steel-gray, with few distractions and full rims on both sides. The authenticating diagnostics in LIBERTY are quite visible. (#7226)
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Key-Date 1893-S Dollar, VG10



- 1393 1893-S VG10 ICG.** The 1893-S dollar is well-known as the key-date in the Morgan dollar series, and examples are in demand in all grades, including pieces that are well worn, like this coin. Both sides have fully natural medium gray surfaces. A slight obverse rim disturbance is evident at about 8 o'clock. (#7226)
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Pursued 1893-S Dollar VF25



- 1394 1893-S VF25 PCGS.** Steel-blue and medium brown adorn this lightly abraded key date silver dollar. The centers and other highpoints display expected wear, yet considerable hair and plumage detail is present. The die markers within LIBERTY (a dot on the left foot of the R and a line across the central top of the T) are also clear. (#7226)
-

Luminous 1893-S Dollar, VF25



- 1395** 1893-S VF25 ANACS. Steel-gray and gold highlights cover each side of this key-date issue. While the coin obviously has moderate wear, there are no singular abrasions. A darker crescent of amber appears on the reverse rim at 9:30, while some light buildup is noted in the arrowheads. (#7226)

Delightful XF40 1893-S Dollar



- 1396** 1893-S XF40 NGC. Considerable luster is still present on this delightful Extremely Fine specimen of the ever-popular key-date 1893-S dollar. While there is, of course, mentionable wear consistent with the grade, the silver, untuned surfaces show only minimal distractions, in the form of a few isolated contact marks and some light field chatter. (#7226)

Pleasing Key Date 1893-S Dollar, XF40



- 1397** 1893-S XF40 PCGS. We present here a pleasing XF example of this popular key-date Morgan. The silver-gray surfaces imbued with traces of light tan display a few minute marks from the relatively short time that this piece spent in circulation. Aside from light wear on the high points, sharp definition remains on the design elements. This coin will fit comfortably in a high-grade circulated collection. (#7226)

Desirable AU 1893-S Dollar



- 1398** 1893-S AU50 PCGS. The total mintage of 1893-S dollars traces back to a single delivery of 100,000 pieces in January of that year. Interestingly, no business strike silver dollars were struck at any of the U.S. Mint branches during the second half of the year; New Orleans only coined 300,000 examples in January and nothing further, Philadelphia last issued pieces in April, and the May production of Carson City would be the last silver dollars ever coined at that facility.

Though light highpoint wear is evident on each side of this silver-gray example, the fields retain ample luster. Well struck devices show light, scattered abrasions, though the eye appeal is solid for the grade assigned. Overall, an attractive and significantly above-average example for the interested collector.

From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7226)

- 1399** 1894—Cleaned—ANACS. Fine 12 Details. A luminous silver-gray example that shows elements of russet near the rims. Appealing despite significant wear and mild impairment, an affordable representative of this low-mintage Philadelphia issue. (#7228)

- 1400** 1894—Scratched, Cleaned—ANACS. Fine 15 Details. This well-worn Morgan key shows suspiciously luminous silver-gray surfaces that show elements of blue. Both sides show a handful of light scratches, including a vertical flaw just to the left of Liberty's ear. Still, a more-than-acceptable coin for the budget-conscious collector. (#7228)

- 1401** 1894 XF40 NGC. Light silver-gray surfaces with the usual scattered marks that are associated with the grade. The reverse has deeper gray and blue toning, with hints of iridescence. It is a delightful example of the rarity, seldom encountered with so much eye appeal. (#7228)

1402 1894 XF45 PCGS. The low-mintage 1894 dollar is highly desired in all states of preservation. We offer here a Choice XF specimen that exhibits traces of luster in the protected areas of its silver-gray surfaces. This is a lightly circulated example that retains relatively sharp design detail, and is minimally abraded. (#7228)

1403 1894—Cleaned—ANACS. XF45 Details. The detail grade may be a bit conservative. This piece has bright silver luster with untuned surfaces. Most would probably call it AU. (#7228)

1404 1894 AU53 ANACS. Uncommonly well-defined for this Philadelphia issue with virtually intact luster. Hints of gold and rose patina grace the margins of this modestly worn, faintly abraded key. (#7228)

Excellent 1894 Morgan, AU53



1405 1894 AU53 NGC. Just a trace of wear is evident on the highpoints of this attractive and elusive dollar. The 1894, with its mintage of just 110,000 coins, is one of the rare issues in the Morgan dollar series. Both sides of this dollar have considerable luster and excellent eye appeal.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#7228)

1406 1894—Artificially Toned—ANACS. AU55 Details. Virtually Mint State with considerable luster hidden beneath deep and unnatural toning. Unnatural and unattractive are different words, and this artificially toned piece is still a desirable example. (#7228)

1407 1894—Cleaned—ANACS. AU58 Details. The left obverse is faintly hairlined and the hair above the ear has a whisper of wear, but the satin luster is nearly comprehensive, and the light silver-gray and tan toning is attractive. No marks merit mention. A popular low mintage key. (#7228)

Lustrous AU58 1894 Dollar



1408 1894 AU58 NGC. Most of the luster is still present on this silvery example, which is separated from Mint State by just a bit of rub and some light field chatter that attest to a short spate in circulation. A couple of small, dark toning spots appear on the reverse rim at about 12 o'clock. (#7228)

Elusive 1894 Dollar, AU58



1409 1894 AU58 PCGS. The 1894 is an elusive date, coming from a limited mintage of 110,000 business strikes. Presented here is a high-end About Uncirculated example that retains considerable luster on essentially untuned surfaces that show the results of an impressive strike. We note a few trivial circulation marks. (#7228)

Low Mintage 1894 MS62 Dollar



1410 1894 MS62 NGC. The 1894 dollar has the smallest circulation-strike mintage (110,000 pieces) of any Philadelphia Mint issue, with the exception of the 1895. Mint State coins are mostly in the lower levels of Uncirculated. This MS62 example is essentially untuned and well struck. A few minor handling marks are noted, especially on the obverse. (#7228)

Appealing Near-Gem 1894 Dollar



1411 1894 MS64 PCGS. Simply a delightful example of this true P-mint rarity, from a mintage of 110,972 pieces. A trace of pinkish-gold emanates from the centers, but the surfaces are still largely untuned. Close examination under a loupe reveals little evidence of post-strike contact, save for a series of reeding marks near the lowest arrowhead on the reverse. PCGS has certified only 23 coins in a higher grade, but this near-Gem will cost much less than an MS65, while maintaining appeal close to that level.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7228)

1412 1894-O MS61 NGC. A single mark on Liberty's cheek seems to be all that keeps this from a higher grade. Both sides are lustrous with frosty silver surfaces and pale grayish toning. (#7230)

Brilliant 1894-O Dollar, MS63



- 1413 1894-O MS63 PCGS.** Here is an elusive date in all Mint State grades, and especially difficult to locate in the higher numerical levels. MS63 is an ideal combination of quality and value. The surfaces are fully brilliant with frosty silver luster. The only trace of toning is a tiny wisp below the date. (#7230)

Colorful Near-Gem 1894-O Dollar



- 1414 1894-O MS64 PCGS.** Golden-brown, lilac, and cobalt-blue adorn the reverse, while the obverse provides peripheral sun-gold toning. The fields of this difficult date Morgan dollar are refreshingly unperturbed, and the cheek displays only moderate contact. The centers are slightly soft, characteristic of the issue. PCGS has certified just eight pieces finer (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7230)

- 1415 1894-S MS62 NGC.** Satiny and well struck with attractive silver luster and splashes of golden iridescence. This elusive issue can be decidedly difficult to locate when one is needed or desired. (#7232)
- 1416 1894-S MS63 PCGS.** Rich, hazy blue-gray and rose shadings drape the obverse of this Select S-mint coin, while the reverse showcases flashy cartwheel luster beneath intermittent gold-inflected toning. Wonderful eye appeal with few overt marks. (#7232)
- 1417 1894-S MS63 PCGS.** Faint hints of haze visit the shining surfaces, but the overall impression of this highly lustrous piece is one of near-brilliance. Decisively struck with small, scattered abrasions on and around the central devices. (#7232)
- 1418 1894-S MS64 NGC.** A gorgeous near-Gem with reflective fields and a hint of cameo contrast. All of the design details, including the central motifs, are boldly defined. (#7232)
- 1419 1894-S MS64 PCGS.** This better date silver dollar has booming luster and pleasantly smooth surfaces. The cheek is especially clean, even for the MS64 level. The centers lack a distinctive strike, but the remainder of the design is bold. (#7232)

Dazzling MS65 1894-S Dollar



- 1420 1894-S MS65 PCGS.** The surfaces on this captivating Gem are untuned in the centers and outlined in russet peripheral accents. Myriad die striations in the fields are indicative of an early striking and give the coin a mirrored finish that could easily be interpreted as fully prooflike. Either way, this is a high quality survivor from an issue that is rarely found as such.

From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7232)

- 1421 1895-O VF30 NGC.** Natural gray-gold toning bathes both sides of this VF30 O-mint. Despite light to moderate highpoint wear the design elements display sharp detail. A few small obverse marks do not detract. (#7236)
- 1422 1895-O—Obverse Damage—NCS. AU Details.** This key O-mint dollar has noticeable remaining luster. The eagle's breast shows moderate wear. Abrasions on the jaw are subdued by ivory-gray toning. (#7236)
- 1423 1895-O AU53 ANACS.** A brilliant light silver piece with considerable luster remaining on each side. Faint traces of gold are seen at the borders on each side. (#7236)
- 1424 1895-O AU53 PCGS.** Minimally toned with ample intact luster and just a touch of wear on the highpoints of the well struck devices. A number of light abrasions pepper the surfaces, but no marks that warrant individual mention appear on either side. (#7236)
- 1425 1895-O AU55 NGC.** Subtle luster remains at the margins of this O-mint Morgan, and whispers of yellow-orange patina grace the peripheries as well. Lightly abraded overall with a touch of honest wear on the highpoints.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#7236)

Lightly Circulated 1895-O Dollar, AU58



- 1426 1895-O AU58 ICG.** This high-end AU 1895-O displays slightly better-than-average definition in the centers, and possesses a good amount of mint luster. Whispers of barely discernible light tan and ice-blue reside on both sides, each of which reveals just a few inoffensive circulation marks. From a mintage of 450,000 pieces. (#7236)

Gorgeous 1895-O Morgan Dollar, MS63



1427 1895-O MS63 PCGS. 1895 is perhaps the most legendary year in the entire Morgan dollar series. Of course, much of this publicity is due to the mystery that surrounds silver dollar production at the Philadelphia Mint this year. However, students of this series also recognize that the low mintage 1895-O and 1895-S are key issues that raise eyebrows in all Mint State grades. The New Orleans Mint production was limited to only 450,000 pieces, a low mintage by the standards of any late 19th and 20th century silver series. The distribution of this issue is not unlike that of other O-mint issues from this era. A small number of coins, probably on the order of 100,000 pieces, were released into circulation in the South. The remainder of this mintage went into storage. The Pittman Act of 1918 must have taken an unusually high toll on this issue, as few Mint State examples emerged from Treasury holdings later in the century. Due to the limited original mintage, it is likely that most of the 1895-O dollars went to the melting pot under the terms of this act. Circulated examples are scarce on today's market, and Mint State representatives are deservedly rare.

The few Mint State survivors of this issue include a large percentage of poorly struck, lackluster, and/or heavily abraded coins. Quite well defined over the highpoints with appreciable satiny luster, this Select specimen is attractive in all regards. Delicate golden-rose and dove-gray iridescence lightly blankets both sides. There are a few wispy abrasions on the obverse, none of which are inconsistent with the MS63 grade. An important, high quality example of an issue that is difficult to find nicer. Population: 19 in 63, 17 finer (12/07).

From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7236)

- 1428 1895-S XF40 ANACS.** A nice, well detailed Extra Fine example from this fabled year. The steel-gray surfaces have silver highpoints with a hint of gold, and good eye appeal, to boot. (#7238)

Challenging 1895-S Morgan AU53



- 1429 1895-S AU53 PCGS.** The low mintage 1895-S is challenging to secure in any grade, and is in fact the key to a date set (one per year) of Morgan dollars. Examples with some remaining mint luster are particularly scarce. This lightly toned representative shows slight wear at the centers, and a few unimportant marks emerge beneath a loupe. (#7238)

Untoned 1895-S Dollar, MS60



- 1430 1895-S MS60 NGC.** This 1895-S displays mild prooflike tendencies, and is completely untuned. The design elements show relatively strong definition, except for softness in the hair at Liberty's ear. A few light marks are noted on the obverse, and fine roller marks are visible on the cheek and the eagle's torso. (#7238)

Exceptional 1895-S Select Dollar



- 1431 1895-S MS63 PCGS.** This is an exceptional 1895-S dollar in that most Mint State coins are heavily bagmarked (David Bowers, 2006). Only a few minor luster grazes just barely preclude the next highest grade for this MS63 coin. The surfaces are partially prooflike, essentially untuned, and exhibit generally well struck devices. Light roller marks are visible on Liberty's cheek. (#7238)

Sharp MS63 1895-S Dollar, Semi-Prooflike



- 1432 1895-S MS63 PCGS.** One of the most popular and scarcest S-mints in the entire Morgan series. Only 400,000 pieces were struck, and the vast majority of survivors are heavily circulated or grade less than the present coin. This brilliant piece is sharply defined, and the fields on each side display bright semi-prooflikeness that gives the coin added eye appeal. (#7238)

Splendid 1895-S Morgan Dollar, MS64



- 1433 1895-S MS64 PCGS.** Boldly defined with frosty silver luster and excellent surfaces, this near-Gem is a highly desirable coin in a popular grade. MS64 is the finest level that an 1895-S can be found with comparative ease. PCGS has only graded 27 finer examples (1/08) of the date, so for those who desire strict Gem quality, the search may be long and difficult.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7238)

Lovely MS67 1896 Dollar



- 1434 1896 MS67 PCGS.** A satiny, predominately untuned Superb Gem with impeccable fields and central devices that are very nearly as smooth. Fully struck and problem-free. While the 1896 is a relatively available late-date dollar, few are known in MS67 condition. Population: 23 in 67, 0 finer (12/07).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7240)

Spectacularly Toned 1896 Dollar, MS67



- 1435 1896 MS67 NGC.** Dusk appears to be deepening on this coin's obverse, as the top portion shows silver-yellow coloration, transitioning through orange-gold in the midportion and mellowing to sunset-orange and magenta at the bottom. The reverse displays spectacular iridescent blues and greens throughout, and despite the deep color, much cartwheel luster bursts forth. Close perusal with a loupe fails to locate any relevant marks. One for the color connoisseurs, and destined for some spirited bidding. Census: 44 in 67, 0 finer (1/08). (#7240)

- 1436 1896-O MS61 PCGS.** Always a challenge to locate in any grade of Uncirculated, this is a brilliant piece that shows the usual satiny mint luster. Well, but not fully struck in the centers, with the expected number of small abrasions, most of which are on the obverse. (#7242)

- 1437 1896-O MS61 NGC.** A pleasing Mint State piece that would do well in a higher quality set of Morgan dollars. Carefully selected examples at the MS61 or MS62 grade can often fit in nicely among a collection of MS63 or MS64 silver dollars, potentially saving the collector a considerable sum for the rare dates. This piece is fully brilliant with a few scattered marks, but none that are serious. (#7242)

- 1438 1896-O MS61 PCGS.** Fully brilliant silver surfaces and nearly full design definition are evident on this lovely piece. Lightly abraded surfaces consistent with the grade. It is a desirable example of the date. (#7242)

Scarce MS62 1896-O Dollar



- 1439 1896-O MS62 PCGS.** This untoned and satiny New Orleans dollar has a nearly unabraded reverse. The left obverse has a few minor marks. Traces of translucent residue are noted on the reverse field. The 1896-O is conditionally scarce in Mint State, and extremely rare as a Gem. (#7242)

Conditionally Rare 1896-O Dollar, MS63



- 1440 1896-O MS63 PCGS.** In 1896, the Philadelphia Mint produced many silver dollars, and examples are common today. Similarly, the New Orleans Mint produced a large quantity, nearly 5 million, but almost all of them entered circulation. Mint State pieces were not hoarded in Treasury Vaults, and examples are rare today. This is a delightful piece with satiny silver luster, full brilliance, and a trace of peripheral toning.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7242)

Elusive 1896-S Silver Dollar MS63



- 1441 1896-S MS63 PCGS.** This better date Morgan dollar has dazzling luster and a bold strike. The fields are well preserved, and the cheek has only minor contact. The mintage of the 1896-S is relatively close to the 1897-S, but due to the vagaries of distribution, the latter is many times more plentiful in Mint State. (#7244)

Frosty 1896-S Morgan Dollar, MS64



- 1442 1896-S MS64 PCGS.** A splendid piece with brilliant silver luster and frosty surfaces. Both sides are very nearly mark-free, with a few entirely inconsequential surface nicks. The eye appeal of this piece is equal to many that are called Gem. PCGS has only certified 44 finer examples of the date (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7244)

Desirable 1896-S Near-Gem Dollar



- 1443 1896-S MS64 PCGS.** The 1896-S is highly desirable in any Mint State grade. Lustrous surfaces display whispers of purple and gold patina on the reverse, and a well directed strike imparts good definition to most of the design features. A few minute marks away from full Gem classification. (#7244)
- 1444 1897 MS66 PCGS.** Exquisitely struck, with lustrous, silver-gray surfaces. A few grade-consistent luster grazes are not bothersome. (#7246)
- 1445 1897 MS66 PCGS.** A boldly struck, strongly lustrous Premium Gem that shows delicate hints of sky-blue and gold against a silver-gray backdrop. Beautifully preserved and immensely appealing. PCGS has certified 16 finer examples (1/08). (#7246)

Wonderful 1897 Silver Dollar, MS67



- 1446 1897 MS67 PCGS.** Tied for the finest that PCGS has certified, this Superb Gem has fully brilliant silver surfaces with frosty luster. Both sides are pristine and mark-free. The strike is sharp with excellent central obverse and reverse detail. Population: 16 in 67, 0 finer (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7246)
- 1447 1897-O MS60 NGC.** Aside from a hint of softness at the hair above the ear, this O-mint Morgan offers excellent definition. Strongly lustrous and minimally toned with myriad small abrasions that account for the grade. (#7248)
- 1448 1897-O MS61 PCGS.** Elegant gold and orange shadings drape the softly lustrous surfaces of this O-mint Morgan dollar. Well struck with numerous wispy flaws that preclude a finer designation, though the portrait is surprisingly clean for the grade. (#7248)
- 1449 1897-O MS62 PCGS.** A scarce, late-date O-mint dollar that is always of note in Uncirculated grades. This piece represents especially good value for the collector, as the luster is far above average for a coin in this grade. The central details are also stronger than usually seen, with only slight softness over the ear of Liberty and eagle's breast. The reverse is almost brilliant, while the obverse shows sketchy rose-golden color in the center and deeper hues around the margin. Minimally abraded for an MS62. (#7248)
- 1450 1897-O MS62 NGC.** Delicate golden tints visit the otherwise silver-white surfaces of this O-mint Morgan dollar. Well-defined with strong luster beneath the patina and strong eye appeal. (#7248)
- 1451 1897-O MS62 PCGS.** Well-defined by the standards of this New Orleans issue with powerful luster. Light, wispy abrasions affect the devices and the delicately toned gray-gold fields. (#7248)

- 1452 1897-O MS62 PCGS.** Crisply struck with soft, pleasing luster that shimmers beneath golden-tan and silver-gray patina. Splashes of violet are present at the margins. Surprisingly solid eye appeal for the grade assigned. (#7248)

Lovely 1897-O Morgan Dollar, MS63



- 1453 1897-O MS63 PCGS.** Over 4 million of these coins were minted, but most were apparently released into circulation, and Mint State survivors exist only as a matter of chance, instead of government hoarding that affected most dates. It seems that some may have been released during the 1940s, but few of those were saved. This wonderful dollar has satin silver luster with wispy gold toning along the borders. PCGS has only certified 44 finer examples of the date (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7248)
- 1454 1897-S MS66 PCGS.** Rich rose-gold and cloud-gray patina drapes both sides of this strongly lustrous Premium Gem. Well-defined for the issue with solid eye appeal. A few light roller marks are evident on the portrait. PCGS has graded 22 finer examples (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7250)

Bright, Lustrous MS67 1898 Dollar Ex: Morris Silverman



- 1455 1898 MS67 PCGS.** Light but numerous abrasions are the main reason 1898-P dollars are so elusive in high grades. This piece is remarkably free from post-striking impairments, and the minimally toned surfaces display splendid cartwheel luster with a virtually brilliant-white sheen. Completely and intricately detailed, with every strand of hair present and the breast feathers fully articulated, it is little wonder that this Superb Gem is one of the finest certified survivors of this otherwise common P-mint issue. NGC and PCGS combined have seen just 36 coins in MS67, and none finer (1/08).
Ex: Morris Silverman Collection (Heritage, 7/2003), lot 8869.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7252)
- 1456 1898 MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC.** Brilliant with deeply reflective fields that yield mild contrast with the devices. The breast feathers and hair detail are a sight to behold as they are crisp throughout. A few shallow marks preclude an even higher grade level. Census: 32 in 65 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 5 finer (1/08). (#97253)

Well Struck 1898 Dollar, MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike



1457 1898 MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC. Deeply mirrored fields yield pronounced contrast with the motifs of this Premium Gem. A well executed strike imparts strong definition on the design features, including the hair over the ear and the eagle's breast feathers. Untoned, save for a couple of light gold-tan splashes on the obverse. Well preserved throughout. Census: 5 in 66 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 0 finer (1/08). (#97253)

1458 1898-O MS67 PCGS. Small splashes of pink and orange toning visit the margins, while the centers are silver-gray. Well struck for this New Orleans issue with amazing preservation and eye appeal. Tied for the finest certified by PCGS (1/08).

From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7254)

1459 1898-O MS67 NGC. A solid strike imparts excellent definition on the design features, and radiantly lustrous surfaces reveal just a wisp of light color. A couple of minute marks on each side are mentioned for complete accuracy. (#7254)

1460 1898-O MS66 Prooflike PCGS. The 1898-O dollar is a plentiful issue in Mint State, with even prooflike examples readily available. Premium Gem and finer Prooflike coins, however, offer a greater challenge. This boldly struck, minimally toned survivor offers amazing eye appeal. PCGS has graded only one finer Prooflike coin (1/08). (#7255)

1461 1898-O MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC. Light rose and gold toning is largely confined to the margins. The reflective fields are only minimally abraded, and the devices are well preserved. A good strike for a New Orleans dollar from the 1890s. Certified in a prior generation holder. (#97255)

Outstanding 1898-O Dollar MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike



1462 1898-O MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC. Untoned surfaces display outstanding field-motif contrast, and are minimally abraded. A well executed strike leaves exquisite definition on the design elements. David Bowers (2006) estimates that perhaps 3 million or more of the 4,440 million-piece mintage were melted. Census: 16 in 66 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 1 finer (1/08). (#97255)

1463 1898-S MS64 NGC. Sharply defined and fully brilliant with satiny silver luster. The 1898-S is usually found with a soft strike, so the collector who seeks a sharp example may wish to consider this piece. (#7256)

1464 1898-S MS64 PCGS. Powerful luster beneath a hint of haze. This later S-mint Morgan shows a few wispy marks on the portrait, though the overall appearance is clean. Whispers of silver-gray haze are the coin's only toning. (#7256)

1465 1898-S MS64 NGC. Pleasingly detailed overall, though a touch of softness visits the hair over the ear. Potent luster invigorates essentially untuned, beautifully preserved surfaces. (#7256)

1466 1898-S MS65 ANACS. Golden-brown and russet embrace the borders of this lustrous and nicely struck Gem. Scarcer in Mint State than the lower mintage 1898-S. (#7256)

1467 1898-S MS65 PCGS. Bright luster exudes from lightly toned surfaces that were subjected to a fairly good strike. There are a few minute, grade-consistent marks. (#7256)

Elusive Quality 1898-S Dollar, MS66



1468 1898-S MS66 PCGS. An amazing Premium Gem with satiny, nearly reflective, surfaces. The strike is bold, providing full design motifs, although the hair immediately above Liberty's ear is slightly weak, as always. Like many Morgan dollars, this is a condition rarity in higher grades, as evidenced by the population. Population: 58 in 66, 2 finer (1/08).

From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7256)

1469 1899 MS65 ANACS. Crisply struck with strong luster. The centers are essentially untuned, though whispers of violet and orange are evident at the margins. A few faint flaws are consistent with the grade assigned. (#7258)

Important 1899 Morgan, MS66



1470 1899 MS66 PCGS. An elusive date in the series, from a low mintage of just 330,000 coins. The 1899 is available in proof, the quality choice for older collectors, contributing to its scarcity in Mint State grades today. PCGS has only certified 16 finer examples (1/08). This frosty piece has brilliant silver luster and untuned surfaces.

From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7258)

Conditionally Rare 1899-O Morgan, MS67



- 1471 1899-O MS67 PCGS.** An amazing dollar with radiant silver luster and brilliant mint frost, the surfaces enhanced by faint champagne toning on both sides. The design motifs are boldly and intricately detailed. Like many issues in the Morgan series, the 1899-O is a common date, but here it is a condition rarity. Population: 78 in 67, 1 finer (1/08).

From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7260)

- 1472 1899-S MS64 PCGS.** This brilliant near-Gem comes in an older green-label PCGS holder. The surfaces are frosty and lustrous. Several Choice Mint State Morgan dollars in this sale provide collectors an opportunity to acquire some scarce issues in nice quality, at affordable prices. (#7262)

- 1473 1899-S MS64 PCGS.** Fully brilliant, highly lustrous, and sharply struck, this outstanding dollar will certainly please the buyer. The grade of this piece provides an excellent quality-price compromise. (#7262)

Elusive 1899-S Morgan Dollar, MS66



- 1474 1899-S MS66 PCGS.** An extremely important opportunity is presented to the advanced Morgan dollar specialist. The 1899-S is usually considered moderately scarce in lower Mint State grades but it presents a major hurdle in grades higher than MS65. This Premium Gem is fully brilliant and lustrous, with silvery-white mint frost and a hint of gold toning on the reverse. Population: 93 in 66, 8 finer (1/08).

From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7262)

- 1475 1900 MS66 PCGS.** An essentially brilliant, satiny representative that has superior preservation, a bold strike, and blatant eye appeal. Housed in a green label holder.

From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7264)

Smooth, Satiny MS67 1900-O Dollar



- 1476 1900-O MS67 PCGS.** For such a common issue, one that is available in almost any grade, this is an extremely important opportunity. Neither PCGS nor NGC has ever graded a finer example of this issue. This is a fully brilliant Superb Gem with bright silver surfaces and frosty luster. Population: 29 in 67, 0 finer (12/07).

From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7266)

Amazing 1900-O Morgan Dollar, MS67



- 1477 1900-O MS67 NGC.** Although the 1900-O ranks among the most common dates in the Morgan dollar series, Superb Gems must be considered major rarities. In fact, NGC and PCGS have never graded one better. Both sides have pristine surfaces, virtually mark-free, with sharp design features. The fields are satiny and the devices are frosty. It is a borderline prooflike piece, probably from a polished planchet. Census: 55 in 67, 0 finer (1/08). (#7266)

- 1478 1900-O/CC MS63 PCGS.** VAM-11. A Top 100 Variety. The spiderweb-thin die crack that appears below Liberty's hair is a useful diagnostic. Well-defined and minimally toned with light, wispy abrasions on and near the portrait. (#7268)

- 1479 1900-O/CC MS63 NGC.** VAM-8B. A Top 100 Variety. The famous overmintmark issue from a leftover reverse die originally intended for use seven years earlier at the Carson City Mint. Undoubtedly every Carson City Morgan collector must include this variety as part of the set. Both sides are brilliant and frosty with bright silver surfaces. (#7268)

- 1480 1900-O/CC MS63 PCGS.** VAM-8. A Top 100 Variety. The diagnostics for this VAM variety include a diagonal die line through the base of T in LIBERTY. This Select example is lustrous, reasonably struck, and untuned. Some trivial obverse marks determine the grade. (#7268)

- 1481 1900-O/CC MS64 NGC.** VAM-8. A Top 100 Variety. A brilliant near-Gem with blazing luster and beautifully preserved fields. The cheek has a few trivial grazes. Exceptional quality for this final Carson City collectible. (#7268)

- 1482 1900-O/CC MS64 NGC.** VAM-8. A Top 100 Variety. The actual VAM number is unrecorded on the holder. Frosty and mostly brilliant with traces of pale gold, deeper in spots along the border. (#7268)

Satiny 1900-O/CC Dollar, MS66



- 1483 1900-O/CC MS66 PCGS.** VAM-8A. A Top 100 Variety. Light gold patina fills the borders of this lustrous and otherwise untuned Premium Gem. The fields are beautifully undisturbed. Nicely struck aside from the eagle's left (facing) claw. Since the Carson City Mint last struck coins in 1893, the reverse die apparently spent several years in storage before it was shipped to New Orleans to strike silver dollars at that location. Population: 72 in 66, 2 finer (12/07). *From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties.* (#7268)

- 1484 1900-S MS65 PCGS.** Delicate chestnut-gold patina visits this lustrous and impressively smooth Gem. The centers are slightly soft, while the remainder of the design is well brought up. Encapsulated in a first generation holder. (#7270)

- 1485 1900-S MS65 NGC.** Each side of this splendid Gem is fully brilliant and sharply detailed, except at the extreme centers, where faint planchet striations affect the design definition. NGC has only certified 24 finer examples (1/08). (#7270)

Lustrous 1900-S Morgan, MS66



- 1486 1900-S MS66 PCGS.** The central obverse hair detail is slightly weak, but all other design elements on this Premium Gem are boldly defined. Both sides have frosty silver luster and entirely untuned surfaces. It is an important condition rarity as the population data reveals. Population: 91 in 66, 1 finer (1/08). *From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties.* (#7270)

- 1487 1901 AU55 PCGS.** Nearly full luster with a trace of wear on the highpoints. Pale gold toning accents the obverse and reverse surfaces of this Choice AU dollar. An important and popular date in the Morgan dollar series. (#7272)

- 1488 1901 AU58 NGC.** Powerful luster remains despite a touch of friction on the highpoints. This well struck 20th century Morgan offers excellent eye appeal for the grade, and it is significantly more affordable than a Mint State example. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two.* (#7272)

- 1489 1901 AU58 NGC.** Essentially brilliant and fully lustrous with a faint trace of highpoint wear on each side. This dollar will fill the hole in a Mint State Morgan set with no need to apologize. (#7272)

- 1490 1901 AU58 NGC.** Semi-prooflike fields, particularly on the reverse. Golden-gray surfaces exhibit suitably struck motifs, and are quite clean for a large heavy coin that saw some circulation. (#7272)

Brilliant MS62 1901 Morgan



- 1491 1901 MS62 PCGS.** An excellent example of the elusive 1901 Morgan, with brilliant and frosty silver surfaces. A few faint splashes of light gold toning are evident on each side. This typical example has some peripheral weakness, and lacks full sharpness of the central devices. *From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties.* (#7272)

Desirable 1901 Dollar, MS62



- 1492 1901 MS62 PCGS.** The 1901 is a difficult coin to locate in Mint State, especially in the higher grades thereof. We offer here a lustrous and untuned MS62 that displays somewhat better-than-average striking definition. Some light grazes define the grade, but we would suggest that these are fewer and of less severity than one would expect to find for the grade designation. (#7272)

Choice AU 1901 Morgan Famous VAM-3 Doubled Die Reverse



- 1493 1901 Doubled Die Reverse AU55 PCGS.** VAM-3. A Top 100 Variety. Along with the 1888-O "Hot Lips," the 1901 VAM-3 is the best known doubled die variety of the series. The second hubbing was north of the initial hubbing, and fortunately for collectors, the initial hubbing was strong. The pick-up point is the eagle's tail. An untuned example that boasts much of its introductory luster. *From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties.* (#7302)

- 1494 1901-O MS66 PCGS.** Pleasingly detailed overall, particularly in the context of this 20th century O-mint issue. Potent luster with minimal patina combine to enhance the already considerable visual appeal. PCGS has graded three finer pieces (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7274)
- 1495 1901-S MS64 PCGS.** Typical central weakness is evident on both sides, probably due to the fine planchet striations that are evident at these areas. The 1901-S is a condition rarity that is seldom found any finer than this piece. The surfaces are pleasing with soft, frosty white luster. (#7276)
- 1496 1901-S MS64 NGC.** Quiet silver luster covers all fields. Light vertical planchet marks obscure the breast feathers, otherwise well struck with a minimal of contact marks. (#7276)
- 1497 1901-S MS64 PCGS.** This piece is well struck and displays great cartwheel luster in the fields. Both sides are brilliant in the centers, with eye-pleasing purple, golden-brown, and cobalt-blue peripheral toning. A few minor marks and a noticeable scrape, directly beneath ERI of AMERICA, limit the grade. (#7276)

Satiny 1901-S Morgan Dollar, MS65



- 1498 1901-S MS65 PCGS.** This sensational Gem has fully brilliant silver surfaces on both sides, with satiny and reflective devices that are essentially untoned, save for the slightest hints of gold on each side. The 1901-S is an elusive issue in the higher grades, and it is especially rare above the MS65 grade level. PCGS has only graded 26 finer pieces. (#7276)

Lightly Toned MS66 1901-S Dollar



- 1499 1901-S MS66 PCGS.** The 1901-S is a conditionally challenging issue, the first of four difficult S-mint dollars that run through 1904. However, unlike the 1903-S and 1904-S, the '01-S is affordable and readily obtainable in lower Mint State grades. Apparently, enough of these coins were released from federal vaults in the early 20th century to satisfy less selective collectors. However, outstanding Premium Gems, such as this piece, are very elusive. Bright and highly lustrous; the striking details are well defined overall, if slightly weak above the ear, and there are no mentionable abrasions on either side. Slight amounts of pastel orange color are attractively splashed over each side. Population: 25 in 66, 1 finer (12/07).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7276)
- 1500 1902 MS66 PCGS.** Strongly lustrous with excellent central definition for this 20th century issue. Both sides show pale golden toning, and a section of crimson appears to the right of the eagle. PCGS has graded 18 finer pieces (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7278)
- 1501 1902 MS66 PCGS.** The right side of the obverse has pale lilac toning. The balance of the obverse and the reverse are mostly brilliant, with a faint trace of color. (#7278)
- 1502 1902-O MS66 PCGS.** A well struck and colorful Premium Gem that offers powerful luster beneath rich toning. Rich orange-gold graces the obverse and reverse margins, while the centers vary from sage to peach and silver-gray. PCGS has graded just six finer pieces (1/08). (#7280)

- 1503 1902-O MS66 PCGS.** A sharply struck and shining 20th century New Orleans piece that offers remarkable luster beneath thin silver-gray patina. If not for a single mark on Liberty's neck, this piece would have a claim to an even finer grade.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7280)
- 1504 1902-O MS66 PCGS.** Light tan and powder-blue toning. Potent luster and a nice strike confirm the eye appeal of this charming Premium Gem. The fields are nearly immaculate, and the face has only trivial contact. Housed in a green label holder. PCGS has certified a mere six pieces finer (1/08). (#7280)
- 1505 1902-S MS64 NGC.** Some central weakness, especially on the reverse, is the result of original planchet striations. This near-Gem example has brilliant luster and excellent eye appeal, and it is only a few tiny marks short of a full Gem. (#7282)
- 1506 1902-S MS64 NGC.** The intensely lustrous surfaces of this near-Gem S-mint are essentially untuned, and exhibit well struck design elements. A few minor marks preclude full Gem classification. (#7282)
- 1507 1902-S MS65 PCGS.** Golden-brown toning hugs the borders of this lustrous better date silver dollar. The strike is good, and the obverse is exceptionally smooth. A thin mark above the olive leaves is all that limits the grade.
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7282)
- 1508 1902-S MS65 ICG.** Golden-tan and powder-blue patina resides on lustrous surfaces that exhibit well struck design elements. Light roller marks are visible on both sides. (#7282)

Superb Gem 1903 Morgan Silver Dollar



- 1509 1903 MS67 PCGS.** Here is an outstanding 1903 dollar that has fully brilliant mint frost with silver luster and untuned surfaces, save for a dark splash at the reverse border about 7 o'clock. It is tied for the finest that PCGS has certified, truly a candidate for the connoisseur. Population: 60 in 67, 0 finer (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7284)

Satiny 1903 Morgan Dollar, MS67



- 1510 1903 MS67 NGC.** An amazing dollar with satiny luster on both sides, nearly prooflike in appearance. It is a nicely detailed piece with brilliant silver surfaces and subtle splashes of gold toning on the obverse. The date is generally easy to locate but hard to find in Superb Gem. Census: 79 in 67, 2 finer (1/08). (#7284)

Desirable 1903-O Morgan Dollar, MS67



- 1511 1903-O MS67 PCGS.** Before the massive release of silver dollars in the early 1960s, the 1903-O Morgan was a key rarity in the series. Prior to that time, the number of thousand coin bags of the date that were held in Treasury vaults was unknown. The total may have been as high as 300 bags, or 300,000 coins. Most were in lower Mint State grades, with only a few Gem survivors. This example is an amazing Superb Gem that exhibits brilliant mint frost with silver white surfaces. Population: 54 in 67, 0 finer (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7286)
- 1512 1903-O MS65 Prooflike PCGS.** A fully brilliant and seldom encountered prooflike example of the 1903-O dollar, a coin that was once the prime rarity in the silver dollar series. Population: 16 in 65 PL, 4 finer (12/07). (#7287)
- 1513 1903-S—Cleaned—ANACS. AU53 Details.** An excellent silver-white example with considerable luster. Faint hairlines on each side suggest it has been cleaned. However, it is an attractive example of the elusive 1903-S Morgan dollar. (#7288)
- 1514 1903-S—Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details.** Although some luster is visible, both sides of this piece have noticeable cleaning lines. The surfaces are light gray, with partial reverse toning. (#7288)
- 1515 1903-S—Cleaned—ANACS. MS60 Details.** Well-defined with no trace of wear, though the silver-white devices are suspiciously bright and the luster is more uniform than natural. Still, a desirable example of this potentially challenging 20th century S-mint Morgan issue. (#7288)

Lustrous 1903-S Select Dollar



- 1516 1903-S MS63 NGC.** A well executed strike brings about nice definition on the design elements of this Select dollar, including the hair at Liberty's ear. Lustrous surfaces are untuned save for a light area of color to the left of the neck. Some light obverse marks limit the grade. (#7288)

Pleasing 1903-S Dollar, MS65



- 1517 1903-S MS65 PCGS.** The silvery surfaces are largely color-free, and while there is good cartwheel luster present, there is, as usual for the issue, little contrast between the fields and devices. Neither side shows much evidence of contact, and the strike is decent, if a trifle soft in the centers. Seldom seen finer.

From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7288)

Choice XF 1903-S Micro S Dollar, VAM-2



- 1518 1903-S Micro S XF45 PCGS.** Ex: Larry Shapiro. VAM-2. A Top 100 Variety. Specialists believe that a mintmark punch intended for Barber quarters was used to create this rare variety. PCGS refers to it as a Micro S, while the Top 100 book calls it a Small S. By either name, it is only about half the size of the normal Large S. This example has light gold toning and noticeable remaining luster. Smooth aside from a thin mark in front of the beak. Population: 20 in 45, 11 finer (1/08).

From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7306)

- 1519 1904 MS64 NGC.** A lovely near-Gem, in a highly popular collecting grade that presents an excellent value, combining nice quality with affordability at current market levels. (#7290)

- 1520 1904 MS64 NGC.** A lovely near-Gem representative of this late-date issue, solidly struck with elegant eye appeal. Subtle silver-gray shadings rest over generally cream-tinted surfaces. (#7290)

Lustrous 1904 Silver Dollar, MS65



- 1521 1904 MS65 PCGS.** An extremely important date that is rarely seen in Gem quality, and almost never in the finer grades. PCGS has only certified 13 finer pieces (1/08). This Gem has brilliant and highly lustrous silver surfaces with a trace of faint gold toning on the obverse.

From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7290)

- 1522 1904-O MS66 PCGS.** Well-defined overall for this 20th century New Orleans issue, though the hair above the ear shows typical softness. Delicate silver-gray, cream, and rose tints visit the beautifully preserved and strongly lustrous surfaces.

From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7292)

- 1523 1904-O MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** A first-generation holder still houses this coin, 20 years after it was certified. Considered one of the common Morgan dollar dates in frosty Mint State grades, this issue is a significant rarity in Deep Mirror Prooflike preservation. A delightful, fully brilliant piece with significant contrast. PCGS has certified 19 finer examples (1/08). (#97293)

- 1524 1904-S MS61 PCGS.** Strongly lustrous for this late-date S-mint issue, though the central devices show typical softness. Light to moderate abrasions appear on each side, though the overall eye appeal is better than the grade might suggest. Whispers of tan-orange visit the peripheries. (#7294)

Satiny 1904-S Morgan Dollar, MS64



- 1525 1904-S MS64 PCGS.** A wonderful Choice Mint State piece that exhibits satiny silver luster on both sides. Slight central weakness is typical for the date. Liberty's cheek and neck are especially clean, and nearly void of unsightly marks. Housed in an older green-label holder, this piece is exceptional for the grade. It may even be a candidate for another look by the grading service. (#7294)

Desirable 1904-S Dollar, MS65



- 1526 1904-S MS65 PCGS.** The 1904-S is the last S-mint of the traditional Morgan dollar design, as the 1921 issues are technically a different subtype. Mint State coins are elusive, and Gems much more so. This example shows a blush of gold over the silvery surfaces, with good luster and relatively few abrasions. The strike through the center is somewhat soft, as often seen on this challenging issue. PCGS has certified only 11 coins finer (1/08).

From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7294)

- 1527 Cancelled Morgan Dollar Reverse Die From San Francisco.** This hefty reverse die for Morgan Dollars bears the 'S' mintmark for San Francisco. The slanted feather of the top arrow suggests an 1880s or later origin. Evidence of past rust appears across the top surface, which also shows a bold X-shaped cancellation mark centered on the eagle's breast. A fascinating display piece.

- 1528 1921 MS66 PCGS.** Pleasing definition for this final-year Morgan dollar issue with hazy silver-gray toning over the strongly lustrous centers. Only a few minor luster grazes preclude an even finer designation. PCGS has graded 12 Superb Gems (1/08).

From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7296)

1529 1921-D MS66 PCGS. Decisively struck with surprisingly strong luster for this D-mint Morgan issue. The surfaces show a handful of faint, grade-consistent marks and whispers of tan patina. PCGS has certified five finer coins (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7298)

1530 1921-S MS65 PCGS. Hazy gold-inflected cream patina drapes the softly shimmering surfaces of this well struck Gem. A handful of tiny, isolated grazes are consistent with the grade assigned. PCGS has certified 24 finer pieces (1/08). (#7300)

Lofty 1921-S Morgan Dollar MS66



1531 1921-S MS66 PCGS. Ex: Bermuda. A lustrous and gently toned Premium Gem with remarkably preserved surfaces. The 1921-S was an indifferently struck issue, since the Mint was obligated to coin silver dollars in unprecedented quantity to back silver certificates. The wreath, in particular, is usually mushy. The present example has an above average strike with only moderate softness on the wreath. Population: 24 in 66, 0 finer (12/07).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7300)

PROOF MORGAN DOLLARS

Lovely 1882 Morgan Dollar, PR66 Cameo



1532 1882 PR66 Cameo NGC. An attractive Premium Gem exemplar from this popular early Morgan dollar issue, boldly struck with light champagne and orange patina that shows subtle haziness over parts of the fields. Despite the toning, the coin offers distinct contrast between the moderately frosted devices and the powerful mirrors. Immensely appealing. Census: 13 in 66 Cameo, 12 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#87317)



The Treasury Building, Washington, D.C. Repository for many bags of Morgan dollars.

Incredible 1882 Morgan Dollar, PR68 Cameo



1533 1882 PR68 Cameo NGC. The type collector of proof coinage, when attempting to select a piece, often comes across several issues with their own advantages and disadvantages. In the case of proof Morgan dollars, the pieces of different eras offer a variety of attributes, both positive and negative. The earliest proofs, from 1878 to 1882, offer a pleasing combination of contrast, preservation, and relatively high mintage, though the strike can be questionable. The proofs of the late 1890s offer similar levels of contrast, though the mintages are lower overall, and one of the best-produced issues from that span, the 1895, trades at a substantial premium over type.

The collector's best hope, then, is to find a specimen from one of the larger-mintage, generally well-produced issues that retains the best attributes of that date while improving on the more mediocre qualities. For the 1882, this means a coin that has the strong contrast and high surface quality common to the issue, along with sharper definition at the central devices. With its powerful strike, remarkable preservation, and distinct contrast, this outstanding PR68 Cameo Morgan dollar is one of the most desirable exemplars for its issue. Though a thin layer of gold-inflected cloud-gray haze has settled over the strongly reflective fields, the richly frosted devices supply ample contrast. A simply amazing specimen, not only one of the finest 1882 Morgan proofs, but one of the best-preserved and most attractive representatives across the entire series. Census: 2 in 68 Cameo, 0 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#87317)

Sharp Gem Proof 1886 Morgan Dollar



- 1534 1886 PR65 NGC.** There is plenty of attractive mint frost on the devices, but the mirrored fields are a bit too shallow for a Cameo designation. Nonetheless, the contrast is sufficient to add to the broad appeal of this nice Gem. The surfaces are largely untoned, with just a hint of ice-blue near the obverse rim at 12 o'clock and a reverse ring of gold. A well-struck and pretty piece!
From The Southwest Collection. (#7321)

Lovely 1890 Morgan Dollar, PR65



- 1535 1890 PR65 NGC.** In the absence of new designs, proof mintages of Morgan dollars dwindled to a low of 590 pieces in 1890. The production would more than double by 1892, when Barber's dime through half were released. The present boldly struck Gem has light orange toning and a beautifully undisturbed appearance. Census: 20 in 65, 46 finer (1/08).
From The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties. (#7325)

Well Contrasted 1891 Morgan Dollar, PR64



- 1536 1891 PR64 PCGS.** There is much field-device contrast noted on this lovely near-Gem proof, although unmentioned on the PCGS encapsulation. Both sides have mellowed to a deep silver-gold color, and only a couple of paper-thin slide marks, noted on the cheek of Liberty, apparently keep this piece from a finer grade. Population: 45 in 64, 43 finer (1/08). (#7326)

Pleasing PR50 1895 Dollar



- 1537 1895 PR50 PCGS.** Collectors of proof Morgan dollars as a series generally focus on Select and better examples, with those pieces showing any form of impairment generally shunned. For the few issues that transcend this limited market and resonate with the general population of Morgan enthusiasts, such misfortune can prove to be a boon instead, making affordable what would be an otherwise prohibitively expensive issue.

Despite a degree of rub on the highpoints on each side, this 1895 proof retains excellent definition and significant mirrors in the gold-tinged silver-gray fields. A number of small, light contact marks and hairlines are present in the fields, yet this coin offers solid visual appeal and a sense of elegance despite its impairment. In sum, a pleasing specimen from the most prized of the standard-issue Morgan dollar proofs. (#7330)

High-Contrast 1897 Silver Dollar, PR67



- 1538 1897 PR67 NGC. In 1897 the Philadelphia Mint coined 731 proof silver dollars, for sale to collectors as parts of sets, and individually as well. The number melted, if any, remains unknown. A brilliant Superb Gem proof with mostly bright silver at the centers of the obverse and reverse. Each side has pale lilac and rose toning at the borders. The design elements are bold, and the eye appeal is extraordinary. This piece is a full cameo proof, although not designated as such. Resubmission for a Cameo designation seems a worthwhile endeavor. Census: 15 in 67, 4 finer (1/08).
From *The Southwest Collection*. (#7332)

Amazing 1897 Dollar, PR64 Cameo



- 1539 1897 PR64 Cameo NGC. Just 731 proof Morgan Dollars were struck in 1897, many with a Cameo finish. This near-Gem Cameo is essentially untoned, and displays exquisite definition, befitting a proof strike. This amazing coin is only a few unobtrusive hairlines from full Gem status. Great technical quality and aesthetic appeal. (#87332)

- 1540 1898—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. Proof. Fine hairlines show up under magnification on this color-free proof dollar. The design features display exquisite detail, along with light friction on the high points. Strong field-motif contrast is evident on both sides. (#7333)
- 1541 1902—Cleaned—ANACS. PR60 Details. A sharply detailed proof with faint champagne toning over light silver surfaces. The fields are lightly hairlined, as suggested by the ANACS designation. Still an attractive piece for the date or type collector. (#7337)

Beautiful 1902 PR67 ★ Morgan Dollar



- 1542 1902 PR67 ★ NGC. Beautiful electric-blue, rose, and golden-brown borders frame the faintly toned centers. An immaculate Superb Gem whose sole imperfection is a slightly incomplete impression on the hair above Liberty's ear. One of only three proof 1902 dollars to receive a Star designation from NGC, awarded when a coin has superior eye appeal. The proof 1902 dies were struck in an all-brilliant process. No examples are known with heavily frosted devices, and NGC has only certified six pieces as Cameo (1/08). A Star-designated coin thus becomes one of the most desirable and attractive examples obtainable of this date. (#7337)
- 1543 1904—Cleaned—ANACS. PR60 Details. Both sides show strong detail and luminous mirrors despite a past cleaning. The lightly hairlined surfaces show blue-inflected russet and lemon-orange shadings. (#7339)
- 1544 1904 PR62 NGC. A delightful proof with deeply mirrored fields and reflective devices. Struck during a period when cameo contrast was discouraged inside the Mint. (#7339)

PEACE DOLLARS

- 1545 1921 MS64 PCGS.** Excellent peripheral detail, and even the central hair shows a modicum of detail. Slightly hazy overall with warm golden toning against a luminous silver-gray base. (#7356)
- 1546 1921 MS64 NGC. CAC. VAM-1G.** The obverse die was used to strike matte proofs, and is identified by a curly die line from the right upright of the V in TRVST. Originally toned almond-gold and pearl-gray. Lustrous, unblemished, and held back from full Gem by a typical central strike.
From The Southwest Collection. (#7356)
- 1547 1921 MS64 NGC.** This Choice piece is luminous beneath silver-gray patina with glints of gold. Well struck overall, though the centers show typical softness and a handful of grade-defining marks. (#7356)
- 1548 1921 MS64 ANACS.** Typically struck and highly lustrous, with appealing champagne-gold toning and some darker russet color near the periphery. A few small abrasions prevent an even higher grade for this attractive first-year example. (#7356)
- 1549 1921 MS65 NGC.** Though typically soft in the centers, the overall strike of this first-year Peace dollar is above-average. Whispers of hazy gray and tan patina drape strongly lustrous surfaces. Solid eye appeal for the Gem designation. NGC has graded 96 finer pieces (1/08). (#7356)
- 1550 1922 MS65 PCGS. VAM-2C. A Top 50 Variety. Extra Hair.** Actually a die state, the "extra hair" is in the form of a heavy internal cud, or die break, just above the back edge of the neck. Such die breaks on 20th century coins are seldom encountered. (#133738)
- 1551 1923-D MS65 PCGS.** An arc of lavender-blue visits the upper obverse, while the remainder of the piece shows only slight haze. Excellent luster beneath the toning and delightful eye appeal. (#7361)
- 1552 1924 MS65 NGC.** A lovely specimen with full frosty mint luster beneath attractive and unusual iridescent toning. This coin has a very high degree of overall eye appeal, especially for a Peace dollar. (#7363)
- 1553 1924-S MS64 PCGS.** A brilliant and blazing near-Gem of this lower mintage and conditionally scarce issue. The strike is above average, and there are no distracting abrasions. (#7364)
- 1554 1924-S MS64 PCGS.** This highly lustrous near-Gem is almost completely white, except for tiny speckles of gold on the upper obverse. Well-defined for the issue with only a few light abrasions on each side. (#7364)
- 1555 1925-S MS64 PCGS.** Cream-gray and almond-gold combine throughout this lustrous and nicely struck near-Gem. Distributed minor grazes are evident only beneath a loupe. Minute die doubling is present on the eagle's claws. (#7366)
- 1556 1925-S MS64 NGC.** Freckles of olive-green travel over lustrous surfaces that are reasonably struck. A scattering of light ticks limits the grade. (#7366)

Colorful Premium Gem 1926 Dollar



- 1557 1926 MS66 PCGS.** The reverse exhibits gorgeous blushes of lemon, aquamarine, and rose toning. The obverse patina is also impressive, but is principally confined to peach and ivory. Lustrous and decisively struck with uncommonly smooth fields and devices. Philadelphia silver dollar production was sharply reduced from the prior five years, since fewer than 2 million pieces were struck. (#7367)
- 1558 1926 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** This super-smooth, impeccably preserved Premium Gem displays pleasing luster exuding from white surfaces. Really a great coin! (#7367)
- 1559 1926-D MS65 NGC.** Sharply defined with powerful luster beneath soft gold-inflected haze. Excellent overall preservation, as expected of the grade, with uncommon eye appeal for this Denver issue. (#7368)
- 1560 1927 MS64 PCGS.** Pale golden shadings grace the immensely lustrous surfaces of this Choice Peace dollar. Well-defined for the issue with only small, scattered flaws and eye appeal that is strongly suggestive of an even finer designation. Housed in an early holder. (#7370)
- 1561 1927-D MS64 PCGS.** Sharply defined throughout and remarkably free from troubling abrasions. Each side shows light gray-russet streaks of toning with an overlay of haziness. (#7371)
- 1562 1927-D MS64 NGC.** Decisively struck with minimal patina and a hint of frostiness to the devices. Excellent eye appeal and surprisingly solid preservation for the near-Gem designation. NGC has certified 82 finer pieces (1/08). (#7371)
- 1563 1927-D MS64 PCGS.** Well struck and highly lustrous, with creamy silver-gray coloration and just a few grade-limiting blemishes on each side. Readily available as a near-Gem, but scarce and expensive any finer. (#7371)
- 1564 1927-S MS64 PCGS.** A green-label example with satiny silver luster that is accented by faint splashes of gold and rose toning. (#7372)
- 1565 1927-S MS64 PCGS.** Speckled gold-orange and ice-blue patina resides on the radiantly lustrous surfaces of this near-Gem. Sharply struck, and slightly short of full Gem because of a few minute marks. (#7372)
- 1566 1927-S MS64 PCGS.** Lustrous ivory surfaces and brilliant mint frost are accompanied by minor splashes of golden-brown and lilac toning. PCGS has only certified 59 finer examples (1/08). (#7372)

Impressive 1927-S Peace Dollar, MS65



1567 1927-S MS65 NGC. The 1927-S dollar is usually seen poorly struck, and is rare in sharply struck MS65 preservation (David Bowers, 2006). The Gem in this lot displays a much better than average strike, and radiates excellent luster. Dapples of cobalt-blue, lavender, and golden-brown patina gravitate to the borders. Some small marks might preclude an even higher grade. This issue is rarely obtainable any finer. Census: 67 in 65, 1 finer (1/08). (#7372)

1568 1928 MS62 PCGS. An unworn and well-defined example of this key Peace dollar issue, strongly lustrous beneath hints of golden toning. Light abrasions and chatter on and near the portrait account for the grade. (#7373)

1569 1928 MS63 PCGS. Apricot, powder-blue, and lilac endow this lustrous and low mintage Peace dollar. Surprisingly unabraded for the designated grade, and certified in an old green label holder. (#7373)

1570 1928 MS63 PCGS. Powder-blue and almond-gold endow this sharply impressed and lustrous key date dollar. Unusually devoid of abrasions and hairlines for the MS63 level. Certified in an old green label holder. (#7373)

1571 1928 MS63 PCGS. Essentially brilliant, although a critical review could lead the examiner to suggest that both sides have faint champagne toning. The remarkable surfaces suggest a higher grade. (#7373)

1572 1928 MS63 PCGS. Hints of pink and lavender grace the silver-gray surfaces of this boldly impressed Select survivor. Minimally marked for the grade and an attractive representative of this key Peace issue. (#7373)

1573 1928 MS64 PCGS. Satiny and highly lustrous, with speckled red-brown patina on each side and a couple of broad splashes of red-brown color on the reverse. A handful of minor marks limit the grade. One of the keys to the Peace dollar series. (#7373)

1574 1928-S MS64 NGC. This softly lustrous and elegant piece offers solid eye appeal for a Choice coin. Soft gold and silver-gray toning drapes the luminous fields and pillowy devices. NGC has graded 39 finer examples (1/08). (#7374)

1575 1928-S MS64 NGC. Silver-gray, golden-tan, russet, and rose shadings converge on this shining near-Gem. A well-defined and attractive example of this important Peace issue, pleasing despite a few scattered marks that preclude a finer designation. NGC has graded just 39 coins in higher grades (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#7374)

1576 1928-S MS64 NGC. VAM-4. WE TRVST exhibits die doubling. This conditionally rare Peace dollar has lovely powder-blue and caramel-gold patina. Marks are minor for the grade. Housed in a prior generation holder. (#7374)

1577 1928-S MS64 PCGS. Light tan toning visits the sparkling surfaces of this attractive Choice example. Crisply struck with only a few incidental flaws that combine to preclude a finer designation. PCGS has certified just 47 higher-graded representatives of this challenging issue (1/08). (#7374)

1578 1934 MS65 PCGS. Speckles of cobalt-blue and brown patina gravitate to the borders of this attractive Gem. Lustrous surfaces exhibit a relatively sharp strike, and reveal a few minute marks on each side. (#7375)

1579 1934 MS65 PCGS. This highly lustrous Gem has an above-average strike. Aside from a few spots of dark toning at the eagle's neck and wings, the surfaces are largely untuned. (#7375)

1580 1934-S—Cleaned—ANACS. MS60 Details. VAM-3. A Top 50 Variety. The “Doubled Tiara” VAM with die doubling on the rays near the BE in LIBERTY. The VAM is undesignated on the ANACS insert. This lustrous key date dollar has faint honey-gold toning and a good strike. Patient rotation eventually locates delicate hairlines on both sides. (#7377)

Scarce MS62 1934-S Peace Dollar



1581 1934-S MS62 NGC. Light caramel-gold patina invigorates this lustrous and suitably struck Peace dollar. Thorough scrutiny with the aid of loupe fails to identify any marks or hairlines that would deny a finer grade. The mintage of just above 1 million pieces would make the 1934-S a better date in any event, but it turns out that most of the 1934-S entered circulation. Mint State examples are scarcer than for any other issue. (#7377)

1582 1935 MS65 ★ NGC. This low mintage final-year silver dollar has satiny luster and a mere whisper of gold toning. Crisply struck and only faintly abraded. (#7378)

1583 1935-S MS65 PCGS. Three rays beneath ONE. This essentially stone-white Gem provides effusive cartwheel luster, and is void of detrimental marks. Peripheral elements are well struck, while the centers display only minor incompleteness. (#7379)

1584 1935-S MS65 PCGS. Hazy silver-gray patina with hints of olive and russet-tan drapes the luminous surfaces of this final-year Peace dollar. Excellent surface quality for this Depression-era issue. (#7379)

1585 1935-S MS65 NGC. Three rays below ONE. A lustrous Gem with a clean cheek and a good strike. The fields show only occasional grazes. Brilliant save for a hint of gold toning. (#7379)

PROOF SUSAN B. ANTHONY DOLLARS

1586 1979-S Type Two PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS. White-on-black contrast endows this gorgeous Susie dollar. The strike and surfaces preservation are beyond question. Population: 57 in 70, (1/08). (#99590)

Sublime 1981-S Type Two SBA Dollar, PR70 Deep Cameo



1587 1981-S Type Two PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS. A technically perfect exemplar from the coveted Type Two or Clear S proof issue of 1981, sharply struck with richly frosted devices and gleaming mirrors that offer black-and-white contrast. A noteworthy modern for the Registry enthusiast, one of just 42 pieces assigned this ultimate grade by PCGS (1/08). (#99595)

SACAGAWEA DOLLAR

MS67 Cheerios Sacagawea Dollar MS66 Red Cheerios Cent, and Original Packaging



1588 2000-P Cheerios MS67 PCGS. While the 2000 “coin drop” that put new cents and Sacagawea dollars in boxes of Cheerios cereal was a newsworthy coin awareness campaign, most numismatists saw it only as a gimmick until eagle-eyed collectors discovered that the dies used to strike the dollars differed from those used to coin the rest of the production run. In the years since, the so-called “Cheerios” dollars, which have a mintage of only 5,500 pieces, have gained in popularity, and at the August 2007 ANA auction in Milwaukee, Heritage sold an identically graded example for a five figure sum.

The prime attraction of this lot is a **2000-P Cheerios MS67 PCGS**, FS-C1-901 (mistakenly listed as FS-401 on the holder), sharply struck with powerful luster and a touch of green in a thin ring around the obverse margins that contrasts with the remainder of the brassy coin. The reverse shows enhanced tailfeathers that bring the “Cheerios” dollar into focus for variety enthusiasts. Also included in this lot is a **2000 Cheerios MS66 Red PCGS**, pale copper-gold and unturned with only a few flecks of haze in the fields, a boldly impressed Premium Gem that came with the Sacagawea dollar, and the original cardboard-backed blister pack that held the two pieces. This last item has been sliced open expertly to the left, cutting through both cardboard and plastic to get to the coins without harming them. (Total: 2 coins) (#147231)

MODERN ISSUES

- 1589 1996-W Smithsonian Gold Five Dollar MS70 NGC.** A flawless example of the circulation-strike Smithsonian five dollar commemorative. The 1996-W gold half eagle is one of the most elusive modern issues, with a mintage of just 9,068 pieces. (#9744)

Flawless 1996-W Smithsonian Five, PR70 Ultra Cameo



- 1590 1996-W Smithsonian Gold Five Dollar PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC.** James Smithson was a British mineralogist and chemist who died in 1829, leaving a bequest to the United States for the founding of "an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The result was, of course, the Smithsonian Institution. Interestingly, Smithson had never actually visited the United States. This commemorative five dollar gold issue was produced in his honor in 1996, with just 21,772 proof specimens minted. This example is sharply struck and pristine, with deeply prooflike fields. Listed on page 307 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#9745)

- 1591 2000-W Library of Congress Bimetallic Ten Dollars MS69 Uncertified.** A spectacular yellow and gray example with full mint brilliance. The 2000-W Library of Congress is currently the sole bimetallic U.S. type, and has an outer ring of gold and an inner platinum inset. The certificate of authenticity, and the outer and inner boxes of issue, accompany the lot. (#9784)

- 1592 2000-W Library of Congress Bimetallic Ten Dollars MS70 NGC.** The circulation-strike mintage for the bimetallic ten dollar Library of Congress commemorative amounted to only 7,261 pieces, which only increases the importance of this immaculate exemplar. The butter-yellow outer ring offers excellent contrast with the inner platinum circle. (#9784)

2000-W Library of Congress Ten Dollar PR70 Deep Cameo



- 1593 2000-W Library of Congress PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** This is a splendid example of America's only bimetallic coinage issue. The outer ring is gold, the inner ring platinum. The design elements are crisply and flawlessly produced on each side, and the deeply prooflike surfaces are immaculately preserved. Listed on page 310 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Population: 26 in 70 (1/08). (#99784)

- 1594 2001-W Capitol Visitor's Center Half Eagle MS69 NGC.** Extraordinary brass-gold satin luster adorns this exquisitely struck piece. A tiny mark between ED of UNITED and a minuscule fleck below are all that deny perfection. (#9792)

- 1595 2001-W Capitol Visitor's Center Half Eagle MS70 NGC.** A shining and technically perfect representative of this turn-of-the-century circulation-finish modern commemorative issue, boldly impressed with immaculate surfaces. The motifs were created by Elizabeth Jones, who received her first commemorative design credit in more than a decade. (#9792)

- 1596 2001-D Buffalo Silver Dollar MS70 PCGS.** Fully struck, untuned, and seemingly pristine. A beautifully produced and immaculately preserved coin. The PCGS holder is signed by former Mint Director Jay Johnson. (#9793)

- 1597 2001-P Buffalo Silver Dollar PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** A fully brilliant, untuned, proof with immaculate surfaces. The PCGS holder is signed by former Mint Director Jay Johnson. (#99793)

MODERN BULLION COINS

- 1598 1987-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** The butter-yellow devices offer remarkable frost, particularly the decisively struck image of Liberty, while the bottomless fields supply a reflective, contrasting void. Striking and appealing. (#9815)

- 1599 1988-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** A technically perfect modern Mint masterpiece, gleaming with undeniable black-and-gold contrast between the fathomless fields and the richly frosted devices. One of just 80 specimens for the issue so graded by PCGS (12/07). (#9825)

- 1600 1989-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** A technically perfect one-ounce American Eagle exemplar, boldly impressed with absolute black-and-gold contrast. This proof issue has a mintage of just 54,570 pieces. (#9835)

- 1601 1990-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** A gleaming and deeply contrasted American Eagle coin, one ounce of pure proof perfection. This specimen is one of just 43 assigned the ultimate grade by PCGS (1/08). (#9845)

- 1602 1992-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC.** The year 1992 was the first one in which the Mint reverted to Arabic numerals from Roman, making this a first-year subvariety. The surfaces are frosty, as always, with black, glassy, reflective fields. (#9865)

- 1603 1993-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC.** Another example from fairly early in the American Eagle gold series, which has seen lower mintages the last few years. The pristine, black-on-gold surfaces are trouble-free; any scrapes are on the encapsulation. (#9875)

- 1604 1993-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC.** With the recent run-up in gold to more than \$900 per ounce, perhaps it is time to put away a couple of these nice, perfect-grade pieces. While no one can predict precious metals prices accurately, their recent rise has been nothing short of breathtaking. A pristine black-on-gold appearance, as expected. (#9875)

- 1605 1993-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC.** Any apparent flaws are the result of the holder, particularly above Liberty's head, not the coin surfaces, which are the embodiment of perfection. A tiny red mark appears below 93 in the date. (#9875)

- 1606 1993-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC.** With a mintage of 34,389 pieces, this issue is typical for the mid-1990s, although later proof mintages are much smaller. Crisp contrast is this example's hallmark, with certified perfect surfaces. (#9875)

Immaculate 1993-W One-Ounce Gold, PR70 Deep Cameo



- 1607 1993-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** The flawless mirrors offer excellent contrast with the decisively struck and richly textured devices on this mid-date American Eagle one-ounce gold proof. From the original mintage, only a handful of specimens have achieved absolute perfection; PCGS has certified just seven examples in this ultimate grade (1/08). (#9875)

White-on-Black Deep Cameo 1994-P Silver Eagle, PR70



- 1608 1994-P Silver Eagle PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** A perfectly preserved example of this popular design that was resurrected from Adolph Weinman's original concept from 1916. The surfaces are brilliant, and the mint frost is exceptionally thick and glacial. When the frost on the devices is set against the illimitable depth of mirrored reflectivity in the fields, the result is the astounding white-on-black cameo effect seen here. Population: 28 in PR70 Deep Cameo (12/07). (#9877)

Desirable 1995-W Tenth Anniversary Set Featuring the 1995-W Silver Eagle



- 1609 1995-W Tenth Anniversary American Eagles Set.** The set includes the key date silver eagle, in addition to the tenth-ounce, quarter-ounce, half-ounce, and one-ounce gold eagles. All coins appear immaculate but are Uncertified and reside in the mint box and case of issue. The certificate of authenticity is also included. (Total: 5 coins) (#9887)

- 1610 1997-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC.** A perfect piece from a mintage of 27,554 coins, this example boasts desirable gold-on-black contrast that are pristine, although the encapsulation has seen better days. (#9928)
- 1611 1997-W One-Ounce Platinum Eagle PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC.** The platinum American Eagles in the one-ounce size deserve wider recognition, with their bold design by John Mercanti, and since the Mint began producing different reverse designs for the W-mintmarked proof coins beginning in 1998, the series has become more interesting. This piece offers, as expected, the desired silver-black contrast, with stunning eye appeal. (#9751)
- 1612 1998-P Silver Eagle PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** A gleaming modern American Eagle silver proof, certified by PCGS as perfection incarnate. Both sides offer magnificent contrast between boldly struck, elegantly frosted devices and fathomless mirrors. (#9930)
- 1613 1998-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC.** Perfection embodied in one ounce of .999 fine gold, with the coveted gold-on-black mirrors crisply displayed on each side. A tiny reverse flaw appearing between FINE and GOLD is on the holder, not the coin. (#9938)
- 1614 1998-W One-Ounce Platinum Eagle PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC.** The second year of the standard platinum proof design, minted to the extent of 14,203 pieces, according to the *Guide Book*. Perfection embodied in one ounce of pure platinum. (#99768)
- 1615 1998-W One-Ounce Platinum Eagle PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC.** This one-ounce platinum proof begins the so-called Vistas of Liberty reverse designs. Here an eagle flies over New England, signified by a craggy coast with a lighthouse and other buildings. Thick mint frost covers the devices. (#99768)
- 1616 1999-W One-Ounce Platinum Eagle PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC.** Second in the Vistas of Liberty series, featuring a reverse showing an eagle overflying southeastern wetlands. One ounce of pure platinum perfection, with the expected silver-on-black contrast. (#99776)
- 1617 2000-W One-Ounce Platinum Eagle PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** A gleaming and technically perfect exemplar from the "America's Heartland" reverse issue, impeccably contrasted and magnificent in every respect. PCGS has graded just 27 representatives as PR70 Deep Cameo (1/08). (#99782)
- 1618 2001-W Silver Eagle PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** A technically perfect turn-of-the-century American Eagle proof with jet-black mirrors from which richly frost, decisively struck devices emerge. A hint of minor cloudiness appears in the right reverse field. (#99954)
- 1619 2003-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** This gleaming 21st century Mint masterpiece offers breathtaking contrast and richly frosted, decisively struck devices. Fathomless fields offer impressive contrast. One of 85 pieces so graded by PCGS (1/08). (#99968)
- 1620 2004-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS.** Beautifully frosted and deeply mirrored, an impressive and technically perfect American Eagle from recent Mint history. One of just 49 pieces assigned this ultimate grade by PCGS (1/08). (#99974)

Perfect 2004-W Half Ounce Platinum, PR70 Ultra Cameo



- 1621 2004-W Half-Ounce Platinum Eagle PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC.** An absolutely perfect Ultra Cameo proof example of this modern bullion issue. Both sides have exceptional mirrored fields framing lustrous devices, with outstanding eye appeal. For the connoisseur who appreciates the finest available quality. (#921106)

- 1622 2004-W Platinum American Eagle Proof Set.** The set contains Uncertified tenth-ounce, quarter-ounce, half-ounce, and one-ounce platinum American eagles. These pristine pieces are housed in the mint box and case of government issue, and are accompanied by a certificate of authenticity. (Total: 4 coins) (#921107)

- 1623 2005-W Platinum American Eagle Proof Set.** The tenth-ounce, quarter-ounce, half-ounce, and one-ounce proof platinum eagles appear immaculate. The coins are Uncertified, and reside in the box and case of Treasury issue. A certificate of authenticity accompanies. (Total: 4 coins) (#921111)

2006 American Eagle Set, PCGS MS70 and PR70



- 1624 PCGS Certified 2006 American Eagle 20th Anniversary Silver Dollar Set.** This set includes the 2006-P reverse proof dollar PR70 PCGS, 2006-W proof dollar PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS, and the 2006-W uncirculated dollar MS70 PCGS. Only 93 of the latter have been PCGS certified (1/08). Compare this total to over 11,000 of these pieces in MS68 and MS69 grades. (Total: 3 coins) (#799977)

- 1625 NGC Certified 2006 American Eagle 20th Anniversary Silver Dollar Set.** This set includes the 2006-P reverse proof dollar PR70, 2006-W proof dollar PR70 Ultra Cameo, and the 2006-W Uncirculated dollar MS70. The three pieces are certified in an NGC multi-coin holder. (Total: 3 coins) (#799977)

- 1626 2006-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle Reverse Proof PR70 PCGS.** An immaculate representative of this visually distinctive issue, one that offers undeniable contrast between the frosted devices and the impeccable polish of the decisively struck devices. An impressive and desirable piece for the moderns enthusiast. (#89994)

- 1627 2006-W 20th Anniversary American Eagle Gold Set.** This scarce three-piece set of one-ounce gold eagles contains a reverse proof, a regular proof, and an Uncirculated finish example. All three coins appear immaculate, and are housed in the gold box and black case of mint issue. The certificate of authenticity is included. (Total: 3 coins) (#89995)

- 1628 2006-W 20th Anniversary American Gold Eagle Set.** The Uncertified set contains an Uncirculated finish, a proof, and a reverse proof one-ounce gold eagle. All three coins are in flawless condition, and are housed in the black case and gold box of Treasury issue, along with a certificate of authenticity. (Total: 3 coins) (#89995)

- 1629 2006-W 20th Anniversary American Eagle Gold Coin Set.** This scarce set contains the Uncirculated finish, regular proof, and reverse proof one-ounce gold eagles. The three coins are immaculate, Uncertified, and housed in the black case and gold box of mint issue. A certificate of authenticity is included. (Total: 3 coins) (#89995)

- 1630 2006-W Platinum American Eagle Proof Set.** The set has a tenth-ounce, quarter-ounce, half-ounce, and one-ounce Platinum eagle. These four pristine Uncertified coins remain in the box and case of mint issue, along with a certificate of authenticity. (Total: 4 coins) (#921119)

COINS OF HAWAII

- 1631 1883 Hawaii Quarter MS64 PCGS.** Hazy silver-gray patina overall with hints of rose-gold at the margins. This well-defined Choice piece offers an excellent opportunity to acquire a high-end example of Hawaiian silver coinage. (#10987)

- 1632 1883 Hawaii Quarter MS65 PCGS.** Highly lustrous with splashes of champagne and autumn-orange toning. The portrait of the king is suitably detailed and free of significant faults. The Hawaii quarter is the most available of the island nation's coins, though Gems are elusive. (#10987)

- 1633 1883 Hawaii Quarter MS65 PCGS.** A minimally toned and shining survivor from the lone quarter issue in Hawaii's history as an independent kingdom. Excellent definition on the portrait and solid preservation. (#10987)

Flashy, Untoned 1883 Hawaii Quarter, MS66



- 1634 1883 Hawaii Quarter MS66 PCGS.** Untoned surfaces show flashy mint luster on this wonderful Premium Gem coin. The surfaces are more satiny than brilliant, with tremendous eye appeal. PCGS and NGC combined have certified several dozen in this grade, but there are few finer at either service (1/08). (#10987)

Breathtakingly Toned 1883 Hawaii Quarter, MS66



- 1635 1883 Hawaii Quarter MS66 PCGS.** The breathtaking pastel coloration consists of fuchsia centers accented with jade-green and ice-blue at the margins on both sides. Much luster emerges from underneath the light layer of toning. A nice piece for the grade, and a definite keeper for the color aficionados. (#10987)
- 1636 1883 Hawaii Half Dollar AU55 PCGS.** Both sides have subtle, pleasing luster at the margins, with the reverse showing the slightest bit of flash. Light gold-orange patina drapes the faintly abraded fields and lightly marked devices, the latter of which show minor highpoint wear. (#10991)
- 1637 1883 Hawaii Dollar AU55 NGC.** A luminous slate-gray and silver-gray example of this popular island-kingdom issue, well-defined with just a trace of highpoint wear. Minimally marked and appealing. (#10995)

ERRORS

Double Struck 1876 Indian Cent Second Strike 25% Off Center



- 1638 1876 Indian Cent—Double Struck, 25% Off Center, Scratched—NCS. VG Details.** The first strike was normal, but the piece only partly ejected from the dies, and was struck a second time, 25% off center toward 2 o'clock. The second strike is centered at 12:30 relative to the first strike. No planchet was fed in for the second strike. The 1876 is a low mintage issue with a production of less than 8 million pieces. A few light pinscratches near the profile are faded by deep brown retoning.

- 1639 1956-D Lincoln Cent—Struck on a Dime Planchet—MS64 PCGS.** A fantastic off-metal error that shows the date and mintmark plainly. Struck shifted toward 6 o'clock on the obverse, so that IN GOD WE TRUST is completely off the flan. Slightly weak central devices from lack of metal, but highly pleasing otherwise. (#2839)

- 1640 1963-D Jefferson Nickel—Struck on a Silver Dime Planchet—MS61 PCGS.** Strongly lustrous and lightly abraded overall with gold-inflected haze that graces the fields. Ill-defined at the centers, unsurprising in light of the smaller planchet and the generally poor strikes of 1963-D nickels.

- 1641 1964 Jefferson Nickel—Struck on Silver Planchet—MS62 PCGS.** An unusual five cent error struck on a silver dime planchet. The piece is well-centered, though slightly shifted toward 6 o'clock on the obverse. The area where the mintmark might be is just off the flan.

Double Struck MS64 1970-D Nickel Second Strike Indented and 50% Off Center



- 1642 1970-D Jefferson Nickel—Double Struck, Second Strike 50% Off Center With Indent—MS64 PCGS.** The first strike is normal, the second strike is nearly 50% off center toward 12 o'clock, at 9 o'clock relative to the first strike. Between strikes, a planchet (not included) was fed between the obverse die and the present piece, and indented the latter 10% at 9 o'clock, relative to the first strike. Lustrous and satiny with light gold toning.

- 1643 1917 Mercury Dime—Struck 25% Off-Center—VF20 PCGS.** A rose-tinged silver-gray error with moderate, even wear over each side. The piece is struck off-center approximately 25% toward 1 o'clock on the obverse. Errors rarely circulate for long periods of time, which suggests that this coin was carried as a pocket-piece.

- 1644 196? Roosevelt Dime—Die Adjustment Strike—NGC.** A silver Roosevelt dime (1960s) die adjustment strike with partial design features visible on each side. Nearly full luster and a faint trace of wear suggest a grade of AU55 or so. A nearly full date is visible, including 196, although the final digit is extremely weak but looks like it could be a 1.

- 1645 Undated S-Mint Washington Quarter—15% Off Center on El Salvador Planchet—AU58 NGC.** Struck 15% off-center at 8 o'clock. A trace of wear is visible on the highpoints of the design. Issued at the San Francisco Mint, with the S mintmark prominent on the reverse. The United States Mint issued 5 centavo coins for El Salvador in 1940, 1944, 1948, and 1950 through 1953.

- 1646 Undated Washington Quarter—Bowtie Clip With Straight Clip—MS66 NGC.** A so-called "bowtie clip," names for the suggestive shape that results when a planchet is punched with two substantial voids. This undated, pre-1999 quarter shows a copper interior and a straight clip that affects the tops of the TY in LIBERTY.

- 1647 1967 Washington Quarter—Struck on a Nickel Planchet—MS63 NGC.** 5.0 gm. A well-centered representative that shows only a few slivers of missing peripheral elements at the upper and lower right obverse and reverse. Hints of peach patina visit the fields.

- 1648 1981-P Washington Quarter—Struck on a Nickel Planchet—MS65 NGC.** Whispers of peach and steel-blue patina visit the otherwise nickel-white surfaces. Pleasingly detailed for the smaller flan with missing design elements to the left.

- 1649 1985-P Washington Quarter—Struck on a Nickel Planchet—MS62 NGC.** A well-centered example of this wrong-denomination error that offers hints of golden toning at the margins. Small slivers of the date and OF AMERICA on the reverse are off the flan.
- 1650 1998-P Washington Quarter—Struck on a Five Cent Planchet—MS66 NGC.** 5.0 grams. Slightly uncentered toward 1 o'clock, although all legends are readable. Satiny and lightly toned with a surprisingly sharp strike and strong visual appeal.
- 1651 2000-P South Carolina Quarter—20% Off Center—MS68 NGC.** Struck 20% off-center at 1 o'clock based on the obverse design, or off-center at 4 o'clock based on the reverse design. Every detail is bold and the surfaces (of the struck portion) are immaculate.
- 1652 2006-P South Dakota Quarter—15% Off Center—MS66 NGC.** Struck 15% off-center at 9 o'clock. Boldly struck with full luster on both sides. The struck surfaces are exceptional and nearly mark-free.

Off-Center 1918 Half Dollar, MS65



- 1653 1918 Walking Liberty Half Dollar—Struck 10% Off Center—MS65 PCGS.** Ex: Sounder. What an amazing piece this one is. It is struck at least 10% off-center at 11:00. Due to the off-center strike, the design details can be assumed full, as the fully outlined and rounded thumb indicates. This important consideration shows how much of the skirt lines are present on a full strike early Walker, and it is less than would otherwise be expected. The surfaces are entirely original with satiny heather toning.

1888-Dated Morgan Dollar 40% Struck Through Reverse, MS63



- 1654 1888-? Morgan Dollar—40% Struck Through Reverse—MS63 PCGS.** A fragment of metal, perhaps from a defective planchet, clogged a portion of the dies at the moment this piece was struck. The lower reverse between 3 o'clock and 7:30 is dominated by the relatively deep strike-through. The strike-through replaces most design details, including the mintmark, if any. Lustrous and smooth with original ivory-gray toning.
- 1655 1999-P Anthony Dollar—Broadstruck—MS67 NGC.** Lovely light gray luster with sharp details as usual. Broadstruck and off-center coins are typically sharp or full strikes. The design is nicely centered with broad octagonal borders.
- 1656 2007-P Washington Dollar—Reverse Clad Layer Missing—MS65 NGC.** The reverse is missing most of its clad layer, with the bright copper appearance from the core in full brilliance. Remnants of the clad layer appear to remain over a small portion of the reverse, with its characteristic light yellow color.

Amazing MS64 Two Cent Brockage Die Cap



- 1657 No Date Two Cent Piece—Full Brockage Obverse and Reverse Die Cap—MS64 Brown PCGS.** This is a combination of two error types, the brockage and the capped die. A brockage involves two planchets and two cycles of the coin press. The first planchet is fed into the press and struck in the normal manner, but it sticks to the upper die when the next planchet is fed in. The second planchet receives the normal image from the anvil die, and a reversed and incused image from the first coin. Both pieces are then ejected. The second planchet is now an error coin called a brockage.

A capped die is created when a coin is struck and then sticks to the hammer die. As it strikes additional planchets, the hammer die makes the impression stronger and stronger, as the actual planchet spreads up the outside of the die shaft. Normally, the inside of the capped die piece is an extremely sharp impression of that die, and the outside is a widely spread brockage image.

This piece has the brockage image inside of the cap, and the sharp normal reverse impression on the outside. It is the opposite of a normal die cap, and must have been created through additional steps, where the brockage image eventually became the die cap.

Remarkably well preserved with rich chocolate-brown surfaces and full luster. Undoubtedly destined for a world-class error collection, and certain to be the source of substantial discussion and amazement.

Off-Center Brockage Morgan Dollar



1658 No Date Morgan Dollar—20% Off Center and Brockage—VG10 PCGS. At least 20%, possibly up to 25%, off-center at 11:30, and a brockage reverse that shows a similarly off-center brockage image of the obverse design. There is no visible date, but we did check for the diagnostic die marker of the 1893-S dollar, which is not present.

We hesitate to use the word unique, yet we have difficulty imagining that another similar Morgan dollar error could exist. It is a splendid and stunning error that will easily serve as a centerpiece for a specialized collection of Morgan dollars or error coins. Although considerably worn, it is a wonderful piece with natural light to medium gray surfaces and few distracting marks on either side.

MINT SETS

1659 Uncertified 1955 and 1957 Mint Sets. This lot includes: Complete 1955 and 1957 double mint sets from the Philadelphia and Denver mints. A 1955-S Lincoln cent and a 1955-S Roosevelt dime are included. Many of the coins have attractive original toning. The coins grade approximately between MS64 to MS66, but are Uncertified and still in their original cardboard holders and manila envelopes. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (Total: 32 coins)*

MEDALS AND TOKENS

1660 Small-Format 1976 Gold National Bicentennial Medal. This official small-format gold American Revolution Bicentennial commemorative medal is carefully preserved with excellent contrast. One side shows the eagle motif from the Great Seal, while the reverse has a half-length image of the Statue of Liberty. Total gold weight is nearly one-quarter of a troy ounce. Comes with wooden box, blue outer box, and small fold-out information sheet.

Impressive Seven-Piece Set of 1976 Bicentennial Medals



1661 1976 American Revolution Bicentennial National Medals. An impressive set of seven medals with the Statue of Liberty on the obverse, the Presidential Seal on the reverse, designed by Frank Gasparro. Included are: three inch gold, only 423 issued; three inch silver, matte finish, 8,824 issued; 1 1/2 inch bronze, 438,971 issued; .906 inch gold, 29,468 issued; 1 5/16 inch gold, 5,396 issued; 1 1/2 inch silver, 211,772 issued; and a 1 1/2 inch gold plated bronze, 45,163 issued. A number of gold Bicentennial medals were likely melted to reclaim the bullion during the circa-1980 spike in the value of gold. (Total: 7 medals)

Important Group of Lincoln-Related Items From the Estate of Charles Eliot Norton



1662 Major Lincolnia Grouping From the Estate of Charles Eliot Norton. A wonderful group of Lincoln-related material that was originally owned by Charles Eliot Norton, who loaned several of them to Victor David Brenner. Brenner in turn modeled his smiling Lincoln bust and later the Lincoln cent upon the carte-de-visite of Lincoln in this collection.

Included are: Lincoln medal, 63 mm, bronze, the obverse is virtually identical to that used on the Lincoln cent, the reverse has an eagle perched on a cliff and the motto PRESERVE PROTECT DEFEND, minor scuffing and rubbing on the highpoints; rectangular plaque of the same pose, 61 x 89 mm, bronze, rubbing over the highpoints, the exergual area reads: ABRAHAM LINCOLN / 1809 1865; souvenir card with 1909 VDB cent, AU55, the card reading COMPLIMENTS OF and hand signed by Vic D. Brenner; newspaper clipping from May 10, 1909 Grand Rapids paper of article "His Kindliest Face", that explains the smiling portrait of Lincoln used by Brenner as a model for the cent; three carte-de-visites of Lincoln (profile), Lincoln reading to his son, Tad, and the smiling portrait, accompanying papers indicate these are the actual photos by Gardner, Brady, and Ayers; and a framed and matted 1860 portrait of Lincoln, 165 x 205 mm. There are also several photocopies of letters from Brenner to Norton, Norton to Brenner, and a COINage article from December 2007 that gives much background information on these items as well as Charles Eliot Norton. (Total: 8 items)

GSA DOLLARS

Desirable MS62 1879-CC GSA Dollar



- 1663 1879-CC MS62 NGC.** 1879-CC GSA dollars were scarce to begin with, but 20 years of third party grading greatly reduced their numbers. This lustrous key date Carson City dollar is lightly toned and has well preserved fields. A thin diagonal mark on the cheek precludes a much higher grade. The box of issue accompanies the lot, as does the GSA certificate, but the latter has been trimmed to remove the serial number. (#407086)

- 1664 1885-CC MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC.** This brilliant Carson City dollar has ice-white devices and impressive field reflectivity. Smooth overall, with occasional minor marks on the left obverse field. NGC GSA Census: 15 in 64 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 6 finer (1/08). (#497161)
- 1665 1890-CC MS61 NGC.** A fully brilliant Mint State piece with noticeable marks on the obverse. The reverse is substantially nicer. (#407198)
- 1666 1891-CC MS62 NGC. VAM-3.** A Top 100 Variety. The “Spitting Eagle” variety. Lustrous and close to brilliant with a clean reverse and the expected moderate marks on the left obverse. The box of issue (but no certificate) accompanies the lot. (#407206)

End of Session Two

SESSION FOUR

Live, Internet, and Mail Bid Signature Auction #460
Friday, February 15, 2008, Approximately 7:00 PM PT, Lots 2301-2910
Long Beach, California

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PATTERNS



Collectors Acceptance Corp. (CAC) began offering its services on Sept. 1, 2007. The CAC tamper-proof hologram on third-party graded NGC or PCGS coins signifies that CAC backs that coin as premium quality within that numeric grade.

1792 Judd-11 Plain Edge Copper Disme



2301 1792 Disme, Judd-11, Pollock-12, R.8, Genuine PCGS. 58.2 gn. The obverse portrays Liberty facing to the left with flowing locks of hair. Around, LIBERTY PARENT OF SCIENCE AND INDUS(try), the date below the bust. On the reverse, an eagle flies in a plain field with the statutory legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around, and the denomination DISME below. Struck in copper with a plain edge. The plain edge is the distinction that separates Judd-11 from the relatively “common” Judd-10.

The obverse has several heavy marks that are immediately obvious. They are described as “cancellation marks” in the February 2005 Goldberg catalog where this specimen was last offered for sale. At that time, the cataloger observed: “Currently, the exact nature of these markings can only be speculated over and while we will attempt to do just that, feel free to come to your own conclusions. We feel the current coin is a presentation piece of the Plain Edge 1792 disme and that the coin possesses cancellation marks. Generally, the cancellation occurs on the die itself and therefore, the corresponding cancelled coins have raised marks where the metal would flow into the depressed canceling marks on the die. ... we know that a single obverse die of this design can be accounted for. Since both Plain Edge (Judd-11) and Reeded Edge (Judd-10) examples are known for the 1792 copper disme, it seems entirely possible that Plain Edge examples were struck, then rejected in favor of the production of reeded edge examples. Obviously, with only one die in existence, the coin itself had to be cancelled rather than the die.”

The description in the Goldberg catalog continues at some length. Their speculation regarding cancellation marks, and canceling coins versus dies, is certainly fanciful, especially given the sale of old dies as scrap metal in later years. We are in full agreement that the marks appear contemporary with the coin, and believe that they occurred about the time the coin was struck.

Aside from the obverse marks, and the corresponding flatness on the reverse, the physical appearance of this disme is amazing. The surfaces on both sides have rich chocolate-brown color, with hints of darker steel. Both sides have full original cartwheel luster, and the design elements are all boldly rendered. It is truly a remarkable, intriguing, and stunning numismatic property that will continue to promote conversation and speculation. (#11029)

**Rare 1852 Annular Gold Dollar Pattern in Silver
Judd-138, PR66**



- 2302 1852 Gold Dollar, Judd-138 Thin, Pollock-165, Low R.7, PR66 NGC.** Ex: Simpson. Annular format, the obverse shows USA above the perforation, the date is below. The reverse is a circle of laurel sprigs. Struck in silver with a plain edge. These are actually restrikes made for sale to collectors similar to the gold issue, Judd-137. This piece appears to be a thin planchet striking. The reverse has heavy concentric circles that look like lathe marks. Bright surfaces with no trace of toning. (#11583)

**Perforated 1852 Gold Dollar in Copper
Judd-143, PR62 Red and Brown**



- 2303 1852 Gold Dollar, Judd-143, Pollock-171, R.8, PR62 Red and Brown NGC.** Ex: Simpson. Perforated dollar with USA above the hole and 1852 below on the obverse. The reverse has DOLLAR above with an open wreath below. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Probably fewer than half a dozen pieces are known of this popular pattern issue. The obverse has a couple of larger dark spots, and both sides appear to have been lightly cleaned at one time with subsequent light iridescence over the mostly red surfaces. (#11598)

**Copper-Nickel 1852 Annular Gold Dollar Pattern
Judd-148, PR64**



- 2304 1852 Gold Dollar, Judd-148, Pollock-176, Low R.7, PR64 NGC.** Ex: Simpson. Simply designed with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around the outer portion of the obverse with the date at the bottom. The reverse has DOLLAR at the top with a wreath around the lower margin. Struck in copper-nickel and perforated in the center, with a plain edge. Probably struck from the late 1850s onward for the collector trade. This piece has unmellowed "white" surfaces, the color of original copper-nickel alloy. (#11614)

Interesting Judd-159 1854 Small Cent Pattern, PR63 Brown



- 2305 1854 One Cent, Judd-159, Pollock-186, High R.7, PR63 Brown PCGS.** The obverse of this small cent die was created by a portrait lathe that used an 1854 silver dollar as a model. The portrait lathe caused many circular die lines, and the design is blurry. Notably, the 4 in the date resembles a 1. On the well-made reverse die, 1 CENT is encircled by an oak and acorn wreath. Struck in copper with a plain edge. This was a widely produced pattern that included piece struck in at least three varieties of German silver, copper-nickel alloy, a 78% silver piece, die struck copper pieces as well as electrotypes. This is a die struck example in copper. Weakly struck, as always, with considerable red remaining on the obverse and deep brown and blue patina over the reverse. (#11654)

**1855 Flying Eagle Cent
Judd-167 Original, PR63 Brown**



- 2306 1855 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-167 Original, Pollock-193, R.5, PR63 Brown PCGS.** A Flying Eagle cent pattern in large format, featuring a hooked-neck eagle and slanting 5s on the obverse. The reverse resembles the contemporary large cent, with ONE CENT in the center of the reverse surrounded by a thick laurel wreath. The diameter is between that of the 1856 large and small cents. Struck in copper with a plain edge. This precisely struck chocolate-brown pattern has a couple of minor subtle peripheral obverse spots. Struck from multiply clashed dies. (#11709)

Select Proof 1859 Half Dollar, Judd-237



- 2307 1859 Half Dollar, Judd-237, Pollock-293, R.4, PR63 PCGS.** Liberty faces right with laurel and vine in her hair. A ribbon below the bust is inscribed LIBERTY, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around, and the date below. The reverse has an agricultural wreath around the denomination HALF DOLLAR. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. An exactly struck specimen with attractive peripheral powder-blue and caramel-gold toning. Faint contact on the cheek and beneath the ribbon is unimportant for the grade. (#11966)

Copper-Nickel 1865 Cent, Judd-404, PR65



- 2308 1865 One Cent, Judd-404, Pollock-473, Low R.7, PR65 PCGS.** A regular dies Indian cent struck in the copper-nickel alloy discontinued the previous year. Plain edge. These dies trial pieces are known on both 47-grain and 72-grain planchets, the latter most likely struck on leftover copper-nickel planchets from 1864. In the PCGS encasement, it is impossible to tell which planchet stock was used for this piece. Nicely mirrored, the surfaces retain much of the original "whiteness" of the copper-nickel alloy with slight gray-brown mellowing on each side. The fields show pronounced die striations. An essentially carbon-free example of this rare off-metal striking. (#60581)

1866 Pattern Nickel With 'Dutch 5' Reverse, Judd-489
PR66 Cameo



- 2309 1866 Shield Five Cents, Judd-489, Pollock-577, Low R.6, PR66 Cameo PCGS.** The obverse has a shield design similar to that adopted for the regular issue Shield nickel, except that the motto IN GOD WE TRUST is expressed in smaller letters and the date is divided by the ball at the base of the shield. On the reverse, the "Dutch" 5 is surrounded by a laurel wreath, with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around the rim. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. These patterns show an interesting die punching error with the second T in TRUST far to the right of the final position. Brilliant throughout, the fields are deeply reflective and the devices display a significant overlay of mint frost which gives the coin its cameo effect. (#60685)

Judd-754 1869 Standard Silver Half PR63



- 2310 1869 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-754, Pollock-838, R.5, PR63 PCGS.** A bust of Liberty faces right, wearing a headband inscribed LIBERTY and ornamented with a star. The reverse features a wreath of oak and laurel that crowds the denomination nestled inside. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Charming aquamarine and chestnut-gold patina adorns this impressively preserved and suitably struck representative. (#60984)

Richly Toned 1870 Standard Silver Quarter
Judd-888, PR66



- 2311 1870 Standard Silver Quarter Dollar, Judd-888, Pollock-987, R.5, PR66 NGC.** A bust of Liberty wearing a cap ornamented with three stars facing right, the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA surrounds the figure, and a scroll with IN GOD WE TRUST is below. The reverse reads 25 CENTS 1870 in the center and is surrounded by a wreath of cotton and corn. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. The rich blue and rose tonal qualities partially obscure the depth of fields on the obverse, but the reverse is nearly brilliant in the center and displays a significant mirror-like effect beneath the golden-rose and blue toning that mostly hugs the margins. Superlative condition from a technical standpoint. (#61132)

**Extremely Rare Aluminum
1875 Gold Dollar Pattern Judd-1433, PR64**



- 2312 1875 Gold Dollar, Judd-1433, Pollock-1576, R.8, PR64 PCGS.** Regular dies trial striking for the gold dollar. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Fewer than four examples are known of this pattern, and this is the first we have offered in at least 15 years. In fact, we do not have a record of anyone selling this aluminum pattern in recent years, and the USPatterns.com website has a composite image for this Judd number. As expected, the fields are deeply reflective, and as often seen on aluminum patterns the devices show a considerable amount of mint frost (although no cameo contrast is acknowledged on the insert). Numerous tiny planchet flakes are seen on each side. While these are of mint origin their appearance give the impression of surface disturbances, which explains the PR64 grade. (#61740)

Judd-1618 1879 Metric Dollar, PR60 Details



- 2313 1879 Metric Dollar, Judd-1618, Pollock-1813, R.5—Cleaned—ANACS. PR60 Details.** William Barber's Metric Dollar with Liberty wearing a coronet with a border of pearls. The reverse is quite elaborate with a partial wreath of cotton and corn tied at the base, a ribbon, and with DEO EST GLORIA on a tablet above. Struck in standard silver with a reeded edge. The obverse is slightly subdued but is hairline-free. The central reverse displays horizontal hairlines. Well struck, and lightly toned in caramel-gold and powder-blue. (#61996)

**Interesting Brown Plastic 1942 Pattern Cent
Judd-2060, PR65**



- 2314 1942 Brown Plastic One Cent, Judd-2060, Pollock-4035, Low R.7, PR65 PCGS.** A privately made pattern struck from special Mint dies. The obverse shows a head of Liberty facing right, LIBERTY left and JUSTICE right, with the date below. The center of the reverse reads UNITED STATES MINT and is surrounded by a wreath. This particular piece is struck from brown plastic and has a plain edge. The brown surfaces have an underlying sparkle, undoubtedly from the plastic composition. A lovely piece with no problems. Judging from the appearance through the encasement, perhaps this composition should have gone into regular production. (#12215)

GOLD DOLLARS

- 2315 1849 Open Wreath MS63 NGC.** Strong, swirling luster enlivens the butter-yellow surfaces of this striking Select piece. Well-defined with a handful of small abrasions in the fields that are consistent with the grade assigned.
From The Southwest Collection. (#7502)
- 2316 1849-D—Ex-Jewelry—ANACS. AU50 Details.** Variety 1-A. An interesting example of this first-year Southern branch mint gold issue, typically defined for the issue with glossy yellow-gold surfaces indicative of past cleaning. Crimping at the rim suggests past use in a piece of jewelry. (#7507)
- 2317 1849-O MS62 NGC.** A luminous and elegant representative of this popular first-year Southern gold dollar issue, well-defined overall with just a touch of central softness. Wispy flaws visit the pink-accented butter-yellow surfaces, but the overall visual appeal is excellent. (#7508)

- 2318 1850-C—Ex-Jewelry—ANACS. AU50 Details.** Variety 3-C. Though the orange-gold surfaces show uniform luster, the overall appearance of this mildly worn piece is better than the details grade might suggest. Minor damage is noted just above the portrait. (#7510)
- 2319 1851 MS63 NGC.** A sharply struck example of this popular high-mintage issue, primarily orange-gold with hints of pink in the fields. Excellent eye appeal for the grade assigned. (#7513)
- 2320 1851-D—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details.** Variety 5-E. An attractive piece for the grade with sharp remaining details on each side. Several of the obverse stars are prominently recut. The coin displays a few shallow marks and is slightly bright from improper cleaning. (#7515)

Impressive 1851-D Gold Dollar, MS63



- 2321 1851-D MS63 NGC.** Variety 3-E. It appears that the two varieties of the date, 3-D and 3-E, are about equally plentiful. The 1851-D is a scarce date, with a mintage of only 9,882 coins, although it is actually the second most available Type One gold dollar from Dahlonega.
- This amazing piece is one of the finest we have seen, and ranks high in the NGC Census. It is fully brilliant with frosty luster, lovely light yellow surfaces, and sharp design details. Heavy clash marks are visible on both sides of this piece. Census: 5 in 63, 6 finer (1/08). (#7515)

Amazing 1852-C Gold Dollar, MS65



- 2322 1852-C MS65 NGC.** Variety 7-H. This is an impressive Gem representative, and among the finest known survivors of this important Charlotte Mint gold dollar. Only 9,434 examples of this date were coined, and approximately 100 pieces survive in all grades. Like most known survivors, this example has weakness at LA of DOLLAR, appearing similar to a planchet flake but actually a die problem. A small spot of grease or some other foreign matter adhered to the reverse die at the time these pieces were struck. This Gem has frosty green-gold luster with extraordinary design definition. The fields are slightly reflective and the devices are lustrous, creating a cameo appearance. Census: 5 in 65, 1 finer (1/08). From The Southwest Collection. (#7518)

Attractive Select Mint State 1853-O Gold Dollar



- 2323 1853-O MS63 PCGS.** Well struck with intense satiny radiance issuing forth from both sides, and pretty yellow-gold coloration that is undeniably attractive. A few wispy marks along the upper obverse, near the rim, prevent an even higher grade. According to Doug Winter (2006), the 1853-O is the best produced gold dollar from the New Orleans Mint. (#7524)

Extraordinary 1854 Type One Gold Dollar, MS67



- 2324 **1854 Type One MS67 NGC.** The mintage for the 1854 gold dollar is not as large as the preceding three P-mint gold dollar deliveries; however, the 1854 still boasts a respectable mintage of 855,502 pieces. It is not surprising, therefore, that this issue remains popular among type collectors who desire an attractive representative of James Longacre's Type One design. While the average collector would happily settle for an MS64 or MS65 example, gold specialists who pride themselves on unrivaled numismatic beauty really need to see this Superb Gem. Sharply defined in almost all areas, the surfaces exude a rich cartwheel mint frost that is very attractive. The coin also displays bright yellow-gold coloration, and the only noticeable ripples in the fabric of the coin are die clash marks in the fields. Very attractive and very desirable as a type coin in Superb condition. Census: 7 in 67, 0 finer (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection. (#7525)*

- 2325 **1854 Type Two AU58 NGC.** Just a touch of highpoint friction keeps this softly lustrous yellow-gold type piece from a Mint State designation. Small, scattered marks in the fields have little impact on the overall eye appeal. (#7531)
- 2326 **1854 Type Two AU58 NGC.** Frosty lemon-yellow surfaces accompany amazing clash marks and die bulges, visible on both sides of this near-Mint example. (#7531)
- 2327 **1854 Type Two AU58 NGC.** A lustrous and visually appealing example of this brief, three-year type. The surfaces display an attractive coppery-reddish tint that is somewhat unusual, for a gold dollar. Clash marks are noted on both sides, and a few faint pinscratches are observed on the upper obverse. (#7531)

Fully Struck 1854 Type Two Gold Dollar, MS62



- 2328 **1854 Type Two MS62 PCGS.** A splendid green-gold example of this important three-year design type, with the Small Indian Head obverse, modified from the previous Liberty Head design. Both sides of this example are boldly defined, including a full and complete date, and intricate hair detail. The combination is rarely seen on examples of the design. (#7531)

Popular Type Two 1854 Gold Dollar MS62



- 2329 **1854 Type Two MS62 PCGS.** A wonderful representative of the Longacre small Indian Head gold dollar, also known more generically at the Type Two gold dollar. This piece is highly lustrous with brilliant yellow mint frost and sharp design details. Vastly scarcer than the Type One motif. (#7531)

Formidable MS68 1854 Type Two Gold Dollar



2330 1854 Type Two MS68 NGC. The Small Head Type Two gold dollar is a notoriously scarce type. It was struck for only three years, with the final year of production limited to a tiny San Francisco emission. San Francisco was late in the game due to the geographic distance between the two coasts. Each of the other three branch mints then in operation, Charlotte, Dahlonega, and New Orleans, struck a small number of Type Two pieces in 1855.

Due to the cost and scarcity of the branch mint issues, most type collectors choose either the 1854 or 1855 Philadelphia dates. Their mintages are similar, separated by only 25,674 pieces, and they trade at equivalent levels. The 1854 mintage of 783,943 pieces compares favorably with the more than 4 million pieces struck in 1853. Undoubtedly, the reason for the much smaller production is related to the heavy mintage of silver half dimes through half dollars in 1853.

Silver coins had nearly vanished from circulation by 1853, since their bullion value exceeded face. The traditional silver to gold ratio was affected by the large quantities of gold recovered from California mining camps. Gold coins continued to circulate, while silver coins were hoarded by speculators. As the lowest denomination gold coin, the gold dollar was needed in commerce to fill the gap caused by silver's absence.

Like the silver three cent piece, the gold dollar was essential to commerce when there was little alternative. But in 1853, the weight of the Seated Liberty denominations was reduced, with the exception of the silver dollar. Once again their face value exceeded their value as bullion, and the half dime, dime, quarter, and half dollar returned to circulation. Mintages of the half dime, dime, and quarter broke records in 1853. Production of the half dollar was at a ten-year high.

The flood of silver coinage reduced the need for the gold dollar, which was unpopular in any event because its small diameter made it easy to lose. To combat this problem, the Type Two's diameter is 15 mm, slightly greater than the 13 mm Type One.

In the 19th century, it was Mint policy to limit designs, preferably one per alloy. The half cent and cent, the half dime and dime, the quarter and half dollar, and the quarter eagle through eagle had similar designs. But the three dollar gold piece, introduced in 1854, was similar in value to the quarter eagle, and needed distinctive motifs. The increased diameter Type Two gold dollar needed new designs, and it was natural to re-use the wreath and layout of the approved three dollar.

Mint officials likely regretted their decision to create a new bust of Liberty for the Type Two obverse. Longacre's Small Head was in high relief, causing metal to flow into the portrait and away from the corresponding area of the reverse. Thus, DOLLAR and the date are nearly always weak on Type Two gold dollars. This problem was alleviated in 1856, when the Small Head was scrapped in favor of the Large Head conveniently taken from the three dollar design.

The two-year, relatively small Type Two mintage at Philadelphia led to the rarity of this gold type. In 1854 and 1855, there were few collectors, even on the East coast. As a store of value, gold dollars were set aside, but rarely was its condition of any concern. It is remarkable, then, that a few high grade Mint State examples have survived. PCGS has yet to grade any Type Two dollars above the MS67 level, and NGC has certified just two pieces as MS68 with none finer. Both coins are 1854 Philadelphia examples. One of them is the Eliasberg piece, auctioned in October 1982 and again in July 2002.

The other MS68 example is the present lot. As one would expect from its remarkable grade, it is completely unabraded. Minor planchet granularity near the UNI in UNITED is as made. The strike is crisp, particularly for the type, with minor incompleteness on the left-side denticles and a whisper of softness on the LL in DOLLAR and the 8 in the date. Here is a miracle, a coin that appears just as it did when it left the dies more than a century and a half ago, despite the fact that it was struck for circulation instead of a collector's cabinet. We can only thank the alert antebellum individual that recognized its importance and immediately set it aside for posterity. Census: 2 in 68, 0 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#7531)

- 2331 1855 AU53 NGC.** Traces of luster reside in the recesses of this suitably struck apricot-gold dollar. Some minute contact marks are noted on the obverse, and heavy clash marks are visible on each side. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#7532)

Elusive 1855-C Gold Dollar, AU50



- 2332 1855-C AU50 NGC.** Variety 9-K. In his reference, Winter records one variety, although we have a record of two different reverse dies with a slight variance in date position. This example has the date shifted slightly right, and appears to be the more plentiful variety. This late die state piece has noticeable clash marks and die bulges, especially on the obverse, affecting the strike. The surfaces are pleasing green-gold with nearly full satin luster. Minor abrasions and other blemishes are evident on both sides. (#7533)

Low-Mintage 1856-S Type Two Gold Dollar, AU58



- 2333 1856-S Type Two AU58 NGC.** Double S. Breen-6045. The 1856-S, from a mintage of 24,600 pieces, is the final Type Two issue. This AU58 piece displays a widely repunched mintmark. Apricot-gold surfaces retain a good amount of luster, and are well impressed by the dies. A few small obverse contact marks do not significantly detract. Census: 81 in 58, 41 finer (1/08). (#7536)

Scarce 1857-C Gold Dollar, AU53



- 2334 1857-C AU53 NGC.** Variety 10-L. The 1857-C is typically seen in Very Fine and Extremely Fine grades. It is very scarce in About Uncirculated, and rare in Mint State. The issue is almost always found with severe planchet defects (Douglas Winter, 1998), and this AU53 coin is no exception. The bright yellow-gold surfaces exhibit two or three shallow linear depressions on the obverse, and another on the reverse. The design elements are relatively well defined, better so than usually seen on this poorly struck date. (#7545)

Very Scarce MS61 1857-C Gold Dollar



- 2335 1857-C MS61 PCGS.** Variety 10-L. The 1857-C gold dollar is probably best known for the overall poor quality among the surviving examples. The original mintage was only 13,280 pieces, and today it is believed that a mere 115-125 examples are that are left in all grades. This is one of the finest examples we have handled, with striking details that are far superior to what is usually seen on this challenging issue. That includes complete detailing on the middle digits of the date. The "strips" of roughness frequently found around Liberty's head are present, and they appear to be something more than die clashing. The 1857-C is extremely rare in mint condition, with only a small handful of coins known in MS60 or finer grades. Bright yellow-gold color with minimal abrasions for an MS61. (#7545)

- 2336 1861 MS63 NGC.** Sharply struck with satiny pinkish-gold surfaces. Moderate clash marks are visible. The fields on both sides have clearly visible striae, nearly horizontal on the obverse and diagonally from upper left to lower right on the reverse. Still, an eminently appealing Select example. (#7558)

Rare 1863 Gold Dollar, AU58



- 2337 1863 AU58 NGC.** This Civil War era gold dollar is rare in any condition. Rich green-gold patina adorns both sides of this AU58 specimen, each of which possesses a good amount of luster. The design elements reveal sharp definition, further enhancing the coin's eye appeal. A few minor circulation marks do not detract. Census: 7 in 58, 32 finer (1/08). (#7562)

- 2338 1866 MS61 NGC.** This post-war issue with a four-figure mintage is surprisingly underrated in today's numismatic marketplace. Though a number of faint abrasions are present on this well struck coin, the devices show no trace of wear. Census: 12 in 61, 43 finer (1/08). (#7565)

- 2339 1868 MS63 Prooflike NGC.** A crisply struck straw-gold Select piece that offers distinctly reflective, if lightly abraded fields. Well-defined and highly appealing for the grade. Census: 2 in 63 Prooflike, 1 finer (1/08). (#77567)

- 2340 1874 MS64 NGC.** Brassy-gold surfaces yield vibrant luster, along with a few minute contact marks. Suitably struck for the date. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#7575)

Elusive Choice 1875 Gold Dollar



- 2341 1875 MS64 PCGS.** With the exception of the double eagle, all Philadelphia Mint 1875 gold denominations have remarkably low mintages. In particular, the three dollar, eagle, and half eagle are extreme rarities. The quarter eagle and gold dollar are collectible, but their business strike mintages of 400 pieces each will make the task arduous. Given its tiny emission, it comes as little surprise that the present near-Gem representative is prooflike. The peach-gold toning is beautiful, and the strike is exemplary aside from minor inexactness on the C in AMERICA. Encased in a green label holder. Population: 9 in 64, 10 finer (12/07).
From The Jimmy G. Collection. (#7576)

Gorgeous 1879 Gold Dollar, MS65



- 2342 1879 MS65 PCGS.** An absolutely incredible Gem in an older green-label holder. Both sides have brilliant yellow-gold luster with satiny reflectivity. Just 3,000 examples were coined, and unlike similar mintage dates in the 1880s, the 1879 has a relatively low population. Population: 53 in 65, 35 finer (1/08). (#7580)

CAC Rated 1883 Gold Dollar, MS67



- 2343 1883 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** This Superb Gem has frosty orange-gold surfaces with brilliant mint luster and sharp design elements on both sides. The surfaces are pristine and essentially mark-free. Although the date is not particularly rare, only a few finer pieces have been graded over two decades of third-party coin certification. (#7584)

Fabulous 1884 Gold Dollar MS67 Prooflike



- 2344 1884 MS67 Prooflike NGC.** This is a fabulous Superb Gem with intensely prooflike fields and gorgeous champagne-red and mint-green coloration. The design elements are crisply struck, and there are no bothersome die clash marks on either side. A curly lint mark (as struck) resides between A and R in DOLLAR, near the center of the reverse. Census: 2 in 67 Prooflike, 0 finer in Prooflike condition (1/08). (#77585)
- 2345 1889 MS64 NGC. CAC.** Semi-prooflike fields, especially on the obverse, yield pleasing contrast with suitably struck devices. Yellow-gold patina shows wisps of apricot.
From The Southwest Collection. (#7590)

Breathtaking 1889 Gold Dollar, MS67



- 2346 1889 MS67 PCGS.** This breathtaking Superb Gem exhibits dazzling luster radiating from orange-gold and mint-green surfaces, and a solid strike imparts virtual completeness to the design elements. Close examination reveals impeccably preserved surfaces. Housed in a green-label holder. (#7590)

PROOF GOLD DOLLARS

The Trompeter Collection 1873 Closed 3 Gold Dollar, PR65



- 2347** 1873 Closed 3 PR65 PCGS. A sharply struck lemon-orange Gem proof from the Trompeter Collection with flashy, reflective fields and exceptional eye appeal. Essentially pristine, although an occasional minute planchet flaw (as made) is encountered. At one time, PCGS had incorrectly certified this specimen as MS65. Population: 2 in 65, 1 finer (1/08).

Ex: Ed Trompeter Collection (Superior, 2/92), lot 19; Orlando Sale (Superior, 8/92), lot 541; Superior (5/94), lot 1438; Long Beach Bullet Sale (Heritage, 9/96), lot 572; Heritage (11/04), lot 8059, as PCGS MS65.

From The Southwest Collection. (#7623)

Lovely 1882 Gold Dollar, PR64 Deep Cameo



- 2348** 1882 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth (2006) write of the 1882 proof gold dollar: "This date marks the first year that true proof gold dollars are actually available without too much difficulty." The authors' contention notwithstanding, Deep Cameo specimens, such as the near-Gem in this lot, are challenging. A gold-on-black appearance reaches out to the viewer, and the sharply struck design elements add extra appeal. Truly an impressive coin. Population: 3 in 64 Cameo, 5 finer (12/07). (#97632)

Brilliant 1888 Gold Dollar, PR62 Deep Cameo



- 2349** 1888 PR62 Deep Cameo ANACS. The overall eye appeal is amazing for the grade. In fact, at first glance this piece appears to be a Gem Cameo proof. It is only upon close inspection that the minor lines in the fields on both sides become apparent. The light yellow surfaces are fully brilliant. (#97638)

EARLY QUARTER EAGLE

Rarely Seen VF25 1824/1 Quarter Eagle



- 2350** 1824/1 VF25 NGC. Breen-6127, BD-1, R.5, the only dies for this difficult date. Only 2,600 pieces were struck. The portrait exhibits wear, but the eagle's head, neck, and shield are surprisingly sharp and retain glimpses of mint luster. A few faint marks are present near star 2 and the eagle's neck. A collectible example of this formidable rarity.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#7663)

CLASSIC QUARTER EAGLES

- 2351** 1834 Classic AU53 PCGS. Large Head, Breen-6140, McCloskey-C, R.3. The portrait has prominent curls, and the reverse shows a closely spaced AM and a tongue in the eagle's mouth. Yellow-gold surfaces display hints of luster and yellow-gold patina blushed with apricot. Sharp and even definition shows on the design elements. (#7692)

Attractive Near-Mint 1834 Classic Quarter Eagle



- 2352** 1834 Classic AU58 PCGS. Large Head, Breen-6140, McCloskey-B, R.4. Deep green-gold coloration inhabits the surprisingly clean surfaces of this Classic Head quarter eagle, while traces of red-orange luster remain evident near the peripheries. The design elements are generally well struck, if a tad weak on just a few areas. Both sides of the piece are free of distracting marks, and highpoint wear is definitely not excessive for the grade. (#7692)

Select 1834 Small Head Classic Five



- 2353** 1834 Classic MS63 NGC. Breen-6138, Small Head, R.1. Both fields are strongly prooflike, although the piece is undesignated as such by NGC as it is encapsulated in a former generation holder. Well struck for the type, with only a trace of softness on the curl directly above the ear. The upper reverse field has a few faint abrasions, but the portrait is exceptionally smooth. A coin to be admired by the specialist. *From The Harold C. Ayres VMD Collection. (#7692)*

Appealing Near-Gem 1834 Classic Head Two and a Half



- 2354** 1834 Classic MS64 NGC. CAC. Breen-6138, Small Head, R.1. Both sides are prooflike, as sometimes seen on this issue, although unrecognized by NGC on the encapsulation. While the obverse shows some light chatter in the fields as well as on the portrait of Liberty, the reverse is cleaner and appears high-end for the assigned grade. Both sides display the typical yellow-gold coloration usually seen, and the overall eye appeal of this piece is quite generous. While pieces by the hundreds of this issue have been certified in lower grades, at the MS64 level the NGC population is a scant 52 coins, with only 15 graded finer (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection. (#7692)*

- 2355** 1835 AU50 PCGS. McCloskey-1, R.2. Luster illuminates the stars, legends, and devices. A sun-gold representative of this lower mintage Classic date. Thorough inspection locates only wispy marks on the field near the eagle's beak. (#7693)

Brilliant 1836 Quarter Eagle, MS62



- 2356 1836 Script 8 MS62 NGC. CAC.** Head of 1835, Breen-6143, McCloskey-D, R.2. A common Head of '35 example, with AME closely spaced and no berry in the branch. The obverse is usually identified by the heavy die crack from star 6 to the hair curl, continuing across the bust. This late die state piece has a branch crack across Liberty's cheek. Brilliant green-gold surfaces exhibit a few grade-consistent abrasions on each side. The central design elements are typically weak, with stronger peripheral details. (#7694)

Lustrous 1836 Head of 1837 Quarter Eagle, MS62



- 2357 1836 Block 8 MS62 PCGS.** Head of 1837, Breen-6144, McCloskey-C, R.2. Single berry reverse. Central weakness on both sides is typical of nearly every surviving 1836 quarter eagle, much as it was for the preceding two years. This lustrous green-gold example has excellent eye appeal and desirability. Population: 22 in 62, 26 finer (1/08). (#97694)

Impressive Near-Mint 1839-D Quarter Eagle



- 2358 1839-D AU58 NGC.** McCloskey-A, R.3. The "Weak Stem" variant, so named for the ill-defined olive branch on the reverse. Few Southern branch mint gold issues enjoy the consistent, enduring popularity as this early date. Though Winter rates the 1839-D as one of the more available Dahlonega quarter eagles overall, its status as the only Classic Head quarter eagle from that Georgia facility creates additional demand.

The present coin shows typical striking characteristics for the issue, including softness at the centers of the stars and a touch of weakness on the hair, yet the overall detail is pleasing. The pale lemon-gold surfaces harbor subtle radiance despite a number of tiny, scattered marks. Only a hint of friction on the highpoints of each side precludes a Mint State designation. Census: 15 in 58, 15 finer (1/08). (#7700)

LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES

Important 1842-D Quarter Eagle, MS61



2359 1842-D MS61 NGC. Variety 3-F. Only one die marriage is known for the issue, hardly a surprise since a mere 4,643 pieces were struck. This example was an early emission from the dies, since repunching is apparent beneath the bases of the 18 in the date. The strike is pleasantly sharp, with only unimportant softness noted on the shield lines and the curl beneath the ear. Minor, shallow, and mint-made planchet flaws are present near star 12, above the eagle's left (facing) shoulder and head, and beside the R in AMERICA. The borders display bright cartwheel luster, while the fields are mildly prooflike. The surfaces are remarkably free of identifiable marks. Census: 4 in 61, 1 finer (1/08). (#7725)

2360 1843-O Small Date, Crosslet 4 AU58 NGC. A pleasing near-Mint representative of this New Orleans variant, the more generally available of two widely recognized varieties for the year. Well struck with radiant yellow-gold surfaces and just a touch of highpoint friction. (#7731)

AU 1844-D Two and a Half



2361 1844-D AU50 NGC. Variety 5-H. Peach toning visits the borders, while the remainder of this rare Dahlonega quarter eagle is light yellow-gold. This partly lustrous has the surfaces of a higher grade, but the portrait and eagle are softly brought up. A scant 17,332 pieces were struck. (#7736)

Lustrous MS63 1844-D Quarter Eagle Tied for Second Finest on the Condition Census



2362 1844-D MS63 NGC. Variety 5-H. The more frequently encountered variety, this variant shows the mintmark properly aligned and not slanted downward as seen on Reverse I. The 1844-D is also one of the more frequently encountered quarter eagles from the Dahlonega mint. However, viewed in the context of D-mint issues it is still a scarce issue. Only 175-200 pieces are believed known in all grades and probably no more than 10 coins are extant today in mint condition. This piece has bright, satiny mint luster and rich yellow-gold surfaces. Weakly defined in the centers, as often found. This particular coin is identifiable as the Ex: Montgomery coin by the presence of a tiny mark on the cheek of Liberty and a dash of porosity below the eagle's right (facing) wing.
Ex: Montgomery Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1998), lot 1019; New York Gold Mart. (#7736)

Elusive 1846-C Quarter Eagle, AU Details



- 2363 1846-C—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU50 Details.** Variety 7-F. A rare C-mint quarter eagle. The present example displays hazy gray patina over surfaces that show diffuse luster, a telltale sign of cleaning. The die rust usually found is present here, and a few ticks and scrapes are noted on the central devices on each side. (#7741)

Mint State 1847-C Quarter Eagle



- 2364 1847-C MS61 NGC.** Variety 8-F. Bright luster fills the borders and devices of this radiant and blemish-free Charlotte quarter eagle. Well struck for this North Carolina mint, and desirable in Mint State. A wonderful candidate for a high quality C-mint gold type set. Census: 6 in 61, 20 finer (1/08). (#7745)

1847-C Two and a Half, MS64 One of the Finest Known Charlotte Quarter Eagles of Any Date



- 2365 1847-C MS64 NGC.** Variety 8-F, the only known dies for this date. Tied with a few other pieces as finest known, this is a top quality piece for the date. The production of 23,226 pieces is one of the highest Charlotte Mint totals for any date in the quarter eagle series. Only in 1843 did this mint produce more quarter eagles, but that annual total is represented by two major variations, thus some consider the 1847-C to have the highest mintage of any issue. This is also an instance where mintage actually relates to the number known today. The specimen offered here is boldly struck, highly unusual among coinage of the Charlotte Mint, and it also has fully brilliant and frosty green-gold luster. A few light handling marks are noted in the fields. (#7745)

Reddish Tinted AU58 1849-D Two and a Half



- 2366 1849-D AU58 NGC.** Variety 11-M. This variety is distinguished by the higher placement of the date in the exergual area. The 1849-D is a scarce issue with only 115-135 pieces believed known today out of a mintage of 10,945. This piece is tied with several other AU58s just outside the Condition Census. The fields are slightly reflective and the striking details are better than usually seen on D-mint products. Rich, reddish patina is seen over each side with a few inoffensive marks scattered about. (#7754)

Attractive 1850-C Quarter Eagle XF45



- 2367 1850-C XF45 ANACS.** Variety 12-H. Two reverse dies were employed in the production of this Charlotte Mint quarter eagle issue. This variety shows a slightly larger mintmark than the so-called 12-G; and the mintmark on this variety is nearly centered above the diagonal fraction bar of 1/2. This piece is modestly worn with a few faint hairlines in the fields. Pale greenish coloration yields to copper-orange accents near the devices. From a scant mintage of just 9,148 pieces. (#7756)

Pleasingly Detailed 1850-D Quarter Eagle XF40



- 2368 1850-D XF40 PCGS.** Variety 13-M. The only known dies. This piece is well detailed for the grade, showing plenty of remaining definition on Liberty's hair and the eagle's wing feathers. The surfaces display soft green-gold coloration, few marks, and even wear across the obverse and reverse highpoints. (#7757)
- 2369 1850-O AU50 NGC.** This luminous orange-gold example shows a handful of light, scattered abrasions on each side, yet the overall preservation is pleasing. The devices display typical softness, but only a touch of highpoint wear. (#7758)

Near-Mint State 1850-O Quarter Eagle



- 2370 1850-O AU58 PCGS.** The 1850-O quarter eagle is elusive both in terms of finding a good strike as well as in terms of its conditional rarity. Winter writes (2006) that the issue is actually rarer in the lower Mint State grades than in AU. This piece is quite close to Uncirculated in terms of light highpoint rub, but the strike through the center is typically soft; the obverse shows a "sunken" appearance, as frequently seen. There are no singular abrasions, however, and much luster remains on the yellow-gold surfaces. Population: 7 in 58, 19 finer (1/08). (#7758)

Important 1856-C Quarter Eagle, AU58



- 2371 1856-C AU58 NGC.** Variety 17-J is the only known die combination for the 1856-C quarter eagle. The large C mintmark fills nearly the entire space above the fraction at the bottom on the reverse. This lustrous piece exhibits typical planchet flaws that are almost always seen, but only a trace of wear is evident on either side. Light yellow surfaces are framed by pale orange toning along the borders. Census: 22 in 58, 12 finer (1/08). (#7778)
- 2372 1856-O AU50 PCGS.** Hints of orange and green-gold grace the surprisingly lustrous surfaces of this solidly struck antebellum quarter eagle. A long, thin abrasion is noted behind Liberty's head, but the devices show only mild wear. Population: 15 in 50, 28 finer (1/08). (#7780)
- 2373 1856-O AU50 NGC.** Light green-gold surfaces with delightful eye appeal. A few tiny marks are entirely consistent with the grade. A scarce low-mintage date. (#7780)

Lustrous 1856-O Quarter Eagle, AU58



- 2374 1856-O AU58 NGC.** A delightful example of this elusive date, seldom found in full Mint State grades. This bold and lustrous green-gold piece has additional faint orange toning on the reverse. The design elements are mostly complete, although slight weakness is evident on the eagle's neck. The surfaces are excellent with only a few minor abrasions. Census: 43 in 58, 14 finer (1/08). (#7780)

Original MS61 1858-C Quarter Eagle



- 2375 **1858-C MS61 NGC.** Variety 18-J, the only known die pairing. The mintage of 9,000 coins represents all of the quarter eagles struck in Charlotte from year-end 1856 until 1860. This piece shows original, orange-gold, uncleaned surfaces with a bit of buildup in the protected areas, proclaiming both its originality and appeal. Sharply struck for the issue, with a few light, undistracting signs of contact. Census: 17 in 61, 13 finer (1/08). (#7787)

Elusive AU50 1861-S Quarter Eagle



- 2376 **1861-S AU50 PCGS.** At one time thought to be unknown in Mint State, the 1861-S today is nonetheless considered rare in all grades and prohibitively rare in XF or above, despite the recorded mintage of 24,000 pieces. This nice AU coin displays deep amber-gold coloration on both sides. The strike is soft in the center reverse, but there are few relevant abrasions present. A nice example of this rare Civil War date. Population: 7 in 50, 21 finer (1/08). (#7795)
- 2377 **1862-S Fine 15 NGC.** This softly struck and lightly abraded quarter eagle retains hints of mint luster in the protected areas. A scant 8,000 pieces were issued, and no contemporary thought was given to saving examples for posterity. (#7798)
- 2378 **1862-S—Obverse Scratched—NCS. AU Details.** This well-defined and still-lustrous wheat-gold example, one of just 8,000 pieces struck, shows only minor wear on the highpoints of the devices. Aside from a long, thin scratch that travels from the bridge of Liberty's nose to the truncation of the bust, the coin is fundamentally pleasing. (#7798)

Charming MS61 Prooflike 1868 Quarter Eagle



- 2379 **1868 MS61 Prooflike NGC.** A charming example of this minuscule mintage recorded at 3,625 pieces, this coin at first glance appears to be a proof—but it is not. The two tiny rust lumps on the throat are diagnostic of the business strikes. The yellow-gold surfaces nonetheless show fantastic mirrors like a proof, with moderate mint frost on the devices. Light scrapes and contact marks, mostly visible only under a loupe, confirm the grade. A beautiful coin! (#77807)

- 2380 **1869-S AU55 NGC.** Deep reddish-gold elements visit the margins of this otherwise orange-gold Choice AU example. Well-defined for the issue and a still-lustrous survivor from a mintage of just 29,500 pieces. (#7810)

Low Mintage 1881 Quarter Eagle, AU50



- 2381 **1881 AU50 PCGS.** Deep russet hues add character to the bright surfaces of this boldly struck and well-detailed example. One of the premier rarities in the series with an extremely low business strike mintage of just 641 pieces, along with 51 proofs. The few known survivors are invariably prooflike and often well circulated. Hints of the once-prooflike surfaces are seen in the protected areas as is a bit of verdigris at the lower portion of the reverse. A fully pleasing example of this coveted issue. (#7833)

Prooflike MS63 1882 Two and a Half



- 2382 **1882 MS63 PCGS.** Although only 4,000 quarter eagles were struck in Philadelphia in 1882, they were produced with a great deal of care. Examples of this issue are almost always found with a bold strike and prooflike fields. This example certainly confirms the pattern, with frosted devices, reflective fields, and full details. The surfaces are clean and the few marks that are seen are inoffensive. Premium quality in every aspect. (#7834)
- 2383 **1901 MS65 PCGS.** The 1901 quarter eagle, with a mintage of 91,100 business strikes, is a common date. A medley of yellow-gold, apricot, and mint-green rests on the highly lustrous surfaces of this Gem, and an attentive strike sharpens the design elements. A few minuscule marks do not detract from the overall appeal. Housed in a green-label holder. (#7853)
- 2384 **1904 MS65 NGC.** A boldly struck lemon-gold Gem with plenty of flash. Both sides offer exemplary preservation, and the obverse and reverse are equally impressive on this type coin. (#7856)

PROOF LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES

Enthralling 1877 Quarter Eagle, PR66 Cameo, Ex: Reed



2385 1877 PR66 Cameo NGC. Among the low-mintage proof quarter eagles of the 1870s, the coins of 1877 are perhaps the most famous. David Akers, in his 1975 book on the quarter eagle, acknowledged the recognition given by numismatists to this important proof issue: "The 1877 Proof Quarter-Eagle is both a great rarity and one of the few Gold Proofs of its denomination which has actually received a measure of acclaim somewhat in line with its rarity."

While its proof mintage of just 20 specimens is worth consideration, a number of other issues have similar mintages, yet are not lauded in the same way as the 1877. The answer lies with the year's business strike production, just 1,632 pieces. Akers further comments on the 1877 proofs' fame, calling it "ersatz" for its association with the business strikes, yet he does not begrudge the coins for their numismatic celebrity: "... so many Gold rarities are unrecognized that one would suppose that the 1877 Proof will 'take it any way it can get it.'"

The terse description afforded this piece in the Byron Reed sale, "choice Proof or better, deep mirror surfaces, just a dozen or so pieces known from an original mintage of twenty", hardly does justice to this carefully preserved and immensely desirable specimen. The devices offer exquisite detail with just a touch of frost. Though light haze has settled over the yellow-gold fields, the mirrors are essentially undimmed, and the combination of elements yields excellent contrast. An elegant exemplar that bears one of the most important pedigrees in American numismatics. Census: 1 in 66 Cameo, 1 finer (1/08).

Ex: Byron Reed, October 8-9, 1996, lot 64.

From The Southwest Collection. (#87903)

Gorgeous 1883 Quarter Eagle, PR66 Ultra Cameo



2386 1883 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. The 1883 proof quarter eagle issue has a mintage of 82 specimens, a tiny figure by today's standards. While this was actually the highest proof production for the denomination in over two decades, many numismatic scholars believe that a number of the pieces were melted as unsold. As a post-1881 issue, it does not sport the coveted low mintage of previous years, yet it is much less available than the 20th century Coronet quarter eagle proofs.

This spectacular Premium Gem offers incredible black-and-gold contrast on each side, with the reverse mirrors offering remarkable depth. The exquisitely struck devices showcase soft, elegant frost, and the overall preservation is magnificent. Incredibly appealing. Census: 1 in 66 Ultra Cameo, 2 finer (1/08). (#97909)



Impressive 1895 Liberty Quarter Eagle PR66 Cameo



2387 1895 PR66 Cameo NGC. CAC. This coin's most impressive qualities include intense depths of watery reflectivity in the fields, especially on the obverse where there is almost no milkiness or cloudiness apparent. Liberty's portrait and the obverse stars are sharply frosted and display vivid, reddish orange-gold coloration. The result is a striking cameo effect that is only slightly less impressive on the reverse, where a touch of cloudiness is noted. The preservation of the piece is remarkable, and careful inspection of the surfaces under magnification fails to reveal a single noteworthy flaw on either side.

Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth (2006) report that the availability of the 1895 quarter eagle is very close to that of the 1894 issue, which had a similar mintage (122 proofs were struck in 1894, while 119 pieces were produced in 1895). The authors note, however, that: "Although the certification services have reported grading more than 100 examples, there are only 50 to 70 coins known of the date in Proof. The number of examples certified includes multiple resubmissions of the same coin."

Walter Breen, writing in his *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins* (page 501), observes that proofs from this date show a "minute point down from lower part of bun", but adds that there are "Two vars. of business strikes, one from the proof obv." He concludes that: "Authentication of alleged proofs is recommended."

Since this Premium Gem specimen has been certified by NGC, the authentication of the piece is guaranteed. With such a lofty numerical grade assessment, combined with the coveted and scarce Cameo designation, this coin should certainly attract considerable interest from advanced collectors. Census: 10 in 66 Cameo, 2 finer in Cameo (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#87921)

INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES

- 2388 1909 MS63 PCGS.** Greenish-gold patina rests on lustrous surfaces, and a boldly executed strike brings out excellent definition on the portrait. Wonderful eye appeal despite a few faint abrasions near the devices. (#7940)

Orange-Gold 1909 Quarter Eagle, MS64



- 2389 1909 MS64 PCGS.** Well struck with smooth, satiny surfaces that are carefully preserved and only show a couple of faint pinscratches on lower left reverse. The surfaces have deep orange-gold color, accented by lovely rose toning. At first glance, the surfaces, luster, and eye appeal all suggest a higher grade. (#7940)
- 2390 1910 MS63 NGC.** Well struck and lustrous, with pretty peach and honey-gold toning. A reasonably easily available issue at this grade level that becomes exceedingly scarce as a Gem. (#7941)
- 2391 1910 MS63 NGC.** Frosty light yellow surfaces with brilliant mint luster. A sharply struck piece for the date or type collector, combining excellent eye appeal with an affordable price. (#7941)
- 2392 1911 MS64 NGC.** A bold and sharply detailed example of the 1911 quarter eagle, with satiny yellow luster and few marks. (#7942)

Attractive, Problem-Free AU58 1911-D Quarter Eagle



- 2393 1911-D AU58 NGC.** Well defined overall, the mintmark is weakly impressed but fully visible. The surfaces are bright and satiny with a slightly granular texture. The '11-D' is the stopper for most collectors of this short series, and if a collector can get past this issue the remainder of the set is a breeze. (#7943)

Lustrous AU58 1911-D Two and a Half



- 2394 1911-D AU58 NGC.** An attractive near-Mint example of this difficult key issue to the highly collectible Indian quarter eagle series. This coin retains significant portions of mint luster, and from its overall appearance it would blend well in a lower Mint State set. A few small abrasions are scattered about, but the only one worthy of individual mention is in the field above IN. Reddish-gray patina over both sides. Well struck except on the mintmark, which is indistinct. (#7943)

Key Date 1911-D Indian Quarter Eagle MS61



- 2395 1911-D MS61 PCGS.** This satiny piece has an appealing matte-like appearance, along with satin luster and a mixture of khaki and champagne-red coloration. The design elements are boldly detailed. The only notable distraction is a pinscratch that extends from between ER in AMERICA to the edge of the eagle's wing. This is the undisputed key date to the series, and examples are hotly pursued at any grade level. (#7943)

Desirable 1911-D Quarter Eagle, MS62



2396 1911-D MS62 PCGS. The key date 1911-D boasts not only the lowest mintage of the Indian Head quarter eagle series (55,680 pieces), but few examples were saved at the time of issue. Paul Green, in a September 17, 1996 *Numismatic News* article entitled "Don't Overlook Indian Head Quarter Eagles," writes of this issue: "It has not become any more common over the years. It always has, and always will be the key date in the Indian Head quarter eagle set. Its prices routinely run four or five times higher than the prices of common dates. None question that it is the key date to the set and worth the price."

This MS62 specimen displays bright lustrous surfaces that possess a peach-gold hue and sharply struck design elements, including most of the bonnet feathers and the eagle's plumage. The mintmark is complete and strong, giving this coin added appeal. A few light handling marks, especially on the raised, exposed fields, limit the grade. (#7943)

2397 1914-D MS63 NGC. Lustrous surfaces yield pretty brass-gold and mint-green color, as well as nicely defined motifs. A few minute marks limit the grade. (#7947)

2398 1914-D MS63 NGC. Typical satin yellow surfaces with the distinctive appearance of the 1914 Denver Mint quarter eagle, entirely unlike the Philadelphia Mint pieces of the same date. (#7947)

2399 1926 MS64 PCGS. Satiny and well struck, with shimmering luster and pale greenish honey-gold toning across both sides. A small blemish is evident just to the right of obverse star 4, and a few paper-thin marks are evident, under low magnification, on the reverse fields. (#7950)

Frosty Gem 1926 Indian Quarter Eagle



2400 1926 MS65 NGC. This frosty Gem offers marvelous orange-gold and green-gold coloration over the lustrous surfaces. Close perusal under a loupe reveals only tiny ticks and confirms the initial impression of an attractive and boldly struck coin, one of the more available issues from late in the series. NGC has certified only 12 pieces finer (1/08). (#7950)

PROOF INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES

Superb Matte Proof 1908 Quarter Eagle



2401 1908 PR67 NGC. The mintage for proof 1908 quarter eagles was a hefty 236 pieces, highest of the series except for the suspiciously large 1910 output. As Breen pointed out, "nearly complete knife-rims on both sides," a diagnostic easily seen on this piece even within the encasement. It seems that a larger percentage of the new matte finish proofs were saved as novelties than previous or subsequent years. This piece displays lovely matte surfaces with thousands of tiny, sparkling facets over the surfaces. A virtually perfect proof with even color and a razor-sharp strike. Census: 23 in 67, 0 finer (1/08). (#7957)

Scarce 1909 PR64 Quarter Eagle



- 2402 **1909 PR64 NGC.** The so-called “Roman Finish” proofs of 1909 and 1910 are widely misunderstood, almost a hundred years after their manufacture. The matte proofs that were released in 1908 proved unpopular, and the mint sought to appease the collecting public. In 1909 and 1910, instead of finishing the coins with a sandblast surface, they struck proofs with special dies on special planchets, but with no sandblasting after striking. In other words, from untreated planchets. The result was a product that was even more unpopular with contemporary collectors than the matte finish. Proofs from these years were easily confused with business strikes. The detail, of course, is profoundly sharper than seen on any business strike. Most Roman Finish proofs have a bright yellow-gold surface but some, like this coin, have taken on a deeper, reddish hue. The recesses of the design show a lovely, contrasting lilac color. The surfaces do not show any mentionable or even noticeable “shiny spots” or contact marks. A faint line encircles the rims, probably a result of ejection from the dies. The 1909 is the scarcest proof issue from the 1908-1915 series. Of the 139 pieces struck only 55-65 are believed known today in all grades, according to Michael Fuljenz & Douglas Winter, *A Collector's Guide to Indian Head Quarter Eagles*, 2001, p. 15. (#7958)

THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

- 2403 **1854 AU53 NGC.** A briefly circulated lemon-gold example of this first-year issue, well struck with subtle luster evident at the margins. Modest wear is evident at this type piece's highpoints. (#7969)
- 2404 **1854 AU55 PCGS.** A briefly circulated, still-lustrous representative of this first-year odd-denomination issue, predominantly orange-gold with whispers of rose at the margins. Minimally marked and appealing. (#7969)
- 2405 **1854 AU55 NGC.** A lightly circulated, well struck example of this first-year odd-denomination issue, primarily yellow-orange with elements of deeper rose at the margins. The still-lustrous coin shows scattered abrasions on the portrait. (#7969)
- 2406 **1854—Bent—ANACS. AU55 Details.** Luster resides in the crevices of this brassy-gold three dollar that exhibits well defined devices. The bend is hardly noticeable in the holder. A small obverse rim mark at 9 o'clock is mentioned for complete accuracy. Prospective bidders should not be dissuaded by the ANACS disclaimer. (#7969)

Wonderful 1854 Three Dollar, MS64



- 2407 **1854 MS64 PCGS.** While the 1854 issue is considered ideal for a type set, because of its relatively large mintage and first-year status within the series, few pieces have the generous eye appeal of the present piece. Deep reddish-gold patina graces each side, with wonderful luster emanating from the surfaces. The strike is boldly executed, even on the often-weak bowknot, and neither side reveals much in the way of ticks or abrasions, even under a loupe. The 1854 is lumped together with the 1874 and 1878 issues for “type” purposes, even though with the small ONE DOLLAR denomination it is technically a one-year subtype. Despite the “large” emission, PCGS has certified only 25 pieces in finer grades (1/08). (#7969)

Captivating Near-Mint 1854-D Three Dollar Gold



2408 1854-D AU58 NGC. Following the authorization of the three dollar gold piece, a trio of Mints, those at Philadelphia, Dahlonega, and New Orleans, struck the denomination in 1854. Of the three, only Philadelphia would continue production of the pieces, with intermittent contributions from San Francisco in later years.

While the main Mint produced the denomination's highest mintage in 1854 and the New Orleans output of 24,000 was more than respectable by three dollar gold standards, demand for the coins was practically nil in Dahlonega, and the Georgia facility struck only 1,120 examples. That number would stand as the lowest mintage for a circulation issue until Philadelphia coined only 1,000 pieces in 1880. While the low-mintage late-date three dollar gold issues are popular with series collectors, the desire of that comparatively small population pales in comparison to the collective demand of branch mint gold enthusiasts. With the exception of the presumably unique 1870-S, which is permanently impounded in the Bass Foundation Collection, the 1854-D is the most sought-after of the three dollar gold issues and is the most expensive across virtually every grade.

The present piece, an impressive near-Mint survivor, showcases lovely yellow-gold surfaces with subtle peach accents. The luster is virtually intact, with subtle interplay between satin and radiance, though a touch of highpoint friction on the well struck devices precludes a finer distinction. Nonetheless, this coin retains a clean appearance compared to most survivors. Indistinctness at the obverse denticles is a Dahlonega hallmark. NGC has graded just eight finer examples, a total that almost assuredly includes resubmissions (1/08). (#7970)

Popular 1854-O Three Dollar, XF45



- 2409 1854-O XF45 PCGS.** As the only New Orleans three dollar, the 1854-O is the subject of consistent demand by type collectors. This particular piece is softly struck, as seen on the digits in the date and the top of the obverse. Otherwise, the surfaces show a few of the usually encountered planchet flaws and a couple of shallow scrapes in the field. Rich reddish tinted color. (#7971)

AU Details 1854-O Three Dollar



- 2410 1854-O—Scratched, Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details.** The 1854-O is essential for a New Orleans denomination set, and its mintage was limited to 24,000 pieces. This canary-yellow example has its share of luster, but a loupe reveals myriad hairlines, and the central reverse has several subdued scratches. (#7971)

Popular 1854-O Three Dollar Gold, AU55 Details



- 2411 1854-O—Scratched—ANACS. AU55 Details.** This piece is typically struck and shows even lime-gold coloration across both sides. There are a couple of noticeable scratches on the reverse, and a couple of fainter marks on the obverse. Extremely popular as the only New Orleans issue of the three dollar gold denomination. (#7971)

Lustrous 1854-O Three Dollar, AU58



2412 1854-O AU58 PCGS. The current coin is sure to garner the attention of experienced numismatists, as the eye appeal and technical aspects seem to beckon to a higher grade. At the very least, we can say that this example is conservatively graded. The highly lustrous surfaces are unusually nice for the assigned grade, and finding another near-Mint State 1854-O three that is as aesthetically pleasing would present quite a challenge.

As of (1/08) PCGS has certified 16 specimens at the AU58 level with only two finer: one MS61 and a single MS62. There is little doubt that the number certified as AU58 includes resubmissions of the same coin, considering that the financial reward between an AU58 and a Mint State example is dramatic. Again, after more than 20 years of professionally grading coins, PCGS has only certified two 1854-O threes above AU58. The rarity of this issue in Uncirculated grades is obvious and actually somewhat underrated. Doug Winter, in his *Gold Coins of the New Orleans Mint* (2006), notes that the 1854-O three dollar is “an extremely hard issue to locate in high grades” and that he has seen “only a handful of attractive, original pieces and these generally command a large premium among knowledgeable collectors.” The same branch mint gold specialist goes on to state that the 1854-O three is “very rare in correctly graded AU58.” Further collector pressure is placed on this issue as it is the only date in the three dollar series that was struck at the New Orleans Mint. The surfaces are bright yellow-gold. Both sides exhibit a surprising amount of satiny mint luster. Spirited bidding is expected to ensue. (#7971)

- 2413 1855—Scratched Reverse—ANACS. AU53 Details.** Luster shimmers from design recesses, and many observers will miss the two criss-cross pinscratches on the reverse near 9 o'clock. From *The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two*. (#7972)

Delightful 1855 Three Dollar, MS63



- 2414 1855 MS63 NGC.** The slanting 5s of the date, a favorite of Mint Chief Engraver James B. Longacre, add to the charm of this issue. The present example offers lustrous deep orange-gold coloration with a touch of field chatter. A delightful coin for the grade. Census: 44 in 63, 24 finer (1/08). (#7972)

- 2415 1855-S—Cleaned—ANACS. VF30 Details.** Except for the unique 1870-S currently on loan to the ANA museum in Colorado, the 1855-S is the rarest San Francisco issue of the denomination. A mere 6,600 pieces were struck in the second year of operation for the facility. This orange-gold example is slightly subdued and exhibits the expected highpoint wear on the devices. (#7973)

Scarce 1855-S Three Dollar, XF45



- 2416 1855-S XF45 PCGS.** Although the mintage of the 1855-S is unremarkable by the standards of the three dollar series, attrition took a heavy toll on this issue, and today it is comparable to issues with a much lower mintage. It is believed that only 120 to 160 examples are known today in all grades. This piece shows slight, even wear over the highpoints, and there are traces of prooflikeness remaining around the devices, with the remainder of the surfaces showing a deep reddish patina. A couple of shallow scratches below TAT at the top of the obverse are worthy of mention. (#7973)

Lustrous Mint State 1856 Three Dollar



- 2417 1856 MS61 NGC.** A lustrous example of this somewhat better date, which is much less often encountered in Mint State than the 1878, 1874, 1854, and 1855 issues. Liberty's hair, the U in UNITED, and the wreath bow are not fully struck, but the remainder of the design is bold. A curly pinscratch in the obverse exergue prevents a better grade. Census: 43 in 61, 63 finer (1/08). (#7974)

1856-S Three Dollar, AU58



- 2418 1856-S AU58 NGC.** Medium S. AU58 is the highest grade most collectors are likely to encounter, as Mint State coins are quite rare. Yellow-gold surfaces exhibit ample luster, and the design elements show relatively strong definition, save for softness on the bowknot. Remarkably clean for a coin that has seen some circulation. (#7975)
- 2419 1857 AU50 NGC.** Boldly struck with light die clashing noted on the reverse. A satiny example with considerable luster, scattered small marks, and mere traces of highpoint wear. (#7976)
- 2420 1859—Cleaned—ANACS. XF40 Details.** The 9 in the date is recut, a diagnostic for this scarcer issue. The mintage of 15,558 pieces is the lowest among the Philadelphia issues of its decade. The olive-gold and peach surfaces are somewhat glossy, a loupe reveals occasional moderate marks. (#7979)
- 2421 1860 AU50 ICG.** Despite minor highpoint wear, this butter-yellow piece retains significant luster and ample definition. A minimally marked coin, one of only 7,000 pieces struck. (#7980)
- 2422 1860-S Fine 15 ANACS.** An attractive and important piece despite significant wear on the still-luminous butter-yellow surfaces. This survivor, which comes from a mintage of just 7,000 pieces, shows a small pinscratch to the right of the portrait. (#7981)
- 2423 1862 XF45 PCGS.** Subtle peripheral luster remains on the mustard-gold surfaces of this Choice XF piece. The fields and devices show few distractions. One of just 5,750 pieces coined. (#7983)
- 2424 1865 VF25 NGC.** An attractive example despite moderate wear. The yellow-gold fields retain a surprising amount of luster, and the surfaces show few marks overall. Most of the 1,140 pieces of this issue did not circulate, and so the present coin must be considered exceptional in a way. (#7986)

Unc Details 1865 Three Dollar With Unusual Color



- 2425 1865—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. Unc Details.** This is an unusual example with extremely sharp design elements. Each side shows noticeable hairlines. But it is the color that is most unusual. Both obverse and reverse show a strong green-brown hue with the occasional dab of darker color here and there. Still, a low mintage coin in this series that is replete with low mintage dates. (#7986)

Conditionally Scarce 1866 Three Dollar Gold MS61



- 2426 1866 MS61 PCGS.** This issue is a well known rarity, at any grade level, and especially so in Mint State. According to Dave Bowers (2005): "Only 200 or so are believed to exist, of which perhaps 25 to 40 are Mint State." This coin has better-than-expected eye appeal, for the grade, partly because of very clean surfaces. The color of the piece is a lovely light-green, combining with pink-rose peripheral accents. A shallow nick is noted near the reverse border at 9 o'clock. (#7987)

- 2427 1867 AU50 PCGS.** The butter-yellow surfaces of this lightly circulated post-Civil War piece retain significant reflectivity. Minimally marked and attractive for the grade. Population: 17 in 50, 54 finer (12/07). (#7988)

- 2428 1872 AU50 PCGS.** A surprisingly scarce date that can remain on want lists for long periods of time. Just 2,000 of these pieces were first coined, and only a small percentage survives. This piece, in a first generation holder, has brilliant lemon-yellow color with reflective fields. (#7994)

Attractive 1872 Three Dollar, AU58 Prooflike



- 2429 1872 AU58 Prooflike NGC.** The 1872 is a low-mintage (2,000 circulation strikes) rare date. We offer here a lightly circulated specimen that displays attractive apricot-gold color and a minimum of circulation marks. An attentive strike delineates the design elements that are nicely highlighted by the mirrored fields. (#77994)

- 2430 1874—Cleaned—ANACS. AU53 Details.** A faintly hairlined green-gold representative of this scarce gold type. The mintage of 41,800 pieces is smaller than any Indian quarter eagle date, but within the three dollar series, only three dates (1854, 1855, and 1878) have a higher production.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#7998)

- 2431 1874 AU55 NGC.** A well struck and still-lustrous example of this popular type issue, luminous with minor but distinct wear at the highpoints. Small, scattered marks are present in the lemon-gold fields. (#7998)

Bright MS61 1874 Three Dollar



- 2432 1874 MS61 NGC.** Bright, lustrous canary-gold fields show a few scattered abrasions consistent with the grade, but much eye appeal remains on this piece. An interesting series of small planchet laminations beneath the right (facing) ribbon bow appear to be as made. A nice and attractive coin for the grade. (#7998)

Delightful 1874 Three Dollar, MS61



- 2433 1874 MS61 NGC.** Areas of reddish-gold predominate near the peripheries, with greenish-gold in the centers on this delightful Mint State piece, which presents as significantly better than the numeric grade might suggest. There are a couple of small scrapes on the reverse, but elsewhere there are no individually significant abrasions noted. A nice coin for the grade. (#7998)

- 2434 1878 AU50 ANACS.** Breen-6391. "Rare." Curved line within the upper loop of the final 8. This is a pleasing AU specimen with even wear over Liberty's hair and few noticeable marks on either side. (#8000)

- 2435 1878 AU58 NGC.** Just a hint of highpoint friction is evident on this briefly circulated butter-yellow type coin. Ample satiny luster remains on the otherwise well-preserved surfaces. (#8000)

Pleasing 1878 Three Dollar Gold, MS62



- 2436 1878 MS62 NGC.** Though its mintage of 82,304 pieces is not the largest production for a three dollar gold issue, the 1878 has the highest population of better-condition survivors, and as such, it is immensely popular with type collectors. This well struck example, yellow-gold with hints of orange near the margins, offers lovely luster and shows surprisingly few marks for the grade.
From The Southwest Collection. (#8000)

Pretty 1878 Three Dollar Gold, MS62



- 2437 1878 MS62 NGC.** The fields are clean on this pretty yellow-gold example, but the luster seems a trifle subdued, perhaps the grade-limiting factor. There are nonetheless few abrasions noted on either side, save for a couple of small scrapes noted under a loupe in front of Liberty's headdress. (#8000)

Clean 1878 Three Dollar Gold, MS64



- 2438 1878 MS64 NGC.** A lot of coin for the grade, with clean orange-gold, lustrous fields and a pristine appearance. The reverse die is rotated about 20 degrees counterclockwise with respect to the obverse. An ideal type coin, as one of the most common three dollar gold issues in near-Gem condition. (#8000)

- 2439 1879 AU50 ICG.** Semi-prooflike with generous amount of luster remaining on the surfaces. The detail also remains above average with the slightest run on Liberty's cheek and hair curls. Close inspection under a light shows several light marks, none of which significantly detract from the appeal. (#8001)

Low-Mintage 1879 Three Dollar, MS62



- 2440 1879 MS62 NGC.** The surfaces are somewhat prooflike on this better-date example—although not so much as to merit NGC recognition—with light chatter showing in the mirrored fields and considerable mint frost on the devices. A couple of grade-consistent marks appear on each side, but there are no singular abrasions. Despite the small mintage of only 3,000 pieces, most examples show prooflikeness, and specimens of the issue are available, for a price, all the way up to MS67, the grade of a single PCGS-certified example. (#8001)

Beautiful MS61 1888 Three Dollar



- 2441 1888 MS61 PCGS.** The beautiful surfaces boast areas of reddish-gold, greenish-gold, and hazel, an unusual but delightful color palette. The coin shows much luster, but the surfaces show light field chatter on both sides consistent with the grade. There are no singular abrasions, however, and the strike is pleasing. The reverse die is rotated slightly with respect to the obverse. Certified in a green-label holder. (#8010)

Stunning 1888 Three, MS66



- 2442 1888 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Only 5,000 three dollar gold pieces were coined in 1888, and few have survived in such fine condition. Every one of those 5,000 coins was struck from a single die pair, with a prominent doubled obverse die, most easily seen in the legend, especially UNITED. The additional 291 proofs were coined from a different obverse die with normal letters.

This Premium Gem approaches the finest PCGS has ever certified. It has rich lemon-yellow surfaces with radiant mint frost. It is sharply struck with every design element boldly defined. Population: 27 in 66, 2 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#8010)

- 2443 1889—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details. Light yellow surfaces with minor hairlines and moderate abrasions on each side. Still a pleasing example. (#8011)

PROOF THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECE

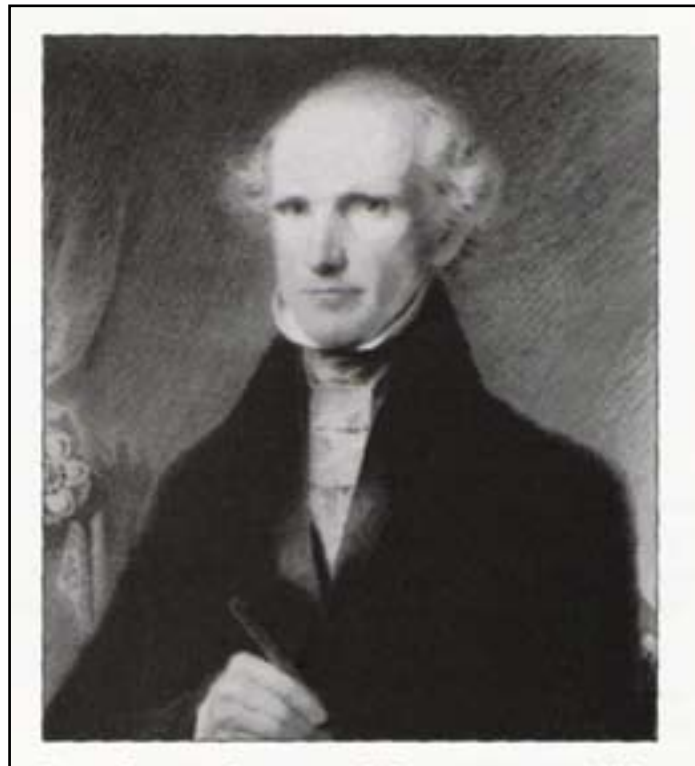
Cameo Gem Proof 1880 Three



- 2444 1880 PR65 Cameo NGC. CAC. The mintages of the 1880 three dollar are compellingly low. A mere 1,000 business strikes were coined, and proofs are even rarer, with a tiny emission of 36 pieces. In 2005, Q. David Bowers and Douglas Winter estimated that 24 to 30 proofs escaped the smelters. Walter Breen, in his 1988 Encyclopedia, was typically less conservative, and stated, "possibly 20 survive." It is impossible to estimate survivors from published third party population data, due to numerous resubmissions over the past 22 years.

For the 1880, proofs are readily distinguished by a pair of raised die lines that intersect beneath Liberty's eye. The fields are generally glass-like, but the lower reverse is moderately matte-like, as produced. Honey-gold overall, with a tiny tan freckle above the second S in STATES and a minute area of carbon on a reverse denticle at 10:30. Census: 3 in 65 Cameo, 2 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#88044)



James Barton Longacre

PROOF FOUR DOLLAR GOLD PIECE

Fabulous Gem Proof 1879 Flowing Hair Stella



2445 1879 Flowing Hair, Judd-1635, Pollock-1833, R.3, PR65 NGC. This is a beautiful Gem proof example of the immensely popular four-dollar “goloid” pattern, more popularly known as the “stella,” one of the few pattern designs in our country’s history that have proven interesting enough and important enough to be collected alongside regular issue coinage.

The stella four-dollar gold piece of 1879 was proposed as an international coin whose value would be roughly equivalent to that of several European gold coins, including the French twenty francs and the Austrian eight florins, among others. The principal actors in gaining support for this idea included Philadelphia inventor Dr. William Hubbell, Congressman Alexander Stephens (formerly vice president of the Confederacy), and John Kasson (U.S. minister to Austria-Hungary). The Charles Barber “Flowing Hair” version seen here was based upon a design that his father, William, had made the previous year. The so-called “Coiled Hair” variety was executed by George T. Morgan, in considerably smaller numbers.

In January 1880, 25 pieces were struck and distributed to various Washington, D.C., dignitaries to popularize the proposed new denomination. These specimens were included in three-coin pattern sets that also contained one of each of the two goloid dollar designs of 1879. The coins must have proven popular, as an additional 100 sets were ordered. Eventually, a further 300 sets were produced, bringing the official total to 425. This remains the standard mintage, and this figure is quoted on page 236 of the 2008 *Guide Book* of U.S. coins. A cautionary statement is included, however, that: “Precise mintage numbers are unknown.” The ninth edition of the Judd pattern reference book includes an estimate of “perhaps 700 or so.” At least 20 additional examples were struck in off-metals—10 apiece in copper and aluminum.

It is possible that the 25 “originals” of this type were struck on a screw or medal press, with the remainder produced on a regular coinage press. One of the “originals” (Pollock-1832) should display more sharply defined design elements than the later “restrikes,” and should not exhibit the parallel roller marks across Liberty’s hair and cheek that are found on the currently offered specimen.

This sparkling coin has all of the technical merit and visual appeal that is expected of a Gem. The design features are crisply made throughout, with the usual set of fine roller marks (as struck) that extend diagonally across Liberty’s upper cheek, ear, and adjacent hair detail, slightly softening the impression of TY in LIBERTY. The coin shows very glassy reflectivity in the fields, and undisturbed original coloration in pleasing shades of butter-yellow and antique-gold. There are no relevant marks on either side of this important offering that would argue against the assigned PR65 grade level.

All in all, this is a gorgeous and conditionally scarce representative of the famous Flowing Hair stella design, and a piece that will generate considerable interest and excitement when it crosses the auction block.

From The Southwest Collection. (#8057)

EARLY HALF EAGLES

XF Details BD-4 1795 Small Eagle Five



- 2446 1795 Small Eagle—Removed From Jewelry—NCS. XF Details.** Small Eagle, Breen-6412, BD-4, R.5. Significantly scarcer than the usually seen Small Eagle variety, BD-3. Both dies share the same obverse, but the reverse for BD-4 is distinctive, with the wreath ends centered beneath the O in OF. The present piece is glossy and exhibits distributed minute marks from its long-ago stint as jewelry, which perhaps allowed the coin to escape the smelter during the first half of the 19th century. Nonetheless, any Small Eagle five dollar piece is subject to enormous demand as a rare early gold type, particularly if it retains substantial luster within the wings and hair.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8066)

Luminous XF Details 1798 Five Large Eagle, Large 8, 13 Stars Reverse, BD-2



- 2447 1798 Large Eagle, Large 8, 13 Star Reverse—Cleaned—ANACS. XF45 Details.** Breen-6426, BD-2, R.5. BD Die State c/b. This green-gold Heraldic Eagle five dollar piece displays extensive luster for the XF45 level. The portrait and clouds exhibit slight wear. A patch of faint hairlines on the lower right obverse field fails to distract. There are no noticeable marks, although both sides have several interesting die cracks.
*Ex: Stack's, 3/91, lot 997.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8078)*

AU58 Details 1798 Five Dollar Large Eagle, Large 8, 13 Star Reverse, BD-4



- 2448 1798 Large Eagle, Large 8, 13 Star Reverse—Cleaned—ANACS. AU58 Details.** Large Eagle, Large 8, Breen-6428, BD-4, High R.4. Although there are eight known 1798 varieties, it is a difficult date to acquire, since all die marriages are very scarce to very rare. BD-4 is interesting for its die lumps on the upper reverse, most prominent at 12 and 1 o'clock. A faintly hairlined example with undipped honey-gold surfaces. The strike is slightly soft at the centers, but the remainder of the design is bold.
*Ex: Harry Einstein Collection, (Bowers and Merena, 6/86), lot 324;
ANA Centennial Auction (Bowers and Merena, 8/91), lot 538.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8078)*

AU53 Details 1799 Half Eagle BD-6, Small Stars Reverse



- 2449 1799 Small Stars Reverse—Cleaned—ANACS. AU53 Details.** Small Reverse Stars, Breen-6435, BD-6, R.5. A moderately hairlined green-gold example of this rarely encountered die pairing, which is identified by its lapped reverse stars. The second 9 in the date is recut at its base. Luster shimmers from the legends and devices, and the strike is crisp save for some weakness on the center of the shield. Struck from clashed dies.
*Ex: ANA Centennial Auction (Bowers and Merena, 8/91), lot 539.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8081)*

AU Sharpness BD-2 1800 Five Dollar



- 2450** 1800—Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details. Breen-6438, BD-2, High R.3. This well defined Large Eagle five is somewhat bright from a wipe, but significant luster hugs protected areas. A loupe reveals a few wispy marks near star 10. An affordable example of this coveted early gold type, struck the year Thomas Jefferson was elected President.
Ex: Stack's, 3/91, lot 1746.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8082)

Pleasing 1802/1 BD-2 Half Eagle, AU53



- 2451** 1802/1 AU53 NGC. Breen-6440, BD-2, High R.4. BD Die State a/b. Of the eight die marriages known for 1802 half eagles, all are overdates. This variety is quickly identifiable by the missing ribbon loop at the eagle's beak. A review of auction records indicates that BD-1 and BD-8 are the more common of the eight varieties, with BD-2 in the middle in terms of availability. The coin displays lovely antique-gold coloration and is refreshingly original. The only surface flaws are a series of nearly circular depressions on Liberty's neck directly below the ear. We are uncertain if these are of mint origin or are post-striking defects. (#8083)

Elusive AU55 Details 1802/1 Five Dollar



- 2452** 1802/1—Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details. Breen-6440, BD-8, R.4. BD Die State c/b. Luster emerges from the devices and peripheries, although inspection beneath a loupe discovers fine hairlines. The cap, drapery, and forehead display minor rub. Struck from prominently clashed dies.
Ex: Stack's, 6/91, lot 1747.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8083)

Glorious 1804 'Small 8' Half Eagle, BD-1, Lustrous MS63



- 2453** 1804 Small 8 MS63 NGC. Breen-6443, BD-1, High R.4. The 1 in the date has a blunt top, and the 8 is normal (formerly called the Small 8, but Bass and Dannreuther say it is the correct size). The 4 is small. There is a die crack from the rim through the 0, running upward into the portrait. On the reverse a straight graver's line appears, connecting the left (facing) shield point with the B in the motto, through star 12, and to the upper beak. TE are apart, with the right side of the upright of E above the break between two clouds.

Glorious, rich orange-gold coloration appears on both sides of this lustrous coin. A few light adjustment marks are noted near the bust tip on the obverse, well-hidden in the highest hair curl wrapping around the turban, and at the top of the turban to the left of L in LIBERTY. Minor ticks in the obverse fields are consistent with the Select grade, but the reverse is high-end and pleasing for the grade. A lovely coin! (#8085)

AU Sharpness BD-1 1805 Five Dollar



- 2454 1805—Ex-Jewelry, Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details.** Close Date, Breen-6445, BD-1, High R.3. This precisely struck Heraldic Eagle five has little evidence of wear, but it is glossy and hairlined from a past cleaning. No adjustment marks or notable abrasions are present.
Ex: Marvin P. Matlock, M.D. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/91), lot 1744.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8088)

**Original Choice AU 1806 Half Eagle
Round Top 6, 7x6 Stars, BD-6**



- 2455 1806 Round Top 6, 7x6 Stars AU55 PCGS.** Breen-6448, BD-6, R.2. This briefly circulated honey-gold Heraldic Eagle five has original color and significant luster. The fields are surprisingly unabraded. Liberty's forehead has a hint of wear, and a few light parallel roller marks (as produced) cross the portrait, but the quality is formidable for the grade. (#8089)

**AU55 Details 1806 Half Eagle
Round Top 6, 7x6 Stars, BD-6**



- 2456 1806 Round Top 6, 7x6 Stars—Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details.** Breen-6448, BD-6, R.2. The fields are slightly more bright and reflective than they should be for a lightly circulated early half eagle, but substantial luster remains, and no marks merit mention. Well struck save for merging of detail on the shield. A few inconspicuous adjustment marks (as made) are concealed on reverse highpoints, and a small strike-through accompanies one of the reverse stars.
Ex: ANA Centennial Auction (Bowers and Merena, 8/91), lot 542.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8089)

Gorgeous 1806 Round Top 6, 7x6 Stars Half Eagle
MS64, Breen-6448, BD-6



2457 1806 Round Top 6, 7x6 Stars MS64 NGC. CAC. Breen-6448, BD-6, R.2. The variety is attributed by the knobbed 6 that touches the lower bust, 7 stars left and 6 right on the obverse, and the noticeably small A's in AMERICA.

The BD-6 variety has an estimated mintage of 35,000 to 50,000 pieces (64,093 plus total for the date), of which 600 to 900 coins are thought to be extant (John Dannreuther and Harry Bass, *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties: A Study of Die States, 1795-1834*). Walter Breen, in his *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*, says of this variety: "More survive from this single die-pair than of all other 1805-6 half eagle varieties together; it is the commonest single variety of the Heraldic design in all grades including mint state. There may have been a hoard of Uncs."

The near-Gem example presented here is awash in potent luster that jumps out at the observer. Bright yellow-gold surfaces assume a light green cast, and a solid strike emboldens the design elements, save for minor softness in the first two or three stars. Liberty's hair strands are strongly delineated, as is the drapery and eagle's plumage, including the breast, neck, and tail feathers. Several die lines extend from the rim through the second T in STATES to the cloud under E. A few die striations are seen on the obverse, and should not be confused with the occasional unobtrusive hairline. Light adjustment marks are visible at the upper left reverse border, but these are fewer and of lesser intensity than usually seen on this variety. Close examination with a loupe reveals a few minor handling marks that barely keep this gorgeous coin from attaining full Gem classification. The astute gold specialist, or the type collector seeking a Mint State Draped Bust Heraldic Eagle five dollar, will want to give this piece serious attention.

From The Southwest Collection. (#8089)

XF Sharpness 1807 Bust Left Five, BD-8



- 2458 1807 Bust Left—Damaged, Cleaned—ANACS. XF40 Details.** Bust Left, Breen-6453, BD-8, R.2. This olive gold Capped Bust Left half eagle is glossy from a cleaning, and patches of faint hairlines are present on the drapery and cap. No damage is readily evident, despite the ANACS disclaimer, although a scratch is present beneath the date.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8101)

**AU53 Details 1807 Five Dollar
Capped Bust Left, BD-8**



- 2459 1807 Bust Left—Rim Filed, Cleaned—ANACS. AU53 Details.** Breen-6453, BD-8, R.2. Although both sides display wispy hairlines, this is an attractive example with prominent luster throughout the legends, stars, and device recesses. Portions of the reverse dentils display faint adjustment marks, and the lower cheek has a moderate horizontal mark.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8101)

**Attractive 1807 Bust Left Five Dollar
MS64, BD-8**



- 2460 1807 Bust Left MS64 PCGS.** Breen-6453, BD-8, R.2. This die pairing is easily distinguished by the lone 1807 Capped Bust Left obverse combined with a reverse where the tip of the feather points to the tip of the flag of the 5. The other marriage (BD-7) has the tip of the feather positioned over the center of the flag of the 5.

A mix of yellow, apricot, and green-gold patination adorns the radiantly lustrous surfaces of this near-Gem half eagle, and an attentive strike brings out sharp definition on the design features that illustrate excellent centering on the planchet. A few inoffensive marks and grazes are all that separate this lovely specimen from full Gem status. Light roller marks occur on the obverse, as does a clash mark in the form of the reverse shield. (#8101)

Mint State Sharpness BD-4 1808 Five Dollar



2461 1808—Tooled—ANACS. MS60 Details. Wide 5D, Breen-6457, BD-4, High R.3. The reverse is boldly clashed, as usual for the variety although the die state is unlisted in the Bass-Dannreuther reference. Luster fills all but the open fields, and friction is limited to two curls beneath the cap. A cluster of thin pinscratches near star 1 suggests a spot was effaced.

Ex: George N. Polis, M.D. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 6/91), lot 1502.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8102)

Lustrous 1809 BD-1 Half Eagle, MS63



2462 1809/8 MS63 NGC. CAC. Breen-6458, BD-1, High R.3. The only variety known for the date. This traditionally described overdate may be a repunched date, rather than a true overdate. For certain, "something" can be seen beneath the 9. Rather than a previous 8, it might be a simple repunched date. The other alternative may be simple die rust, since considerable rust can be seen elsewhere on the obverse.

This sharply defined example has brilliant yellow-gold luster with full mint frost. A few scattered marks are visible, but none are significant. It exhibits exceptional eye appeal for the grade. Census: 23 in 63, 41 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#8104)



Lustrous MS64 1810 Large Date, Large 5 Five Dollar, BD-4



2463 1810 Large Date, Large 5 MS64 NGC. Breen-6459, BD-4, R.2. Four different die marriages were struck dated 1810 and included all combinations of Large and Small Date, and Large and Small 5 in the denomination. The two Small 5 varieties are significant rarities, while the two Large 5 varieties are comparatively available, although all pre-1834 gold coins are rare. The Large Date, Large 5 variety, that of the coin in this lot, is identified by a nearly horizontal flag on the 1 in the date (the 1 in the Small Date is at a steep angle), and a large squat 5 with its tip pointing to that of the feather.

The Capped Bust Left motif was designed by John Reich. Walter Breen writes in his 1988 *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*:

“Almost six months to the day after John Reich became Assistant Engraver of the Mint, assigned to produce improved designs on all denominations, his new half eagles appeared; Mint Director J.R. Snowden (in an 1860 publication) said the date was Sept. 30, 1807. They promptly met with adverse criticism, some newspaper accounts characterizing Reich’s new effigy of Ms. Liberty on half eagles and half dollars as ‘the artist’s fat mistress.’ “



Yellow-gold color imbued with hints of light tan-green enriches both sides of this near-Gem, and a solid strike manifests itself with sharp definition on the design features. The dentilation is strong, except for some weakness in the lower left obverse and upper left reverse. The lustrous surfaces are well preserved and show only a few minor scuffs and luster grazes. Light adjustment marks on Liberty’s cheek do not distract in the least. This pleasing half eagle will fit comfortably in an early gold type set. Census: 28 in 64, 6 finer (1/08). (#8108)

Beautiful Gem 1810 Half Eagle
Large Date, Large 5, BD-4



2464 1810 Large Date, Large 5 MS65 NGC. Breen-6459, BD-4, R.2. Many advanced numismatists have tackled the Capped Bust Left half eagle type, which was struck between 1807 and 1812. The series is collectible by date, unlike other early gold series that possess such costly stoppers as the 1796, 1797, 1815, 1822, and 1829. True, certain varieties, such as the 1810 Small Date, Small 5 and Large Date, Small 5 are extremely rare, but date collectors can choose the 1810 Small Date, Tall 5 or the 1810 Large Date, Large 5 as an affordable alternative.

But date and type collectors still find the Capped Bust Left type to be a challenge. Over its entire six-year run, fewer than 400,000 pieces were struck, and most of the production was exported overseas and promptly melted to recover its bullion. Among those set aside, many were subjected to jewelry use, or were cleaned or otherwise mishandled by uninformed collectors. Compared to post-1834 half eagle types, few exist clean surfaces and unbroken cartwheel luster. Most Mint State 1810 half eagles lack highpoint friction, but the open fields are more subdued than the devices and borders.

Its unabashed and original luster sets the present Gem apart from the typical Uncirculated Capped Bust Left half eagle. As one would expect from the MS65 level, marks are minimal, and are limited to a few delicate field grazes. The strike is good, with only slight softness present on the hair above the ear, and on the left (facing) wing near the shield. The type or date collector who has waited patiently to acquire a full-fledged Gem should take advantage of the present opportunity.

From The Southwest Collection. (#8108)

XF Details 1812 Five Dollar, BD-2



- 2465** 1812—Scratched, Cleaned—ANACS. XF40 Details. Narrow 5D, Breen-6465, BD-2, High R.4. This olive-gold early half eagle has a cloudy appearance from fine hairlines, and there are a pair of faded vertical marks on the portrait. Still a rare variety, seen much less often than the Wide 5D BD-1. Richly detailed for the assigned XF grade.
Ex: Stack's, 3/91, lot 1010.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8112)

Lovely 1812 Wide 5 D Half Eagle, BD-1, MS62



- 2466** 1812 MS62 PCGS. Breen-6466, BD-1, R.3. Wide 5 D Reverse. The plentiful 1812 Wide 5 D variety exists to the extent of 300 to 450 coins, according to John Dannreuther. By comparison, only about 80 to 100 examples of the Close 5D variety are known. These two die marriages make up the entire population of 1812 half eagles in all grades. This piece, in a first-generation PCGS holder, is highly lustrous with attractive green-gold and lemon-yellow surfaces. A few dark stains on each side should serve as pedigree identifiers. The eagle's neck and base of the left facing wing are weak, but the balance of the obverse and reverse are sharp. The impression is well-centered with complete obverse and reverse borders. (#8112)

**Bright MS62 1812 Five Dollar
Wide 5D, BD-1**



- 2467** 1812 MS62 PCGS. Wide 5D, Breen-6466, BD-1, R.3. This early die state shows no evidence of die clashing on either side. The Breen-Dannreuther reference makes note of two curious, Mint-made die lines on the reverse of this variety: "They may be graver's marks or some other 'injury' to the die. One begins at the rim about two o'clock, passes to the left of A(MERICA), and ends in the wing. The other is curved through the horizontal shield lines and ends in the left (observer's) wing." The one in the center is easily observable on this piece, but the one at 2 o'clock is seen only as a horn-like projection from the right wing.
Final year of the Capped Bust Left type and only occasionally available in Uncirculated condition. This is a bright, lustrous coin that is sharply struck on the obverse, and shows only slight softness on the central feathers on the reverse. Lightly abraded. (#8112)

XF Details BD-1 1813 Half Eagle



- 2468** 1813—Ex-Jewelry, Repaired—ANACS. XF40 Details. Breen-6467, BD-1, R.2. This first year gold type coin is bright and glossy from cleaning, and the reverse rim is tooled near 12 o'clock. A spot of solder is nestled within the olive branch, and scratches are present on the lower obverse dentils and on the field near the profile. From *The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two*. (#8116)

AU58 Details 1813 Five Dollar, BD-1



- 2469** 1813—Scratched—ANACS. AU58 Details. Breen-6467, BD-1, R.2. Liberty's curls and wings show slight friction, but the original surfaces display substantial luster. Well detailed, and smooth except for a single pinscratch across the cheek and neck. The Capped Head Left is a rare gold type. Ex: *Stack's*, 3/91, lot 1011. From *The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two*. (#8116)

Popular AU53 1818 STATESOF BD-2 Half Eagle



- 2470** 1818 STATESOF AU53 NGC. Breen-6470, BD-2, R.4. A minor mint engraving blunder. The engraver spaced STAT too widely apart, then realized his error and crowded ESOF to prevent letters from reaching the eagle's right (facing) wingtip. From a later die state with a prominent bisecting vertical die crack from star 6 through the second 8 in the date. This straw-gold example is slightly subdued, but is richly detailed and possesses myriad remnants of its initial luster. Neither side has any mentionable marks. The dies are rotated, as usual for this popular variety. From *The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two*. (#8121)
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CLASSIC HALF EAGLES

2471 1834 Plain 4 AU50 ANACS. Second Head, Breen-6502, McCloskey 2-A, R.2. An appealing and still-lustrous representative of this Classic Head type coin. The piece has lovely green-gold and copper-orange coloration.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8171)

2472 1834 Plain 4—Cleaned—ANACS. AU58 Details. Second Head, Breen-6502, McCloskey 2-A, R.2. The 4 of the date is tripled punched, the eagle has a tongue, and one-half of the 5 in the denomination is under the arrow feather. Yellow-gold surfaces display traces of luster, but are finely hairlined, and exhibit well defined motifs. A few minute marks are visible over each side. (#8171)

Borderline Uncirculated 1834 Plain 4 Five



2473 1834 Plain 4 AU58 NGC. First Head, Breen-6501, McCloskey 3-B, R.2. This near-Mint gold type coin has plentiful shimmering luster, and the devices show only minor bluntness on the shield lines and forehead curls. Pleasing despite a couple of faint marks near star 11. The differences between Breen's First and Second heads are subtle on the half eagle, unlike the 1834 Classic quarter eagle.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8171)

Challenging 1834 Crosslet 4 Five AU53



2474 1834 Crosslet 4 AU53 PCGS. Second Head, Breen-6503, McCloskey 5-D, R.4. Rich apricot and salmon-pink toning embraces this well defined and moderately abraded rare variety half eagle. Bold clashmarks from LIBERTY are noted within the shield. The 1834 Crosslet 4 is the key Philadelphia Mint business strike Classic variety, at least until standard price guides acknowledge the extremely rare Script 8 1836 five. Population: 7 in 53, 26 finer (12/07). (#8172)

2475 1835—Scratched—ANACS. AU53 Details. First Head, Breen-6504, McCloskey 1-B, R.3. Noticeable die lines connect L and I in LIBERTY. This piece is well struck, except on the left side obverse stars. Appealing green-gold toning yields to amber-orange accents near the devices. A deep abrasion is noted just to the right of star 4.
Ex: The Greenwich Collection (Bowers and Merena, 1/91), lot 2407. From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8173)

2476 1835 AU53 NGC. First Head, Breen-6504, McCloskey 1-A, R.2. Luster fills the legends and outlines individual stars. Liberty's hair and the eagle are also lustrous. Generally smooth despite a tick on the chin and on the obverse near 3 o'clock. (#8173)

2477 1835—Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details. First Head, Breen-6504, McCloskey 1-A, R.2. The 5 in the denomination is completely under the arrow feather. Magnification reveals faint hairlines, and splashes of rainbow color on yellow-gold surfaces that are minimally abraded. An attentive strike leaves sharp definition on the design features. (#8173)

2478 1836—Cleaned—ANACS. XF40 Details. Second Head, Large Date, Breen-6509, McCloskey 6-E, R.4. Among the scarcer die varieties of the year, identified by the vertical die crack from 6 o'clock to the curls left of Liberty's ear. Honey-gold luster clings to recesses of this typically abraded and slightly subdued representative. (#8174)

2479 1836 AU55 NGC. Third Head, Breen-6510, McCloskey 3-C, R.2. This is a pleasing green-gold example with generally bold devices and minor striking weakness over the centers. Glints of amber-gold luster are noted near the peripheral devices. Minor wear is seen on the eagle's wing tips, and a couple of shiny pinscratches appear in the reverse fields.
Ex: Stack's 3/91, lot 1014.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8174)

Uncirculated Classic 1837 Five



2480 1837 MS60 NGC. Large Date, Large 5, Breen-6512, McCloskey 2-B, R.3. The 1837 has the lowest mintage of any Philadelphia Classic half eagle issue, and it is significantly scarcer in Mint State than the first-year 1834. This smooth representative has vivacious luster throughout the borders, and luster also dominates the hair and eagle. Sharply struck save for the B in LIBERTY. Census: 5 in 60, 46 finer (1/08). (#8175)



Gorgeous MS66 1837 Five Dollar



2481 1837 MS66 NGC. Large Date, Large 5, Breen-6512, McCloskey 2-B, R.3. One of only three die marriages known for this date. The Large Date obverse is best identified by its Block 8 style, since the Small Date variety has a Script 8. There is actually little difference in size between Breen's Large 5 and Small 5 reverses. However, the McCloskey "B" reverse can be identified by its second S in STATES, which appears lower than the preceding letters since it was entered further from the rim.

All three die marriages are collectible, although all are scarce, since the 1837 has the lowest mintage for any Philadelphia issue of the type. Presumably, the historically high mintages from 1834 to 1836 met the economic demand for gold coins during an era when private bank notes were more common in circulation.

When encountered, Classic half eagles typically grade VF to AU. Equivalent in value to today's high denomination note, the usual 1837 five dollar piece went from hand to hand slowly, in contrast to a large cent that was spent on everyday purchases. As the largest gold denomination of its day, the 1837 half eagle was a store of value, and was set aside.

But unlike its counterparts from late in the 19th century, such pieces were owned by individuals instead of banks. Eventually, banks held their reserves in the form of gold coins, which explains why late-date Liberty half eagles are comparatively plentiful in Mint State. In the 1830s, however, bank reserves consisted mainly of Capped Bust halves. An 1837 half eagle would be held for a time, then spent on farming equipment or a similar major purchase. Changing hands a few times year, many remained in AU condition, or in lower Mint State grades with slightly impaired field luster. Premium Gems are virtually unheard of, however, since the purchasing power of a half eagle could improve one's life, and such practical considerations triumphed over any desire to keep a pristine example as a keepsake. No one seriously collected gold coins until after the Civil War, when increased numismatic knowledge and a growing concentration of wealth made such an adventure possible.

The total mintage of Classic half eagles exceeded 2 million pieces. Eventually, most of the mintage was exported overseas, since foreign traders accepted gold but not paper money. The coins were then melted, and transformed into more familiar local types. At most, 2% of the original type mintage, or 40,000 pieces, has survived in any condition. Those are distributed among the four years of the type, and many are cleaned, damaged, or otherwise uncertifiable. The vast majority exhibit wear.

At the MS66 level, Classic half eagles are nearly unheard of. NGC has certified just three examples, two 1834 Plain 4 pieces and the present 1837. PCGS has encapsulated four examples, one each of the 1834 Plain 4 and 1838 plus two 1837 half eagles. With possible duplication, the combined NGC and PCGS data consists of seven MS66 pieces, with none finer, for the entire type. Just three of those are 1837 half eagles.

The only prior auction appearance of an MS66 1837 was in Part II of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, in October 1999. That coin is different from the present piece, which can be identified by a small, inconspicuous mark beneath the second S in STATES. This Premium Gem has complete, blazing luster, and is unusually well struck, particularly on the curls near the ear and on the left shield border, which are often incompletely brought up for the type. More than eight years have passed since the arrival of an MS66 1837 at auction, and another opportunity to acquire such a high grade example may not arrive for many additional years.

From The Southwest Collection. (#8175)

- 2482 1838 AU50 NGC.** Small Arrows, Large 5, Breen-6515, McCloskey 2-B, R.2. A well detailed example for the grade that still shows substantial traces of mint luster, despite light circulation, and pleasing green-gold surfaces that only display trivial marks on either side. (#8176)

Impressive Mint State 1838 Five Dollar



- 2483 1838 MS61 NGC.** Small Arrows, Large 5, Breen-6515, McCloskey 2-B, R.2. An attractive peach-gold Classic half eagle from the final year of the type. The strike is pinpoint-sharp, and even thorough examination beneath a loupe is able to locate only a few faint marks beneath OF.

Ex: Dartmouth Sale, (Kingswood Galleries, 2/91), lot 7002.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8176)

Choice AU Details 1838-D Classic Five



- 2484 1838-D—Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details.** McCloskey 1-A, R.3. The 1838-D is the only Dahlonega issue of the Classic half eagle, and is thus essential for a type set of the Georgian branch mint. This moderately hairlined example has plentiful luster and is void of singularly relevant marks.

Ex: Dartmouth Sale (Kingswood Galleries, 2/91), lot 7003.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8178)

LIBERTY HALF EAGLES

- 2485 1839—Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details.** From the first year of the so-called Liberty Head design, which would gradually evolve and change during the course of its long existence. This piece is remarkably well struck on almost all design elements, except for some of the obverse stars. The coin shows smooth wear over the highpoints, and neither side reveals any noticeable marks. The luster is rather muted due to improper cleaning.

Ex: Stack's (3/91), lot 1020.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8191)

Lustrous 1839-C Half Eagle, AU53 Details



- 2486 1839-C—Scratched, Cleaned—ANACS. AU53 Details.** Variety 1-A. Despite the disclaimers associated with this piece, nearly full mint luster is still evident on each side. The surfaces have vibrant green-gold color with little actual evidence of cleaning. An old scrape in the upper left reverse field is the only scratch that we find.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8192)

- 2487 1840 Broad Mill XF45 ANACS.** Luster brightens the legends and devices of this minimally abraded and slightly glossy representative. A good strike despite minor blending on the fletchings and lovelock.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8194)

- 2488 1840 Narrow Mill—Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details.** This is an attractive piece for the grade that is somewhat bright from cleaning but displays pleasing green and yellow-gold coloration, and crisply detailed design elements that are barely worn on either side. The fields exhibit faint hairlines and small marks, with one somewhat noticeable pinscratch observed on the upper reverse, just above the eagle's head.

Ex: Mail Bid Sale (Coin Galleries, 11/90), lot 3503.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8194)

- 2489 1840-D Tall D VF35 NGC.** Variety 4-C. The Small Mintmark variety with diagnostic die crack extending from the arrow feather to the D. Scarcer than the Tall D variety. Douglas Winter, in his Dahlonega Mint gold coins reference, says "This variety appears to be rare." Peach-gold surfaces on this VF35 example reveal hints of luster in some of the protected areas. Nice detail, and a minimum of contact marks. (#8198)

- 2490 1840-D Tall D—Cleaned—ANACS. AU53 Details.** Variety 3-B. This early Liberty half eagle is unusually sharp for the AU53 grade, although the surfaces are slightly glossy. The fields display their share of tiny marks, but none require individual mention. A difficult Dahlonega issue with a mintage of only 22,896 pieces.

Ex: ANA Centennial Auction (Bowers and Merena, 8/91), lot 546.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8198)

Bold XF 1841-D Small D Half Eagle



- 2491 1841-D Small D XF40 NGC.** Variety 5-D. This green-gold Dahlonega representative has moderate wear and only a single mentionable mark, found near the O in OF. A so-called "Compass Point" reverse with a broken second vertical shield stripe, as made.

Ex: Greenwich Collection (Bowers and Merena, 1/91), lot 154.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8204)

- 2492 1842 Small Letters XF45 NGC.** An extremely scarce issue that together with the somewhat rarer Large Letters reverse comprises a total emission of only 27,578 pieces. This Choice XF piece shows amber-gold coloration with clean surfaces. Considerable repunching is noted at the date. (#8207)

1842-D Large Date Half Eagle, VF35



- 2493 1842-D Large Date VF35 NGC.** Ex: Richmond Collection. Variety 9-G. The two varieties of 1842-D half eagles are known as the Large Date and Small Date, but perhaps of greater numismatic significance, the reverses differ as well. The Small Date variety has a Small Letters reverse, while the Large Date features a more crowded Large Letters reverse. Yellow-gold and apricot surfaces display a faint green tint, and are well defined. A couple of moderate contact marks are visible on the obverse, and another on the lower reverse. One of the rarest Dahlonega gold coins. (#8211)

- 2494 1843-C Large Diameter XF40 NGC.** Variety 6-C. NGC has certified two examples of the 1843-C as Large Diameter, the present piece and an AU58. Presumably the wrong collar die was used, perhaps the Broad Mill collar of 1840. The curls are softly struck, as is the eagle's neck and fletchings. A couple of thin marks are noted near Liberty's mouth. (#8214)

- 2495 1843-D Medium D XF40 PCGS.** Variety 10-H. Medium D. Three tiny die lumps are located between the first and second obverse stars, with others noted below the 12th star and above 43 in the date. Very well struck, for a Dahlonega Mint product, with just a bit of weakness observed on the eagle's arrow fletchings. The surfaces are free of individually mentionable marks, and the highpoints only display a modest degree of wear for the grade.
From *The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two*. (#8215)

- 2496 1844 AU58 NGC.** A highly lustrous and surprisingly well-preserved early Coronet half eagle, well-defined with lemon-gold and sun-yellow surfaces. A number of fine marks visit the surfaces, but the devices show only a trace of wear. (#8219)

Choice VF 1844-C Five Dollar



- 2497 1844-C VF35 NGC.** Variety 7-D. An evenly circulated Charlotte five with rich plum-red and cobalt-blue toning in design crevices. The fields and devices are straw-gold. Interesting die cracks pass through the eagle's wings and shield.
Ex: Marvin P. Matlock, M.D. Collection (*Bowers and Merena*, 3/91), lot 1752.
From *The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two*. (#8220)

Original AU 1844-D Five Dollar



- 2498 1844-D AU50 ANACS.** Variety 11-H. A bold die crack over the TED in UNITED identifies the reverse die. This charming representative has original green-gold toning, and the strike is precise for the Dahlonega Mint. A couple of minor reed marks on the cheek are of little import.

Ex: *Stack's*, 3/91, lot 1034, which realized \$935.

From *The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two*. (#8221)

- 2499 1845-D—Scratched, Cleaned—ANACS. XF40 Details.** Variety 12-I. Nicely detailed if somewhat weak on the obverse denticles and on the lower parts of the eagle. The piece has a rather bright and granular appearance from cleaning, and a couple of shallow scratches are noted on the reverse. (#8224)

Pleasing 1845-D Five Dollar, AU50



- 2500 1845-D AU50 NGC.** Variety 13-I, the high date obverse. Our auction archives suggest that only about one in five 1845-D half eagles is Variety 13-I, as Variety 12-I is much more available. This example has ample glistening luster, and abrasions are unimportant aside from a few small ticks on the cheek.

Ex: *Greenwich Collection* (*Bowers and Merena*, 1/91), lot 157.

From *The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two*. (#8224)

- 2501 1845-O—Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details.** Repunched 18. Breen-6560. Winters (2006) estimates that a mere 85 to 95 coins survive from this low-mintage issue of 41,000 pieces. Winters also notes that Breen's repunched date variety seems to represent the sole die marriage for this date and mintmark. (It was previously believed that there were two varieties of this New Orleans Mint half eagle.) This example is nicely struck throughout, with khaki-colored surfaces that show only faint evidence of wear, and a few scattered marks. The surfaces have a somewhat muted appearance, from improper cleaning.

From *The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two*. (#8225)

Impressive 1846 Small Date Five, MS61



- 2502 1846 Small Date MS61 NGC.** Two different date sizes are known for the 1846 half eagles, and the Small Date variety is slightly more plentiful. This piece has a obvious rim break on the obverse just past 3 o'clock. Lustrous surfaces exhibit pleasing greenish-gold luster. An attractive piece that is usually found in circulated grades. (#88226)

Original AU 1847-C Five



- 2503 1847-C AU50 NGC.** Variety 9-E. An original caramel-gold Charlotte half eagle with smooth fields and impressive eye appeal. The strike is above average despite unimportant merging of detail on the hair bun, fletchings, and right (facing) claw.
Ex: Greenwich Collection (Bowers and Merena, 1/91), lot 159.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8233)

Bold AU53 1847-D Half Eagle



- 2504 1847-D AU53 NGC.** Variety 17-I. Luster permeates the peripheries, portrait, and plumage of this partly lustrous Dahlonega five. The fields are slightly subdued, but the only mentionable mark is a nick on the reverse rim at 12 o'clock.
Ex: The Greenwich Collection (Bowers and Merena, 1/91), lot 160.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8234)

Challenging AU 1848-C Five



- 2505 1848-C AU50 NGC.** Variety 11-E. The wingtips, hair bun, and eyebrow show slight wear, but luster illuminates protected areas. The obverse and the reverse field are typically abraded. A problem-free canary-gold example of this elusive Charlotte issue.
Ex: Dartmouth Sale (Kingswood Galleries, 2/91), lot 7006.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8237)

Difficult AU53 1848-D Five



- 2506 1848-D AU53 NGC.** Variety 18-M. Die State III with lapped stars, prominent clash marks, and several slender reverse cracks. Luster illuminates the legends, wings, and hair. Typically brought up on the eagle's neck and opposite on the curl below the ear, although the remainder of the design is bold.
Ex: Frontenac Sale (Bowers and Merena, 11/91), lot 2352.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8238)

- 2507 1849-C—Damaged, Cleaned—ANACS. XF40 Details.** Variety 13-F. Somewhat bright from improper cleaning, and with granular, pitted surfaces. Plenty of design detail remains evident.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8241)

Well Struck 1849-D Five Dollar, AU50



- 2508 1849-D AU50 NGC.** Variety 22-N. A somewhat obtainable D-mint half eagle, especially in circulated grades. Of the 39,036 pieces struck, it is estimated that today only 125-150 coins remain in all grades, the majority of which are VF-XF. This is a well struck example that has bright yellow-gold color. The surfaces are peppered with numerous small abrasions, but the only one worthy of mention is in the obverse field between stars 5 and 6. (#8242)

- 2509 1850 AU50 NGC.** Light green-gold with quite a bit of luster remaining on each side, including faint prooflike mirrors in the protected areas. A few scattered marks are typical for the grade. (#8243)

Choice AU 1850-C Weak C Five Dollar



- 2510 1850-C Weak C AU55 NGC.** Variety 15-G, Die State II. The mintmark is in low relief, but its full curve is apparent with the aid of a loupe. This yellow-gold Charlotte gold piece has noticeable luster throughout the borders and within the devices.
Ex: George N. Polis, M.D. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 6/91), lot 2332.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#98244)

- 2511 1850-D—Damaged, Cleaned—ANACS. AU53 Details.** Variety 24-P. This green-gold piece is typically struck with only a hint of highpoint wear. The fields are suspiciously bright, and a scratch is noted in the right obverse field. Still, it retains a measure of eye appeal.
Ex: Stack's, March 12-14, 1991, lot 1049.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8245)

- 2512 1851 AU58 NGC.** Sharply struck with strongly lustrous yellow-gold and sun-gold surfaces that seem unaffected by minor friction. A number of tiny abrasions and wispy marks are present on each side, but the effect on the eye appeal is minimal. (#8246)

AU 1851-C No Motto Five



- 2513 1851-C AU50 NGC.** Variety 16-G. The usual obverse with an "earring" or small center hole on Liberty's earlobe. An original and typically abraded yellow-gold Charlotte five that has the expected indistinctness of strike on the right wing, fletchings, and curls. Luster shimmers from protected areas.
Ex: Greenwich Collection (Bowers and Merena, 1/91), lot 167.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8247)

Difficult XF 1851-D Five



- 2514 1851-D XF40 NGC.** Variety 26-Q. Orange-tinged luster outlines design elements of this scarce Dahlonega No Motto five. The fields display minor marks, but the overall look is attractive since the coin retains its original skin. Softness on the major devices is generally due to the strike.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8248)

- 2515 1851-O XF40 NGC.** Despite light, even wear over the well struck devices, this orange-gold example retains a measure of luster in the fields. The surfaces show only a few distracting marks, and the overall visual appeal is excellent. (#8249)

- 2516 1852 MS60 NGC.** Lustrous and well defined with noticeable contact marks on Liberty's face and nose. One of the more available No Motto half eagles in Mint State. (#8250)

- 2517 1852-C—Scratched—ANACS. XF40 Details.** Variety 19-H. Scarcer than the usual Variety 18-H, which has the date entered further east. Orange-tinged luster emerges from protected regions of this moderately circulated Charlotte Mint half eagle. A few thin pin scratches are present on each side of OF.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8251)

Sharply Defined 1852-D Half Eagle, AU55 Details



- 2518 1852-D—Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details.** Variety 27-U. The surfaces of this piece are lightly corroded and cleaned, commonly called a "Saltwater Unc." although it is certain that actual saltwater was not the cause of the surface corrosion. It is described as more the result of a sandblast effect caused by ocean currents moving sand and residue across the surface of the coin.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8252)

- 2519 1853-C XF40 ANACS.** Variety 20-H. A late die state with obverse cuds at 11 and 2 o'clock. Typically struck with a pair of noticeable abrasions on Liberty's cheek, and even wear across her hair detail. Green-gold in the centers with copper-orange coloration near the peripheries.
Ex: Stack's (3/91), lot 1053.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8254)

1853-D Large D Half Eagle XF45



- 2520 1853-D Large D XF45 ANACS.** Variety 29-T. One of four known die varieties for the date. This piece is softly struck along the right side of the eagle, and on most of the obverse stars; but the overall level of striking detail is not bad for the Dahlonega Mint. The highpoints are evenly worn and there are several shallow marks noted on Liberty's cheek. (#8255)

- 2521 1853-D Large D—Scratched, Cleaned—ANACS. XF45 Details.** Variety 29-U. The mintmark touches both the branch and feather, and its base is lightly repunched. A green-gold example that has russet toning within reverse design crevices. Moderately hairlined, and Liberty's cheek has a subdued, curved scratch. (#8255)

- 2522 1854-C Weak C VF35 ANACS.** Variety 22-1. The mintmark on this Choice VF example is quite weak, as always for the variety, but it can be discerned with relative ease under low magnification. This is a nice piece for the grade that displays minor rim crumbling and a noticeable abrasion on and just below 85 in the date on the obverse. The reverse is evenly worn, smooth, and free of significant marks.
Ex: The Marvin P. Matlock, M.D. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/91), lot 1756.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#98257)

- 2523 1854-D Large D—Cleaned—ANACS. XF45 Details.** The obverse is Winter's Variety 30. The reverse is undesignated by Winter although it is not rare. Well struck by the standards of this Dahlonega issue with uniformly bright straw-gold surfaces. Light, even wear and faint, scattered abrasions complete the tableau.
Ex: Bowers and Merena, Marvin P. Matlock, M.D. Collection, March 21-22, 1991, lot 607.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8258)

Pleasing 1854-D Large D Half Eagle, AU50 Details



- 2524 1854-D Large D—Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details.** The obverse is Winter's Variety 30, but the reverse die is unlisted. The mintmark is high and touches both the branch and feather. The design elements are mostly well struck, but minor crumbling is evident along the left side rims, and the eagle's fletchings and talons are weak. A pleasing example of this more common Dahlonega half eagle, which bears minimal effects from improper cleaning. (#8258)

- 2525 1854-O AU55 NGC.** Boldly struck with light wear and marks that seem typical for the grade. A low mintage issue of just 46,000 pieces, the 1854-O is a scarce and underrated coin at the Choice AU level of preservation.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8259)

- 2526 1854-O—Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details.** Boldly struck, save for typical softness on Liberty's hair detail just above the forehead, and on the eagle's arrow fletchings and right (facing) talons. The piece is somewhat bright from harsh cleaning. (#8259)

Lustrous Choice XF 1855-C Half Eagle



- 2527 1855-C XF45 NGC.** Variety 23-J, the only known dies. Some faded luster is still present in the protected areas of this pretty Choice XF piece. There is only light chatter in the fields, and attractive yellow-gold coloration completes the lovely package. This is a historic example, made in one of the few years that there were five mints producing gold coinage. (#8262)

Imposing AU53 1855-D Five Dollar



- 2528 1855-D Large D AU53 PCGS.** Variety 32-AA. Peach-tinged luster outlines the stars, legends, wings, and coronet. No marks merit individual mention, and only a single mark merits passing mention, a nick on the reverse rim at 1 o'clock. Underappreciated for its scarcity. Population: 10 in 53, 16 finer (12/07).
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8263)

- 2529 1856-C—Scratched—ANACS. XF40 Details.** Variety 24-J, the only known dies. A conditionally scarce issue that is quite elusive above XF. This piece is well detailed with somewhat bright surfaces that show noticeable wear and a number of minor abrasions. A heavy vertical scratch lies across Liberty's neck.
Ex: The Marvin P. Matlock, M.D. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/91), lot 1757.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8267)

Attractive AU 1856-C Five Dollar Gold



- 2530 1856-C AU50 ANACS.** Variety 24-J, the only variety for the issue. This uncommonly attractive Charlotte half eagle has strongly lustrous yellow-gold fields and bold definition overall, though the eagle's neck feathers show a hint of the usual softness. A few light marks in the fields are not individually distracting, and on the whole, the appearance is far better than the AU50 designation would suggest. Housed in a pre-Amos Press ANACS holder. (#8267)

**Near-Mint Details 1856-D Half Eagle
Low-Mintage, Elusive Issue**



- 2531 1856-D—Cleaned—ANACS. AU58 Details.** Variety 33-BB. The surfaces are somewhat hairlined under a loupe, the fields are stippled with tiny dark spots, and the luster is a bit subdued. This piece, an example of this elusive low-mintage issue, is nonetheless nicer in appearance than it sounds from a technical description, with a good strike and pretty orange-gold coloration.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8268)

1856-O Half Eagle Rarity, AU55



- 2532 1856-O AU55 NGC.** A wonderful half eagle from a limited mintage of just 10,000 coins. The 1856-O is an important rarity in the half eagle series that rarely appears so nice. A few scattered surface marks are of little concern, as the overall eye appeal is excellent. Both sides have satiny green-gold luster with a trace of orange toning. Census: 5 in 55, 12 finer (1/08). (#8269)

- 2533 1857-C—Scratched—ANACS. XF45 Details.** Variety 25-J. Boldly struck overall, with minor weakness noted on the obverse stars. Both sides retain considerable luster and only show slight wear on the highpoints. A pair of intersecting scratches are noted in the right obverse field, just below Liberty's cap.
*Ex: The Greenwich Collection (Bowers and Merena, 1/91), lot 176.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8272)*

AU Sharpness 1857-C Half Eagle



- 2534 1857-C—Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details.** Variety 25-J. Although this bold Charlotte half eagle is slightly glossy, many knowledgeable collectors will be willing to overlook this feature, since there are no consequential marks and protected areas glimmer with luster. Only 31,360 pieces were struck. (#8272)

Scarce Choice XF 1857-D Five



- 2535 1857-D XF45 NGC.** Variety 34-CC. This almond-gold D-mint five dollar gold piece has its share of radiant luster, but slight wear is seen on the eyebrow and curls, along with some inexactness of strike. Marks are trivial except for a patch of faded abrasions near the uppermost arrowhead, and a minor reverse rim nick at 2 o'clock. Only 17,046 pieces were struck.
*Ex: The Greenwich Collection (Bowers and Merena, 1/91), lot 177.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8273)*

Collectors Acceptance Corp. (CAC) began offering its services on Sept. 1, 2007. The CAC tamper-proof hologram on third-party graded NGC or PCGS coins signifies that CAC backs that coin as premium quality within that numeric grade.

1857-O Half Eagle, MS63, Finest Known
By Two Points, Ex: Ashland City



2536 1857-O MS63 PCGS. Ex: Ashland City. This is the finest certified 1857-O half eagle, the finest currently known, and likely to remain so for the foreseeable future. It is the only one certified MS63 at PCGS, with none finer, and there are none its equal at NGC (1/08). It was unlisted in Douglas Winter's 1992 reference on the series, and in his 2006 revision it is listed as the finest known by two grade points. *Winter specifically cites this coin as the "undisputed finest known example."*

The New Orleans Mint half eagles of the 1850s are historic and numismatically significant pieces in their own right. The 1857-O was the last O-mint half eagle minted before the Civil War, the last produced for some 35 years until the 1892-O.

This is truly an exceptional coin. The surfaces are softly frosted, with a faint glimmer of reflectivity in the fields. The devices are sharply struck, with all star centrils full and the beaded hair cord complete. A touch of softness appears on the upper hair bun and below the coronet, and on the reverse there is a bit of softness on the eagle's right (facing) claw and on the arrow fletchings. The central shield and wing feather details are extremely well delineated. The second vertical stripe in the first pair is broken, a die diagnostic of the issue. Each side has taken on a rich accent of golden-orange patina. The surfaces are remarkably clean for a coin of this grade. A thin, straight scrape runs from behind Liberty's eye downward to her chin, useful for pedigree purposes. A memorable coin, and a must-have for Registry Set collectors or those desiring a historic high-grade example of New Orleans gold.

Ex: Ashland City Collection (Heritage, 1/2003), lot 4800, which brought \$40,250; Delaware Valley Rare Coins. (#8274)

2537 1858-C—Rim Filed, Cleaned—ANACS. AU53 Details. Variety 26-K. Half eagle type collectors frequently choose an 1858 example to represent the Charlotte Mint. This coin has excellent eye appeal for the grade. The khaki-gold surfaces display boldly struck devices with a relatively modest degree of wear on both sides, and just a few minor marks on the obverse. This piece is a bit bright from cleaning, and the lower left obverse rim is slightly disturbed.
Ex: The Frontenac Sale (Bowers and Merena, 11/91), lot 2361.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8277)

Appealing Near-Mint 1858-C Half Eagle



2538 1858-C AU58 NGC. Variety 26-K. This issue is favored by type collectors, but Mint State examples are very dear, and just 30 pieces have received an Uncirculated grade designation from NGC and PCGS combined. That makes AU an attractive and more affordable grade level for the average collector. This piece is crisply struck with plenty of satin luster and even khaki coloration. There are few marks on either side, and highpoint wear is minimal. (#8277)

Scarce 1858-D Half Eagle, AU55 Details



2539 1858-D—Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details. Variety 35-DD, Large Mintmark. Somewhat bright from an old cleaning, but this is a well produced example, save for typical softness on the eagle's right (facing) claw. Attractive olive-gold coloration adorns the slightly worn, faintly abraded surfaces.

Stack's (6/91), lot 1768.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8278)

Sharply Defined 1859-C Five, AU55 Details



2540 1859-C—Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details. Variety 27-M. A light yellow representative, the appearance resulting from what is best termed as proper cleaning. Faint lamination is evident at the back of Liberty's neck, with slight roughness on the reverse. Otherwise, the surfaces on both sides are consistent with the overall grade and appearance.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8281)

Impressive 1859-C Five, MS63



2541 1859-C MS63 NGC. Variety 27-M, the only known die pair for the 1859-C half eagle. The 1859-C is not particularly rare in circulated grades but any Mint State piece is a major rarity. Grading these coins is a challenge, due to the physical characteristics. The reverse is always weak, due to a poorly prepared reverse die. It seems that the hub failed to make a complete impression. Perhaps the die was only hubbed once, instead of twice. Whatever the reason, the poor appearance of the die was transferred to each coin struck from it.

In his Charlotte Gold book, Doug Winter traces just five Mint State examples of the 1859-C half eagle. The five coins include the Eliasberg coin, now PCGS certified MS66 and far finer than any other; the "Elrod Duplicate" that is NGC graded MS63; the North Georgia Collection PCGS MS62; the Pittman coin, NGC graded MS62; and the Winter plate coin, PCGS MS60. The present piece may be one of the five, or perhaps a new appearance. As the single finest example that NGC has certified, it is likely that this coin is the "Elrod Duplicate" specimen.

The obverse has impressive green-gold color, with traces of faint blue accents. The reverse is similar, with slight orange tendencies. The design elements are essentially full, except for slight weakness as described on the reverse. This is one of the finest specimens to come on the market, and it should receive considerable bidding activity. (#8281)

AU55 Details 1859-D Five Dollar



- 2542 1859-D Medium D—Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details.** Variety 36-CC. Careful rotation eventually reveals patches of hairlines on the right obverse field, but this low mintage Dahlonga half eagle has substantial luster and lacks noticeable marks. The strike is also above average, with only slight softness on the fletchings and curls.
*Ex: Chicago Sale (RARCOA-David Akers, 1991), lot 1004.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8282)*

Splendid 1859-C Half Eagle, AU55 Rare Large D Variety



- 2543 1859-D Large D AU55 PCGS. CAC.** Variety 37-EE. The Large D reverse is much rarer than its Medium D counterpart, although some examples, such as the present piece, are incorrectly designated as the Medium D variety by PCGS. It is a splendid piece with brilliant yellow-gold luster and excellent surfaces for the grade. Slight central weakness is evident on each side. (#98282)

- 2544 1860 AU50 ANACS.** The brassy, khaki-tan surfaces reveal well struck design features, with just a trace of striking softness noted on the eagle's arrow fletchings. The letters "IBE" of LIBERTY are recut. A single moderate mark is seen just above the eagle's head; the other marks on the piece are trivial.
*Ex: The Frontenac Sale (Bowers and Merena, 11/91), lot 2364.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8284)*

Difficult 1860-C Half Eagle XF45



- 2545 1860-C XF45 PCGS.** Variety 28-M. This yellow-gold half eagle displays glimpses of its initial luster, and the only relevant mark is above the 0 in the date. The eagle is softly defined, as made from an improperly prepared reverse die. The mintage is unusually low, even for Charlotte. Just 14,813 pieces were struck, a reflection of the diminishing returns of the North Carolina gold fields. (#8285)

Original AU53 1860-C Five Dollar



- 2546 1860-C AU53 NGC.** Variety 28-M. Luster brightens stars, letters, and other recessed areas. The border elements are well struck, although the eagle is softly impressed, as is invariably the case for this later Charlotte issue. The obverse field has a few moderate marks, but the present piece retains its original green-gold skin, and is desirable as such.
*Ex: Greenwich Collection (Bowers and Merena, 1/91), lot 180.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8285)*

- 2547 1860-D Medium D—Scratched—ANACS. XF40 Details.** Variety 38-FF. Some shallow, horizontal scratches on Liberty's cheek account for the ANACS designation. Fairly well defined, with bright yellow-gold surfaces that reveal a few minute contacts. (#8286)

Wonderful, Near-Mint 1860-D Half Eagle, Medium D



- 2548 1860-D Medium D AU58 PCGS.** Variety 38-FF. The surfaces are wonderfully brilliant and pristine on this lustrous, uncleaned, near-Mint State piece. The original coloration is a light green-gold, and both sides are remarkably clean and abrasion-free. The strike is bold, with just localized weakness on the eagle's neck. This coin would make a marvelous single representative of this fabled Southern mint. Population: 15 in 58, 18 finer (1/08). (#8286)

Pleasing MS62 1860-D Large D Five



- 2549 1860-D Large D MS62 PCGS.** Variety 38-EE. Certified prior to PCGS differentiation of the Medium D and Large D varieties, but clearly a Large D based on visual inspection. While the 1860-D half eagle has a small mintage of 14,635 pieces, a substantial certified population is available to collectors, though few coins are so impressively preserved as the present example. Aside from a pair of Choice coins, one each at NGC and PCGS, no finer representatives appear in the combined certified population (1/08). The pale lemon-gold pieces retain vibrant, slightly watery luster, and a copper-rose streak extends from star 4 to Liberty's forehead. Well-defined in the centers, as usual for this issue, though the obverse stars show a degree of softness. (#98286)
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Choice XF 1860-S Five Dollar



- 2550 1860-S XF45 NGC.** The 1860-S is even rarer than implied by its mintage of 21,200 pieces, since no one collected such pieces on the West Coast until the 1890s. This is an original apricot-gold half eagle with pleasing surfaces and considerable luster. The usual blending of detail on Liberty's hair and the eagle's neck is principally due to the strike. Expect a strong bid to take this lot. Census: 19 in 45, 25 finer (12/07).
Ex: Stack's, 10/91, lot 1872.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8287)
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Scarce AU53 1869 Five Dollar



- 2551 1869 AU53 ICG.** A mere 1,760 business strikes were coined in 1869 and very few are known in any grade, but this date is especially rare in AU condition. Attrition was high on S-mint gold coins and they generally are located in VF-XF grades, when found at all. This hazy green-gold example is nicely struck, and there are no unsightly marks. (#8317)
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Impressive 1870 Half Eagle, AU58



- 2552 1870 AU58 NGC.** Lightly abraded honey-gold surfaces have hints of faint rose toning on each side. Nearly full luster remains on each side, especially vibrant in the protected areas near the devices. This pleasing half eagle represents an elusive, low-mintage issue. The entire annual mintage of 4,000 coins was delivered on January 17. Census: 11 in 58, 0 finer (1/08). (#8319)
- 2553 1872-S—Rim Filed, Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details.** This piece is generally well struck throughout, except for the eagle's arrow fletchings and right (facing) talons. Only trivial wear is noted on Liberty's hair detail and the eagle's wing tips. The piece is somewhat bright, with a few faint hairlines from an old cleaning. The rim filing is not evident with the coin housed in an ANACS holder. A very scarce issue at any grade level.
Ex: Stack's (10/91), lot 1877.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8327)
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2554 1874-S—Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details. The 1874-S half eagle is a formidable rarity, and a low mintage issue of just 16,000 pieces. Not many of those coins have survived, in any condition, and none are known in Mint State. This piece shows smooth, even wear across the highpoints, and a mere smattering of small marks on each side. The light greenish-tan coloration is attractive, and the piece is just a bit bright from improper cleaning.

Ex: *Stack's 1/91*, lot 1407.

From *The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two*. (#8335)

2555 1879-CC—Cleaned—ANACS. XF45 Details. Variety 2-A, with a die scratch through the right side of E in LIBERTY. A conservatively graded piece showing minimal effects from an old cleaning, with nice lime-gold coloration and nearly full remaining design detail on the obverse. The reverse shows moderate highpoint wear and a few shallow pin scratches.

Ex: *Greenwich Collection (Bowers and Merena, 1/91)*, lot 193.

From *The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two*. (#8349)

Tied for Finest 1879-CC Five, MS61



2556 1879-CC MS61 NGC. In 1879 the Carson City Mint produced 17,281 coins, the third largest mintage of the decade, but still an important rarity, especially in Mint State grades. Rusty Goe, author of *The Mint on Carson Street*, reports three MS61 coins, one MS60, and six AU58, as the finest examples known to him.

The finest NGC or PCGS certified examples of the rare 1879-CC half eagle issue grades just MS61, like this piece. Both sides are intricately detailed with exquisite satiny yellow luster. The few surface marks scattered across each side are of little consequence. Census: 2 in 61, 0 finer (1/08). (#8349)

2557 1880 MS64 ★ NGC. A gorgeous Choice example of this ever-popular 19th century type issue, boldly struck with spectacular luster. The rich yellow-gold fields show a touch of flash, and while the fields show a few wispy marks, the portrait is clean overall. NGC has graded 24 numerically finer examples (1/08). (#8351)

2558 1880-CC XF40 ANACS. Well struck and satiny, with khaki-green color and strong glints of luster near the peripheral devices. A small milling mark is observed on Liberty's eyebrow, and a few wispy hairlines and pin scratches are noted in the fields.

Ex: *The George N. Polis, M.D. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 6/91)*, lot 3083.

From *The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two*. (#8352)

2559 1880-CC XF45 NGC. This is an appealing Choice XF example that shows moderate wear for the grade, and few marks on either side. One of the more easily available Carson City half eagle issues. (#8352)

2560 1881-CC VF30 PCGS. Despite moderate wear, this well struck orange-gold Carson City half eagle retains subtle luster in the recesses. A number of minor flaws combine to preclude a finer designation. Population: 9 in 30, 50 finer (1/08). (#8356)

2561 1883 MS64 NGC. For the mintage approaching a quarter-million coins, examples in Mint State are surprisingly scarce. This piece offers lustrous orange-gold patina, with a strike that is just short of full. A nice piece, seldom seen finer. Census: 21 in 64, 3 finer (1/08). (#8361)

2562 1883-CC—Cleaned—ANACS. XF40 Details. Typically detailed for this Carson City issue, with solid definition on the portrait but softness at the eagle's neck. Cloudy, suspiciously luminous yellow-gold and wheat-gold surfaces show a number of hairlines, particularly at the lower reverse.

Ex: *George N. Polis, M.D. and Other Properties, Bowers and Merena, June 10-11, 1991*, lot 3089.

From *The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two*. (#8362)

The Finest 1886 Half Eagle, MS66



- 2563 1886 MS66 PCGS.** There are many condition rarities in the Liberty gold series, including examples of all denominations. The 1886 half eagle is just such a coin, from a mintage of 388,360 coins, suggesting that it is a rather plentiful date. However, it is seldom encountered in higher grades. For example, the finest of four Smithsonian Institution pieces is only AU58.

This green-label Premium Gem is the only piece that PCGS has graded MS66, with none finer. It is fully struck and has extraordinary orange-gold brilliance on both sides. Population: 1 in 66, 0 finer (1/08). (#8369)

- 2564 1890-CC MS61 NGC.** The 1890-CC half eagle had a mintage of 53,800 pieces, and is a relatively available issue for the Carson City type collector. This Mint State piece is well struck, with semi-reflective fields and appealing champagne-gold and khaki coloration. Scattered small milling marks and a few wispy hairlines restrict the grade.
Ex: Stack's (1/91), lot 1415.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8376)

- 2565 1891-CC AU58 NGC.** Just a touch of highpoint friction visits the well-defined devices, and the luster of the sun-gold fields is essentially intact. An attractive, minimally marked example of this popular Carson City issue. (#8378)
- 2566 1891-CC MS61 PCGS.** This sharply struck Carson City type coin has vibrant luster and a relatively clean reverse. The obverse has the scattered small marks expected of the grade. (#8378)
- 2567 1891-CC MS61 NGC.** Well struck with lustrous surfaces that reveal minimal evidence of mishandling or neglect on either side. The eagle's shield has a layer of lilac-rose toning across the horizontal stripes. Specks of dark-green verdigris are noted near the second S in STATES, and two or three tiny alloy spots occur near the peripheries. An ideal candidate for a Mint State Carson City type set.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8378)
- 2568 1891-CC MS61 PCGS.** The bold definition and strongly lustrous yellow-gold surfaces contribute to the eye appeal of this Carson City type half eagle. Though a number of light to moderate abrasions pepper each side, the overall appearance is better than the MS61 designation might suggest. (#8378)
- 2569 1892-S MS62 NGC.** Sharply detailed with scattered surface marks on each side, as expected for the grade. (#8382)

Pleasing 1893-CC Half Eagle, MS61



- 2570 1893-CC MS61 NGC.** An issue that is doubly popular, both as a CC-mintmarked coin and as the last year of half eagle production at the fabled Carson City Mint. There is strictly no trace of wear on this pleasing piece, but there are numerous small contact marks, prevalent more so in the obverse fields than elsewhere, that delimit the grade. The reverse shows considerable field-device contrast and appears high-end for the grade, and both sides demonstrate lovely, consistent orange-gold coloration.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8384)

Lustrous 1893-CC Five, MS62



- 2571 1893-CC MS62 PCGS.** The final year of issue and generally available in all grades through MS60, but elusive above that level. This MS62 is brilliant and lustrous with lovely light yellow surfaces. Moderately abraded as usual, with a small mark between stars 1 and 2 but no other distracting marks on either side. Unusual mintmark placement, left of center and tilted to the left, with the second C higher than the first. (#8384)

- 2572 1893-O MS60 NGC.** Well struck and lustrous, with light marks and a few scattered flyspecks on each side. An attractive Mint State example.

Ex: Coin Galleries (3/91), lot 3988.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8385)

- 2573 1900-S MS64 PCGS.** Fully lustrous and sharply struck with lovely brilliant yellow mint frost. A condition rarity among Liberty half eagles, PCGS has certified just 10 finer examples (1/08). (#8401)

Fantastic High-End 1901-S Half Eagle, MS65



- 2574 1901-S MS65 ICG.** Beautifully lustrous surfaces display reddish-gold hues with hints of hazel, contributing to the premium appeal of this lovely Gem. The strike is bold in the centers, with minor softness on some of the peripheral stars. A fantastic high-end type coin, from this generous S-mint production of more than 3.6 million pieces. (#8404)

- 2575 1902-S MS64 PCGS.** Fully struck and intensely lustrous, with lovely orange-gold coloration and minimally marked surfaces. This issue is one of the more frequently encountered and better-produced of the post-1900 Liberty half eagles. (#8406)

Stunning 1902-S Half Eagle, MS66



- 2576 1902-S MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Amazing quality with highly lustrous and brilliant yellow-gold surfaces. Both sides are pristine and mark-free. All of the design elements are bold and fully detailed. This ranks near the top of the population charts for the date. Population: 19 in 66, 4 finer (12/07). (#8406)

- 2577 1903-S MS64 NGC. CAC.** This near-Gem S-mint representative displays ebullient luster and well impressed design elements. Yellow-gold surfaces exhibit some minor grade-limiting marks.
From The Southwest Collection. (#8408)

- 2578 1907-D MS64 NGC.** The 1907-D is a popular Denver Mint issue. This near-Gem displays satiny luster on brassy-gold surfaces that are a tad deeper in hue on the reverse. An attentive strike translates into sharp definition on the design features. A few minuscule marks limit the grade. (#8417)

PROOF LIBERTY HALF EAGLES

Sumptuous 1860 Half Eagle, PR66 Cameo



2579 1860 PR66 Cameo NGC. Despite a stated mintage of 62 proofs, the 1860 five dollar gold is far more elusive in proof format than that figure would suggest. As Akers noted in his work on the denomination, the majority of pieces likely never left the Mint. A similar pattern appears for the 1859 and 1861 proof half eagles as well; the mintages appear high, yet those two issues are similarly elusive. In 1862, production of proof fives fell to 35 pieces, which was likely much closer to the number of specimens actually sold.

It is perhaps unsurprising that the Mint would make a miscalculation of this kind, as proofs were not offered to the general public until 1858. The Mint, not knowing what demand would be, likely overproduced the issue and subsequently melted the unsold remainders. The attrition of almost a century and a half claimed a number of others, and Garrett and Guth, in their 2006 work on American gold coinage, stated that "probably about 10 examples" remain today, several of which are impounded in museum collections. The number of specimens available to private collectors is very small, and the issue is an extreme rarity in the numismatic marketplace. As stated by Garrett and Guth, "It can sometimes be years between the offerings of an 1860 half eagle in Proof."

The elegant Premium Gem offered here displays excellent contrast, a hallmark for the 1860 proof half eagles, and strong visual appeal. The strike is bold, and while the surfaces show a few tiny flaws (such as a small depression in the left obverse field), the overall visual appeal is remarkable, particularly when one considers the early issue. This specimen is the lone finest Cameo example certified by NGC (1/08), and it is immensely desirable as such.

From The Southwest Collection. (#88450)

Choice Ultra Cameo Proof 1891 Five Triple Struck with Reverse Rotation



2580 1891—Triple Struck with Reverse Rotation—PR64 Ultra Cameo NGC. This rare proof half eagle was struck at least three times by the dies. Of course, all proof Liberty fives were multiple struck, to bring out complete definition. What makes the present piece an error is that the hammer (reverse) die was apparently loose, and rotated a couple of degrees between strikes. The anvil (obverse) was stationary.

As a result, the obverse shows no evidence of a multiple strike, but the reverse has faint rotated impressions from the prior two strikes. These are most apparent above the eagle's right (facing) shoulder, and southwest of the eagle's beak. For the final strike, the dies were close to medal turn.

The devices are fully frosted, and contrast greatly with the darkly mirrored fields. Hair-thin field imperfections near the date, star 10, and the neck curls are all that limit the grade. A mere 53 proofs were struck, and perhaps half that number have survived. The NGC and PCGS population data are undoubtedly inflated by resubmissions over the past 22 years. Census: 4 in 64 Ultra Cameo, 9 finer (1/08). (#98486)

Outstanding PR66 Cameo 1900 Five Dollar



2581 1900 PR66 Cameo NGC. CAC. Rarely seen in such splendid condition combined with cameo contrast. Only 230 proofs were struck of this popular turn-of-the-century date. Of that number, probably no more than 100-110 examples are known today as recognizable proofs. Of those survivors approximately a third are non-Cameos, a third Cameo coins, and a third Deep Cameos. The reason for the higher percentage of contrasted proofs is 1900 was the last year before the Mint began to make a conscious effort to strike all-brilliant proofs. As such, even though this coin is the first from the new 20th century, it still retains the manufacturing method for making proofs from the 19th century. Another holdover from the latter part of the 19th century is the orange-peel texture in the fields, a trait that is rarely found on post-1900 proofs.

The surfaces are noticeably contrasted, as stated, and the color is rich yellow-gold. Close examination reveals no mentionable contact marks on this splendid piece of proof gold. Census: 5 in 66 Cameo, 4 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#88495)

INDIAN HALF EAGLES

CAC Reviewed 1908 Indian Five, MS64



- 2582 1908 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** This CAC reviewed Indian half eagle is housed in an older green-label holder. It is an exceptional deep orange-gold example with full frosty mint luster. The design elements extremely sharp on both sides. Perhaps the best value in numismatics are MS64 grade coins that carry the CAC seal of approval. (#8510)

Pleasing 1908-D Indian Head Half Eagle MS63



- 2583 1908-D MS63 NGC.** This is a pleasing first-year example with excellent luster and attractive coloration. The design elements are boldly struck. Some wispy, superficial marks appear on each side of the piece, but are mostly confined to the field areas. This issue becomes much scarcer at the near-Gem level of preservation, and rare at MS65.
Ex: Coin Galleries (4/91), lot 3379.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8511)

Lustrous 1908-D Half Eagle, MS64



- 2584 1908-D MS64 NGC.** Boldly detailed and highly lustrous, this lovely near-Gem has brilliant yellow-gold surfaces with few marks of any sort. First year of issue for the Indian Head design, and only the third year of operation at the Denver Mint. In MS64, the 1908-D is not particularly rare, but finding a nice one presents a challenge as only four finer pieces have been NGC certified. (#8511)

Premium Quality Near-Gem 1909 Indian Half Eagle



- 2585 1909 MS64 PCGS.** Fully detailed in all areas, with remarkably clean surfaces throughout. Light honey-gold coloration and great frosty luster. Definitely a premium coin for the grade. The 1909 Indian Head half eagle is a common date at the near-Gem grade level that becomes somewhat scarcer at MS65. (#8513)

- 2586 1909-D MS63 PCGS.** This is considered to be the most common date in the entire Indian half eagle series, from a mintage in excess of 3 million coins. The 1911-S is the only other date in the series with a seven figure mintage. Not only is the '09-D a common date, but it is also a hoard coin, according to Akers. All this is good news for the type collector who seeks a single example at the most favorable price possible. This example is a frosty and lustrous coin with brilliant yellow-gold color and traces of pink toning. The surfaces are lightly abraded with grade-consistent marks on each side. (#8514)

Impressive Near-Gem 1909-D Indian Half Eagle



- 2587 1909-D MS64 PCGS.** An attractive display of champagne-tan and copper-gold coloration greets the viewer of this impressive near-Gem example. The carefully preserved surfaces are endowed with an abundant degree of satiny mint luster. Surface marks are minimal, but a few wispy blemishes can be discerned under low magnification. (#8514)

Wonderful 1909-D Half Eagle, MS64



2588 1909-D MS64 PCGS. A common date among Indian half eagles, yet still an elusive issue in grades finer than the present piece. PCGS has only certified 90 finer examples of this date, the issue of choice for type collectors. Both sides are brilliant with frosty yellow gold luster. (#8514)

Desirable 1909-O Five Dollar, AU53



2589 1909-O AU53 PCGS. The 1909-O is one of the most sought after issues in the Indian Head five dollar series because of its low mintage (34,200 pieces) and general rarity in Mint State grades. This yellow-gold AU53 example is well struck and possesses a fair amount of luster. A few light abrasions are visible on each side. (#8515)

Scarce Mint State 1909-O Five Dollar



2590 1909-O MS60 NGC. CAC. Not only is the 1909-O scarce in the absolute sense because of the low mintage, but it is also a conditional rarity with very few examples known above the AU level. This is a particularly attractive piece that shows rich reddish patina around the margins and bright yellow-gold centers. Well, but not fully struck, as always seen on this issue. The most notable areas of weakness are at the bottom of the headdress and top of the eagle's wing. A number of small to medium-sized marks are scattered over each side, none of which deserve individual mention. (#8515)

Premier 1909-O Indian Five, MS62



2591 1909-O MS62 PCGS. The 1909-O half eagle is the premier star in the series, the only New Orleans gold coin to feature the attractive and popular Indian Head design. It is also a key-date issue from a mintage of only 34,200 coins, and it is a condition rarity that is seldom seen in higher grades than this specimen. Few Mint State examples of the date have survived since they were minted 99 years ago. The PCGS *Population Report* shows a total of just 57 coins in all Mint State grades, the lowest Mint State total of any Indian half eagle issue. Naturally, it is also the lowest population date in grades of MS62 or finer.

Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth write: "This is one of the most sought-after issues in the series because of the low mintage and general rarity in any Mint State grade. It has long been considered a key date and is always in feverish demand." In our own auctions, dating back to the beginning of our archives in 1993, we have only handled nine finer examples of the 1909-O half eagle.

This pleasing Indian half eagle exhibits brilliant light yellow luster with satin surfaces. It is a sharp impression, including a fully defined mintmark at the lower left reverse. Every design element is bold and intricately detailed. The surfaces are lightly abraded but this is expected at the MS62 grade level. There are no individually distracting marks on either side. Population: 19 in 62, 19 finer (12/07). (#8515)

- 2592 1909-S—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details.** Despite light wear that is most evident on the central devices, this example retains the vast majority of its original detail. The orange-gold surfaces show light hairlines and uniform luster.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8516)

Lustrous 1909-S Five, MS61



- 2593 1909-S MS61 NGC.** An important condition rarity in the series, available but elusive in Mint State grades. This piece has light yellow surfaces with a few dark grease stains on the reverse. However, the overall eye appeal is excellent. A few faint abrasions on the obverse limit the grade. (#8516)

Conditionally Scarce 1909-S Indian Head Five, MS63



- 2594 1909-S MS63 PCGS.** Akers considers the 1909-S Indian Head half eagle to be among the top four or five scarcest issues in the series. This is one of only 22 Select Mint State examples certified (by both NGC and PCGS). This coin has lovely coppery-reddish tinted mint frost. The striking details are strong throughout and there are no obvious abrasions on either side. Population: 21 in 63, 20 finer (1/08). (#8516)

Special 1911 Indian Half Eagle, MS65



- 2595 1911 MS65 NGC.** A stunning Gem example of this difficult 20th century gold series, the present piece is among a few dozen of the issue graded at both services combined, with only a couple of pieces finer (1/08). Areas of rich khaki-gold and brownish-gold alternate on both sides, with subtle, lambent waves of luster present throughout. The strike is bold, if a trifle short of full. Only a couple of trivial ticks appear even under a loupe, unworthy of singular mention. This is a coin with truly special eye appeal, one deserving of some strong bidding: The new owner will certainly celebrate in years to come. Census: 38 in 65, 1 finer (1/08). (#8520)
- 2596 1911-D AU58 NGC.** Lustrous brass-gold surfaces are imbued with whispers of apricot and light green, and exhibit sharply impressed design elements. A couple of minor marks are noted on each side. The 1911-D half eagle is a scarce date from a low mintage of just 72,500 coins. (#8521)
- 2597 1911-S MS61 ANACS.** An appealing specimen with smooth satin luster and even khaki-gold coloration over both sides. Several minute pinscratches in the upper reverse fields define the grade. A fairly scarce issue in Mint State. (#8522)
- 2598 1913-S—Cleaned—ANACS. AU58 Details.** This briefly circulated better date half eagle is slightly subdued by a cleaning, and the reverse field has a few marks. The mintmark is low relief, but its outline is unmistakable.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8526)

Select 1914-D Quarter Eagle



2599 1914-D MS63 PCGS. This attractive peach-gold type coin has a splendidly smooth reverse and only a few small marks on the left obverse field. The lower headdress feathers show minor blending. The mintmark is bold, and luster dominates the fields and devices. Encased in a green label holder. (#8528)

2600 1914-S AU58 ANACS. This piece has a slightly muted appearance, typical of the issue, and the mintmark is rather weak. A nice near-Mint piece overall, however, from an issue that becomes rare in finer Uncirculated grades. (#8529)

Lovely 1915 Indian Five, MS64



2601 1915 MS64 PCGS. A gorgeous specimen, with frosty yellow and pink-gold luster on both sides. It is sharply detailed and framed by a hint of pale lime. A remarkable example with few peers. Just 40 finer examples have been certified by PCGS. The last Philadelphia Mint issue until the rare 1929 half eagle was coined. (#8530)

2602 1915-S—Obverse Scratched—ANACS. AU58 Details. The 1915-S is a low mintage issue, and it is conditionally scarce as well. This slightly bright yellow-gold example has minimal friction, and the two pinscratches on the left obverse field are so faint as to barely merit an ANACS disclaimer.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8531)

2603 1915-S AU58 NGC. A luminous orange-gold exemplar with solid definition for this San Francisco issue. A trace of friction and light, scattered marks are evident on and around the portrait. (#8531)

Pleasing 1916-S Half Eagle, MS62



2604 1916-S MS62 NGC. The 1916-S is a generally available issue in one of the most difficult 20th century coin series. This piece displays pleasing orange-gold coloration throughout both sides, but there are a few small contact marks on the Indian's cheek and in the fields that determine the final grade; nonetheless, much eye appeal remains.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8532)

Exceptional PR66 1908 Five Dollar Indian



2605 1908 PR66 NGC. CAC. The Bigelow-Pratt design for the quarter eagle and half eagle was publicly commented upon by the designer at a lecture in Boston in January 1909. Part of this lecture reflects how poorly his design was received by the Mint (reminiscent of the Saint-Gaudens/Henry Hering struggles with Mint officials in 1907), and it also presents the reasoning behind the recessed relief on these coins.

"... We soon knew that we had a very good design: Mr. Roosevelt said so. The models were sent to the Mint and there slaughtered after the manner in which the Mint always treats designs. They milled the edge, chopped off the margin, re-modeled the feathers and did other things ...

"One of the principal advantages of this coin is that it is nearly friction proof, as nearly so as a coin can be made; the background being slightly above the level of the relief, the broad surfaces of the background taking all the wear and being perfectly smooth, the friction loss is very slight ..."

Collectors in 1908 received a double surprise when they ordered proof gold coins from the Mint. Not only did they receive revolutionary new designs on the quarter eagle and half eagle, but all the coins were struck with a new matte finish rather than the traditional brilliant finish. While 167 proofs seems very low by today's standards, it was almost double the number of proof fives struck the previous year. However, the new matte finish proved unpopular with collectors, and the number produced dropped to only 77 pieces in 1909.

This is a splendid example of the matte proofing process. The surfaces are deep in color and show the coarse granularity proofs from this year are known for. The only surface disturbance of consequence is a hairline-thin mark across the cheek of the Native American. An exceptionally pleasing example of this first-year issue.

From The Southwest Collection. (#8539)



Spectacular 'Roman Finish' 1910 Five Dollar, PR67



2606 1910 PR67 NGC. The special nature of Roman Finish gold is not generally appreciated by collectors. When the Mint switched from the traditional brilliant finish to the matte finish in 1908, it was a rough transition. Apparently collectors were caught by surprise when the switchover occurred. Their general displeasure is best seen by the numbers minted in the two years: 167 proofs in 1908 vs. 78 in 1909. Collectors were not silent about their displeasure either. Editorials appeared in *The Numismatist* and a resolution was sent by the ANA Board to the Mint in 1908.

The Mint attempted to placate collectors by altering the finish in 1909 and subsequently in 1910. The finish on these pieces lacked the sandblasting seen in 1908. Rather, the coins were struck from special blanks and special dies, but there was no post-striking treatment. The result was a "bright" proof, as Mint personnel termed it.

This new finish was not appreciated by collectors either. In fact, it was disliked even more than the previous matte finish, particularly because the coins were not easily distinguishable from circulation strikes. This negative reaction had Mint officials jumping through hoops once again, and in 1911 they reverted to the matte finish. But for two years, proof gold was struck with this special process, so minimal it was almost a non-process. Special blanks and special dies created bright, shimmering coins. To the untrained eye, they do appear superficially like circulation strikes—except for the razor-sharp definition and uniformly bright surfaces.

The surfaces on this piece are bright yellow-gold with a fine-grain texture to the surfaces. We see no obvious or mentionable defects on either side of this magnificent coin. A rare opportunity to acquire an Indian half eagle struck in this rare, two-year proofing process. Census: 5 in 67, 4 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#8541)

Lustrous 1795 BD-1 Eagle, AU53 Details



2607 1795 13 Leaves—Tooled, Cleaned—ANACS. AU53 Details. Breen-6830, Taraszka-1, BD-1, High R.3. In 1795, gold half eagles and eagles were coined at the Philadelphia Mint, beginning with half eagles during the summer. The first delivery of gold was dated July 31, consisting of 744 half eagles. That delivery was followed by eight others through September 16, for a total of 8,707 half eagles produced during the year. The following year, 6,196 half eagles were delivered between June 28 and December 22, 1796.

Production of the eagles was similar. The first delivery of eagles was dated September 22, consisting of 1,097 coins, followed by four additional deliveries through November 27, for a total production of 2,795 coins. These deliveries were followed by eight deliveries of eagles in 1796, a total of 6,934 coins.

While these delivery totals are not particularly unusual, what is highly unusual is the number of die varieties that exist, when compared to the actual annual production. There are 12 varieties of 1795 half eagles, five varieties of 1795 eagles, and one variety each of 1796 half eagles and eagles. John Dannreuther, in *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties*, estimates that as many as 600 1795 eagles could still exist today, or more than 20% of the total delivered. Compare this to his estimate of just 125 to 175 1796 eagles surviving today, or less than 3% of the reported 1796 mintage, and something is clearly wrong. Even the current *Guide Book* "mintage" figures fail to correlate with the estimated number of coins surviving today.

At one time, Walter Breen was fond of explaining such situations by claiming that certain coins were saved as "first of their kind." While this may be true to some extent, it does not seem to solve the problem. Undoubtedly, many of the eagles delivered in 1796 carried the 1795 date. The question that remains to be answered is: how many of each? Simple division should give a good approximation. Total mintage for the two years was 9,729 coins. Today, John Dannreuther gives total estimate ranges for survivors as 430 to 582 for the 1795 eagles, and 125 to 175 for the 1796 eagles. Reducing this to a simple ratio problem reveals a "mintage" of 7,481 to 7,538 eagles dated 1795, and 2,191 to 2,248 pieces dated 1796.

The description of this example is probably accurate, but seemingly harsh. The bright greenish yellow-gold surfaces clearly indicate that the coin has been cleaned, but the considerable luster retained in the protected areas of the devices show that it has only been lightly and carefully cleaned. The surfaces are rather extensively abraded, but the only evidence of tooling seems to be a small area above the left facing wing. Two tiny dark spots on the left obverse border at about 3:30 may have also been considered. Despite each of the individual characteristics, the piece presents excellent eye appeal and is a highly desirable representative from the first year that gold coins were produced in Philadelphia. (#8551)

Important 1801 BD-1 Eagle, AU53 Details



2608 1801—Cleaned—ANACS. AU53 Details. Breen-6843, Taraszka-24, BD-1, R.5. The rarer of two known varieties for 1801, BD-1 is immediately identified by the relationship of star 1 to the low curl. This obverse has two points of star 1 close to the curl, while BD-2 has a single point of star 1 distant from the curl. Only about 40 to 50 examples of BD-1 are known in all grades.

The obverse die is perfect, without the often seen die cracks. The reverse has light cracks, and clash marks above STAT. The reverse die was first used in 1799, then for early die states of the 1800 eagles, next for all examples of this 1801 eagle variety, and finally for the late die state examples of 1800.

The surfaces display bright green-gold with moderate abrasions. The overall appearance is brighter than usual, due to light cleaning, but some luster remains evident on each side.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8564)

LIBERTY EAGLES

AU Sharpness 1839 Type of 1838 Eagle



2609 1839 Type of 1838, Large Letters—Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details. ANACS notes this coin as “Repunched Date,” but many—perhaps most—numismatists know it as the 1839/8 overdate. The hair style and bust truncation, as well as the reverse letter style, differ significantly from the later Type of 1840. This piece shows light hairlines, and numerous small digs appear on the portrait of Liberty. The reverse is nicer, with some muted mint luster still peeking out from the recessed areas.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#8576)

Still-Lustrous AU58 1842 Large Date Ten



2610 1842 Large Date AU58 NGC. While the Large Date variant might be more available in lower grades, at levels approaching Mint State, the Small Date and Large Date varieties pull nearly even. This pleasing example of the latter shows just a touch of wear on the highpoints of Liberty's hair, and the lightly abraded wheat-gold fields retain vibrant luster. On the reverse, the eagle offers excellent detail. Census: 7 in 58, 2 finer (1/08). (#8584)

Crisply Struck Choice AU 1842-O Eagle



2611 1842-O AU55 NGC. Round O. The 1842-O is midway in rarity between the nearly uncollectible 1841-O and the relatively plentiful 1843-O. The 1842-O is scarce in all grades. Most certified examples are in XF and AU, and NGC has certified only three pieces as Mint State, one each between MS60 and MS62. This partly lustrous and crisply struck piece is slightly bright but lacks mentionable marks. Census: 20 in 55, 21 finer (1/08). (#8587)

Important 1843-O Eagle, AU58



- 2612 1843-O AU58 NGC.** Among New Orleans Mint eagles, the 1843-O ranks low on the list of rarity, yet it is a true condition rarity that is usually found in well circulated condition. Few high grade pieces have survived, including just 13 Mint State coins certified by the combination of NGC and PCGS. This boldly defined green-gold representative has sharp design features and reflective fields, slightly scuffed but desirable. (#8589)

Conditionally Scarce 1844-O Gold Eagle AU55



- 2613 1844-O AU55 NGC.** Enticing khaki-gold coloration adorns the minimally worn surfaces of this Choice AU survivor from the New Orleans Mint. Well struck with glints of luster near the borders and devices. AU examples are no longer rare, since the recovery of the *S.S. Republic* shipwreck, but they remain scarce, and Mint State pieces continue to be rare. (#8591)
- 2614 1845-O—Scratched, Cleaned—ANACS. AU53 Details.** The repunched date variety with obvious remnants of the prior date beneath the 8 and the left corner of the 4. A thin vertical scratch is present between the branch and the left (facing) wing, and the surfaces are a bit bright from a mild cleaning. (#8593)
- 2615 1847-O AU55 NGC.** Better-defined than average with only minor weakness at the highpoints. Slight wear on the devices has left the sun-gold fields with virtually intact luster. Pleasing for the grade. (#8598)

- 2616 1847-O AU55 PCGS.** Minor central softness but stronger peripheral detail. This radiant yellow-gold piece retains ample luster in the lightly abraded fields. Population: 20 in 55, 20 finer (12/07). (#8598)
- 2617 1849 AU55 PCGS.** An attractive No Motto piece with ample luster for the grade. The central strike is slightly soft, and a faint horizontal mark is noted on the upper left obverse field. Still, an attractive Gold Rush-era survivor. Population: 28 in 55, 56 finer (12/07). (#8601)
- 2618 1850 Large Date AU55 PCGS.** While more common than its Small Date counterpart, this variety remains scarce as a Choice AU piece or better. Well struck with shining yellow-gold surfaces and numerous small handling marks from light circulation. Population: 13 in 55, 16 finer (1/08). (#8603)
- 2619 1850 Small Date XF45 PCGS.** An elusive logotype variety that constitutes a small minority of the mintage of 291,451 pieces. This bright and pleasingly detailed lemon-gold piece has ample luster and few abrasions overall. Population: 20 in 45, 41 finer (12/07). (#8604)

Scarce Mint State 1852 Ten Dollar



- 2620 1852 MS60 NGC.** The 1852 has a deceptively large mintage for a No Motto ten, apparently the vast majority of the 263,106 pieces struck entered circulation. AU coins are scarce and Uncirculated pieces especially so. This coin shows strong central details with weak definition on the obverse stars. Rich orange-gold color throughout. (#8608)
- 2621 1853/2 XF45 NGC.** FS-301, formerly FS-007. The lower curve of the underdigit 2 is apparent within the lower loop of the 3, and there is even a tiny spike from the lower corner of the 2 left of the lower ball of the 3. Luster is plentiful for the grade, but this slightly bright example has a mark on the shield and another above the bust tip. (#8611)

Important 1866 Eagle Rarity, AU58



- 2622 **1866 AU58 PCGS.** Doubled Date. With Motto and the first year of the modified coinage design. Only San Francisco produced 1866 No Motto eagles. Apparently always seen with the prominently doubled date, the original placement well right of the final position. Only 3,750 examples were coined, so the existence of but one variety seems reasonable. The 30 proofs were apparently from a different obverse die, as Breen specifically states “no date recutting” in his *Proof Encyclopedia*. Probably an oversight, Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth make no mention of the date doubling, as dramatic as it is. Lightly abraded obverse and reverse surfaces exhibit frosty yellow luster with hints of peripheral orange toning. A lovely piece, and an important rarity in the series. Population: 3 in 58, 0 finer (12/07). (#8649)

Scarce, Low Mintage 1870-S Ten, XF45



- 2623 **1870-S XF45 ICG.** A straw-gold colored example of this scarce issue. Luster is still seen in some areas surrounding the devices. A few abrasions and marks are noted, but none are inconsistent with the grade. Only 8,000 coins were minted and evidently few were saved. Between the two major grading services only one piece has been graded Mint State. (#8659)

- 2624 **1872-S VF35 PCGS.** The lemon-gold surfaces of this Choice VF S-mint piece offer a subtle radiance. Well struck with slight highpoint softness and minor, scattered marks in the fields. (#8665)
- 2625 **1872-S—Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details.** The 1872-S has a mintage of only 17,300 pieces, and only a fraction of that production has survived. PCGS has yet to certify any as Mint State. The present piece is sharp and has ample luster, but patches of hairlines are evident upon thorough examination. (#8665)

Elusive 1874-S Eagle, AU Details



- 2626 **1874-S—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. AU Details.** Lightly hairlined yellow-gold surfaces are moderately abraded as usual for larger gold coins of this era. Despite being cleaned, this is an attractive example from a low mintage of just 10,000 coins. Few have survived in higher grades. (#8671)

Well Struck 1880-S Ten Dollar, MS62 Prooflike



- 2627 **1880-S MS62 Prooflike NGC.** This is the highest grade most collectors will encounter of the 1880-S eagle, as it is downright rare any finer. The prooflike surfaces of this MS62 example yield pleasing field-motif contrast, especially on the reverse, and a sharp strike emboldens the design elements. Light contact marks, particularly on the obverse, limit the grade. (#8690)

Rare Mint State 1882-O Ten Dollar



- 2628 **1882-O MS61 PCGS.** The New Orleans Mint re-opened in 1879 principally to strike silver dollars. One other denomination was coined between 1879 and 1883, the ten dollar. But while millions of Morgan dollars were struck each of those five years at the Southern facility, Liberty eagle production never exceeded the 10,820-piece mintage of the 1882-O. This rare, Mint State example is well struck and displays substantial luster. Both sides have scattered small marks. Population: 4 in 61, 2 finer (12/07). (#8697)

Important 1883 Liberty Ten, MS63



2629 1883 MS63 ICG. A sharply detailed specimen of lustrous lemon-yellow, typically but lightly abraded, as expected for the grade. The mintage was quite substantial, exceeding 200,000 coins, although few have survived in the finest condition. The advanced specialist will have quite a difficult time finding a nicer example of the date. (#8699)

2630 1883-S AU58 PCGS. Well-defined overall with strongly lustrous yellow-orange surfaces. The highpoints show a trace of friction, and significant abrasions are noted to the left of the tip of the bust and behind Liberty's shoulder. Population: 17 in 58, 37 finer (12/07). (#8702)

Condition Rarity 1886-S Eagle, MS64



2631 1886-S MS64 NGC. This issue is common through MS63, thanks to European bank hoards. MS64 coins are rare; NGC and PCGS have certified fewer than 20 pieces in this grade, and none finer. Golden-tan surfaces are awash in luster, and exhibit sharply struck devices. Each side reveals a few minor luster grazes. Census: 9 in 64, 0 finer (1/08). (#8709)

2632 1887 MS61 PCGS. A lustrous example with no trace of wear. Solidly struck, though the peach-gold surfaces have myriad abrasions. Still, an appealing coin for the grade assigned. Population: 16 in 61, 20 finer (12/07). (#8710)

2633 1888 MS61 PCGS. Numerous small marks frequent the obverse field and portrait, but the luster is intact. Typically struck, yet a pleasing survivor for this better-date eagle issue. Population: 29 in 61, 17 finer (12/07). (#8712)

2634 1891-CC MS61 NGC. Excellent detail and flashy luster are prime attributes of this unworn yellow-gold and peach-gold Carson City exemplar. Though both sides show a number of light to moderate abrasions, this coin is fundamentally pleasing. (#8720)

2635 1892-S MS62 PCGS. An assertively struck and moderately prooflike better date ten with relatively few marks for its designated grade. Only 115,500 pieces were struck, since bankers and exporters preferred the double eagle. Population: 56 in 62, 55 finer (12/07). (#8724)

Scarce 1893-CC Eagle AU53



2636 1893-CC AU53 NGC. A surprisingly well detailed example, for the grade, this piece also exhibits noticeable bits of luster, especially near the peripheral devices. Moderately worn across the highpoints with just a few small, scattered abrasions on each side. According to Garrett and Guth (2006): "The 1893-CC is an inexplicable rarity and is much more difficult to find than any other Carson City eagle from this decade." (#8726)

2637 1893-O MS60 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC. The mintage of the 1893-O is only 17,000 pieces, and among those, only the present example has been certified Deep Mirror Prooflike by NGC. The fields exhibit impressive reflectivity, especially within protected areas. The distributed abrasions are appropriate for the grade. (#78727)

2638 1894-O MS61 Prooflike NGC. This attentively struck and flashy representative has field marks consistent with the grade, but the portrait and eagle lack noticeable contact. A scarce New Orleans issue. Census: 3 in 61 Prooflike, 0 finer (1/08). (#78730)

**Elusive 1894-S Eagle, MS62, Tied for Finest
Certified and Single Finest at NGC
Only Example Currently Available**



2639 1894-S MS62 NGC. At the time the Garrett-Guth *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins* was published (2006), there were two PCGS-graded MS62 pieces of this issue, and none at NGC. The latter service has since certified this piece as the single finest and only MS62 (1/08). The gold authors call the issue “rare in any Mint State grade” and add that “auction records are relatively meaningless, as neither of the [PCGS] MS-62 coins have appeared on the market.”

This, then, appears to be the sole MS62 survivor currently available. The orange-gold surfaces offer beaming luster, with numerous tiny, undistracting and grade-consistent ticks that constitute the grade. The strike is bold, and the eye appeal is quite high on this elusive and underrated issue. (#8731)

Condition Rarity 1897-O Ten Dollar, MS64



2640 1897-O MS64 PCGS. The 1897-O ten dollar, with its mintage of 42,500 pieces, is rare in any grade above MS63. Moreover, Douglas Winter mentions in *Gold Coins of the New Orleans Mint, 1839 - 1909*, that “Most 1897-O eagles are very heavily abraded ...”

The current near-Gem displays dazzling luster that radiates from yellow-gold surfaces laced with whispers of orange. A well executed strike sharpens most of the design elements, with the exception of softness on several of the star centers, which is typical for the issue. While a few minuscule marks preclude full Gem classification, the surfaces of this piece are far from being “very heavily abraded.” Population: 8 in 64, 2 finer (1/08). (#8738)

Conditionally Scarce 1898-S Gold Eagle MS63



2641 1898-S MS63 PCGS. This is an attractive Select Mint State survivor with excellent luster and a sharp strike. The minor surface marks seem typical for the grade. According to Garrett and Guth: “The most common grade seems to be MS-61,” making this coin an exceptional and conditionally scarce representative. Population: 25 in 63, 8 finer (1/08). (#8741)

2642 1899 MS64 NGC. Lustrous yellow-gold surfaces are imbued with traces of light green and tan, and reveal just a few minor obverse marks. Sharply struck throughout. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#8742)

2643 1902 MS63 PCGS. Soft, elegant luster characterizes this well struck butter-yellow 20th century Coronet eagle. Though a number of light abrasions lie scattered on each side, the overall eye appeal is pleasing. Population: 80 in 63, 18 finer (1/08). (#8750)

2644 1904-O MS62 PCGS. Pleasingly detailed for this late-date New Orleans issue with typical light to moderate abrasions on and around the portrait. A faint grease stain is noted on Liberty's lower neck. (#8756)

2645 1907-S MS62 PCGS. Well struck, lustrous, and clean overall, but limited by marks near the jaw, beneath the bun, and near the arrowheads. A better 20th century piece that is significantly more elusive than its Philadelphia counterpart. Population: 55 in 62, 24 finer (12/07). (#8765)



Elegant Gem Proof 1903 Eagle



2646 1903 PR65 NGC. CAC. The proof gold coins of the early 20th century occupy an interesting role in American numismatics. While they share a design with the issues of the 19th century, the dates are different and mintages are often substantially larger. This creates a strange interplay, in that demand from collectors of 19th century pieces is likely to be slack for the specimens dated 1901 and later, yet numismatists interested in 20th century coins will ameliorate the lessened desire on the part of the former group.

The distinction, which has held true for a number of decades, may begin to fade as 2008 comes. The proof gold coins of the Gobrecht and Longacre designs are all a century old, at least, and perception of such items as being somehow "modern" will erode with the passage of time. The 20th century collectors will be no less interested, but numismatists who had previously precluded purchasing such proofs will rethink their positions. While mintages remain fixed and 1903's production of 96 pieces will remain high by the standards of the proof Gobrecht eagle issues, high-quality pieces remain comparatively affordable, but when numismatists in general catch on, prices likely will not stay low for long.

The present specimen, the first proof 1903 eagle Heritage has offered at auction since May 2004, showcases gleaming wheat-gold mirrors and sharply struck devices. Each side shows minimal contrast, consistent with the shift in Mint practice for striking proofs that took place in the early 20th century, and the overall preservation is elegant. In sum, a gorgeous exemplar. Census: 8 in 65, 6 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#8843)

INDIAN EAGLES

2647 1907 No Periods AU58 NGC. This barely circulated ten dollar displays amazing "flash," and a well directed strike leaves strong definition on the design elements. A few light circulation marks do not detract from the gorgeous overall eye appeal. (#8852)

2648 1907 No Periods MS61 NGC. This sun-gold piece has a touch of satin in the luster. Well struck overall with a number of light, wispy marks, yet more appealing than the MS61 designation would suggest. (#8852)

Enticing Near-Gem 1907 No Periods Indian Eagle



2649 1907 No Periods MS64 NGC. An effulgent frosty sheen radiates from the nicely preserved surfaces of this visually enticing near-Gem. The devices are boldly struck and there is only a tad of weakness on Liberty's hair, just above the forehead. Several revisions of Augustus Saint-Gaudens' initial design occurred within this first year of issue, just as with the 1907 double eagles; the changes were executed by Mint Engraver Charles Barber. (#8852)

Attractive 1908 Motto Indian Eagle MS64



2650 1908 Motto MS64 NGC. Pleasing honey-gold coloration adorns the highly lustrous surfaces of this well struck near-Gem. A few wispy marks keep it from a Gem holder, but overall this piece seems high-end, for the grade. According to Garrett and Guth (2006): "Congress demanded that the motto IN GOD WE TRUST be restored to the eagles as it had been placed on all coinage soon after the Civil War. President Theodore Roosevelt (in office 1901 to 1909) felt that it was immoral to have God's name placed on a coin. Nevertheless, Congress prevailed and Charles Barber placed the motto before the eagle's breast." (#8859)

Lustrous Select Mint State 1909 Indian Head Ten



2651 1909 MS63 PCGS. This radiantly lustrous coin appears undergraded, at first glance, and even careful inspection with a magnifier fails to reveal any conclusive reason for the MS63 grade designation. A touch of milkiness on the left side of the reverse may have been a factor, but there are certainly no objectionable marks to be found, on either side. The 1909 Indian eagle is a better date in Mint State, partly because of its relatively low mintage of 184,700 pieces. (#8862)

2652 1911 MS62 PCGS. The peridot-inflected yellow-gold obverse offers slight contrast with the butter hues of the reverse. Strongly lustrous on each side and well struck with wispy abrasions that preclude Select status. (#8868)

2653 1911 MS64 PCGS. Well-defined for this Philadelphia issue with satiny, softly luminous orange-gold surfaces that show light haze overall. A small abrasion is noted on Liberty's chin. Certified in a green label holder. (#8868)

2654 1911 MS64 PCGS. This crisply struck near-Gem is yellow-gold on the obverse with deeper butter shades on the reverse. Luminous and pleasingly preserved for the grade assigned. (#8868)

Elusive 1911-D Indian Eagle, MS61



2655 1911-D MS61 PCGS. An extremely important piece in an older green-label holder. Both sides have light lemon-yellow surfaces, enhanced by considerable brilliant rose patina. Excellent surfaces for the grade. Just 30,100 examples of the date were coined, and the percentage certified today is small. (#8869)

2656 1913 MS62 NGC. CAC. Blushes of light green intermingle with peach-gold patina on this lustrous ten dollar. The strike is attentive, and a few minute marks preclude a finer grade. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#8873)

2657 1915 MS63 NGC. Brilliant yellow and orange-gold surfaces display frosty gold luster. Slight weakness of the reverse design is only evident at the highpoints of the eagle. A few tiny abrasions on the cheek and in the fields prevent a higher grade. (#8878)

Near-Gem 1915 Indian Eagle



- 2658 **1915 MS64 NGC.** A remarkable piece with brilliant mint frost and highly lustrous yellow-gold surfaces. All of the design elements are boldly defined with a few tiny marks that prevent a higher grade. The eye appeal is such that it will be appreciated by the connoisseur. Seldom encountered any finer. (#8878)
-

Gorgeous 1915 Indian Eagle, MS65



- 2659 **1915 MS65 PCGS.** This piece is housed in a first-generation PCGS holder. It is an amazing Gem, one of only a few that have reached such heights in the world of third-party grading. Both sides have satiny yellow-gold luster and excellent design details. Population: 36 in 65, 7 finer (12/07). (#8878)
-

Stunning 1915 Eagle, MS65



- 2660 **1915 MS65 NGC.** This beautifully lustrous specimen boasts charming greenish-gold coloration on both sides, a wonderful appearance that complements the pristine surfaces and bold strike. Even the eagle's claws on the branch are well brought up, an often-weak area of the design. A couple of tiny dark spots fail to detract at all from the stunning appearance of this high-end Gem coin. NGC has certified 21 pieces finer (1/08). (#8878)
-

- 2661 **1926 MS63 NGC.** A fundamentally pleasing Select example of this popular type issue, solidly struck with lemon-gold and sun-gold surfaces. A few light abrasions are noted on the portrait. (#8882)

- 2662 **1932 MS64 NGC.** Powerful luster with hints of highpoint frost on the wheat-gold obverse. The portrait shows a few light marks, though most of these are little more than luster grazes. (#8884)
-

Exceptional 1932 Indian Ten, MS66 ★



- 2663 **1932 MS66 ★ NGC.** This is an exceptional eagle as indicated by the coveted NGC Star designation. Both sides have vibrant yellow luster with rich orange patina and frosty obverse and reverse surfaces. An important opportunity to acquire a splendid example, approaching the finest certified. Census: 5 in 66 ★, 7 finer (1/08). (#8884)
-

PROOF INDIAN EAGLE

Nearly Flawless PR66 1908 Ten Dollar



2664 1908 Motto PR66 NGC. The matte proofing process had been used in England and France for several years prior its use on regular coinage in the United States. The U.S. Mint had some experience with the process on medals struck in the late 19th century. By 1908, Mint officials were ready to convert gold coinage to the new finish. The 1908 tens had a relatively high production with 116 coins struck. Traditional sources state that somewhere between two and three dozen pieces exist today. However, we believe that somewhere between 40 and 55 pieces are believed to exist today as recognizable proof strikings. Of the proof tens struck in this year, all but two have the distinctive dark finish this issue is known for, somewhere between a khaki and olive color. Widespread distribution among non-collectors caused many of the surviving proofs of this date to be impaired, showing nicks, scratches, or shiny spots.

This is a splendid example with the usual coarse-grain finish. Intricately detailed, as one would expect on a proof. Prior to third-party grading, this sharpness of detail was one of the hallmarks of matte and Roman Finish proofs for collectors and dealers who had not seen enough of this style proof to easily distinguish it from a business strike. This was especially true of the Roman Finish coins. Close scrutiny with a loupe suggests an even higher grade because of the technical preservation and outstanding eye appeal on this piece. Census: 17 in 66, 11 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#8890)

LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES

2665 1850 XF45 PCGS. A luminous orange-gold survivor from the first collectible double eagle issue, minimally marked with light, even wear over the devices. Appealing for the grade. (#8902)

2666 1850—Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details. This date is extremely popular as the first regular issue for the double eagle denomination. The piece shows some hairlines, and has a slightly bright appearance from improper cleaning, but is still an attractive example overall. (#8902)

Scarce XF 1850-O Double Eagle



2667 1850-O XF40 PCGS. Double eagles were struck at five different mints. It is easy to acquire examples from Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver, but Carson City pieces are elusive, and New Orleans twenties are especially different. Although struck annually from 1850 to 1861, the majority of O-mint issues are very rare, while the remainder ranges from very scarce to rare. The present original olive-gold example has ample luster and smooth surfaces for the designated grade. Housed in a green label holder. (#8903)

Conditionally Scarce 1851-O Double Eagle AU50



2668 1851-O AU50 ANACS. According to Garret and Guth (2006): "The issue was widely distributed and heavily circulated, and most of the survivors grade Very Fine or Extremely Fine. The date is scarce in About Uncirculated and very rare in full Mint State." This green-gold example shows significant portions of remaining mint luster, and the well struck devices are typically worn for the grade. Small to moderate marks are seen on each side, but a prominent planchet lamination (as made), located just behind Liberty's head and between stars 12 and 13, should not be mistaken for an abrasion. (#8905)

Lustrous Green-Gold 1852-O Twenty, AU55



2669 1852-O AU55 NGC. Light greenish-yellow gold with minor obverse and reverse abrasions that are consistent with the grade of this Choice AU piece. The appearance strongly suggests the presence of gold recently mined in California. New Orleans was the closest Mint at the time. (#8907)

2670 1853 AU55 PCGS. Considerable luster remains on both sides of this pleasing Choice AU piece. While a relatively common date, it is usually encountered in lower grades. PCGS has only certified 66 finer examples (1/08). (#8908)

Choice XF 1853/2 Twenty



2671 1853/2 XF45 PCGS. FS-301, formerly FS-008. Breen-7162. A die lump beneath the R in LIBERTY confirms this rare overdate. The lower curve of a 2 is evident, and is similar in appearance to the underdigit 2 found on the 1853/2 ten dollar variety. Luster is plentiful and consistent with a higher grade, but the obverse is typically abraded. Population: 17 in 45, 57 finer (12/07). (#8909)

Impressive 1853-O Twenty, AU50



2672 1853-O AU50 NGC. Rich green-gold surfaces exhibit considerable satin gold luster on both sides. This was the final New Orleans double eagle issued before the San Francisco Mint opened the next year, so it was likely produced from California gold as the color might indicate. Prior to the commencement of operations at the new Western mint, the New Orleans facility was the closest option for miners to convert their gold into federal coinage, although the U.S. Assay Office in San Francisco was an authorized government agency. (#8910)

2673 1854 Small Date AU55 PCGS. Ex: S.S. Central America. SSCA 6719. The majority of double eagles recovered from this famous shipwreck were 1857-S, and most of the remainder were San Francisco issues from one or two years prior. Only 20 1854 twenties were salvaged, and probably fewer have retained the SSCA pedigree. The base of the 1 is lightly repunched. Partly lustrous and attractive. Housed in a gold PCGS holder. (#8911)

- 2674 1854 Large Date XF45 NGC. Despite light, even wear, this orange-gold Large Date piece shows subtle luster at the margins. Typically struck with a number of light to moderate abrasions that pepper each side. (#98911)

Lustrous 1856-S Twenty, AU58



- 2675 1856-S AU58 NGC. Lustrous light yellow-gold surfaces serve as a background for hints of iridescent toning. This highly desirable piece is less elusive today than it was before the S.S. Central America discovery, yet it is still a desirable twenty. (#8919)

Choice Spiked Shield 1857-S Twenty
From the S.S. Central America



- 2676 1857-S Spiked Shield MS64 PCGS. Ex: S.S. Central America. SSCA 4789. The "Spiked Shield" is the most recognizable variety from the SSCA treasury trove of 1857-S double eagles. The present near-Gem has blazing luster and delicate peach toning. The fields are gorgeously unabraded, and the cheek and neck have only trivial grazes. A wonderful souvenir from this fabled shipwreck. Housed in a gold PCGS holder, and accompanied by a brown case from the California Gold Marketing Group. (#70000)

Dazzling 1857-S Gem Double Eagle
Spiked Shield Variety
Ex: S.S. Central America



- 2677 1857-S MS65 NGC. CAC. Ex: S.S. Central America. Variety 20-A, Spiked Shield. The Spiked Shield reverse is the most common pairing of the various dies represented in the recovery of the S.S. Central America treasure. Prior to the ship's discovery, this issue was mostly available in grades of Very Fine to Extremely Fine. Many of the several thousand specimens found were in the same state of preservation as the time they left the mint. The 1857-S is now traded as a type coin, although the S.S. Central America provenance adds to its desirability.

Both sides of this Gem are awash in dazzling luster, and display bright yellow-gold color accented with wisps of apricot and sky-blue at the borders. An attentive strike brings out sharp definition on the design elements, further enhancing the coin's eye appeal. A few grade-consistent marks do not disturb. A couple of light roller marks are visible on the lower obverse. Census: 65 in 65, 23 finer (1/08). From The Southwest Collection. (#8922)

- 2678 1858 AU53 NGC. A still-lustrous orange-gold example of this Philadelphia issue, slightly dusky overall with light, scattered abrasions over modestly worn devices. Attractive for the grade. (#8923)

Seldom-Seen 1859 Twenty, AU50



- 2679 1859 AU50 ICG. Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth (2006) state that the 1859 double eagle, with a business strike mintage of 43,597 pieces, is scarce in any grade, primarily because circulation strikes were largely ignored by early collectors who preferred proof examples of Philadelphia coinage. Most known examples are in the VF to XF grade range. Rich apricot-gold color with light green tinges adorns the lightly abraded surfaces of this AU50 example. Traces of luster cling to the design features, most of which are sharply defined. (#8926)

Second Finest 1860-O Twenty, AU58 Prooflike



2680 1860-O AU58 Prooflike NGC. This amazing double eagle is the second finest certified 1860-O double eagle. The only finer one is a single MS60 Prooflike coin recovered in the S.S. *Republic* treasure. The present example is apparently the only other 1860-O that has received the PL designation.

The date is a low-mintage rarity in the Type One Liberty double eagle series, with a production that was limited to just 6,600 coins. It ranks as the fourth or fifth rarest New Orleans double eagle, and it is the third lowest mintage New Orleans twenty. It seems that the entire mintage actually entered circulation explaining the low average grade of survivors. The average certified grade is just below AU50, and the average includes those higher grade coins that have been resubmitted. NGC and PCGS have graded a total of 105 submissions, yet Garrett and Guth suggest the total number of survivors is less than 100 coins.

This beauty has rich green-gold surfaces with fully prooflike fields and sharp devices. The fields are lightly scuffed, but lack the heavy abrasions or bagmarks that usually plague the date. Only a slight trace of highpoint wear on each side preclude a full Mint State grade. The prooflike fields of this piece suggest that it is an early die state, among the first pieces that were coined. Indeed, there is no indication of die cracks, clash marks, lapping, or other characteristics that suggest a later strike. (#8930)



Choice VF 1861-O Twenty Dollar

2681 1861-O VF35 NGC. This double eagle, an issue that was produced under three different governments at the onset of the Civil War—the Federal government, the State of Louisiana, and the Confederacy—has a mystique that only Civil War-era issues can possess. This example, like most seen, is one of the Weak Date varieties, which have been variously theorized as being struck for one entity or another. This yellow-orange example boasts some faded luster clinging around the protected areas. While the surfaces display some grade-consistent marks from a moderate stay in circulation, there are no singular abrasions. (#8934)

Possible 'Confederate' 1861-O Double Eagle, AU53



2682 **1861-O AU53 NGC.** A stunning representative of the final New Orleans coinage prior to its Civil War closure. In the early months of 1861, the Mint was operated by the Federal Government, the state of Louisiana, and the Confederate Government. Half dollars and double eagles were the only denominations coined. The half dollars have been extensively researched, with varieties now attributed to their emission from each of the three authorities. The double eagles remain unattributed in this regard. Mint records show that three die pairs were shipped from Philadelphia to New Orleans on December 10, 1860. Walter Breen conjectures that only one die pair was actually used; however, Doug Winter believes that a second obverse die may have been used.

Many 1861-O double eagles have an extremely weak date, with a perfect obverse die. Others, like this piece, have a bold and strong date, with a cracked obverse die. The obverse has a die crack from the border just above star 2, into the field nearly to Liberty's chin. A second crack joins the inner points of stars 2, 3, and 4.

Winter writes: "After looking through hundreds of auction catalogs and studying images of 1861-O double eagles offered for sale, I have determined that approximately one-fifth of the coins offered had a strong date and showed the obverse die crack. When one considers that the Confederacy is said to have struck approximately 17% of the original mintage figures of this issue (2,991 of the 17,741 struck) this is almost exactly the percentage of the coins that exhibit the strong date with the crack. It is my belief that these are the coins produced by the Confederacy."

In the past, some authors have suggested that the weak date coins were actually the Confederate pieces but we disagree and now subscribe to Winter's thoughts, although there is obviously no documented proof. This lovely double eagle has brilliant green-gold surfaces with satiny luster and strong design details. The fields are faintly scuffed as usual, but they are not marked. Hints of prooflike luster can still be found in the protected areas. (#8934)

Scarce AU 1862 Double Eagle



- 2683 1862 AU50 NGC.** This is quite a scarce date, especially in higher grades. Only 92,098 double eagles were coined. For example, NGC has only certified 38 examples of the date in grades finer than this AU50. The rich yellow-gold surfaces show faint greenish color and slightly reflective fields. This is a highly lustrous and attractive example. (#8937)

Important MS61 1863 Twenty Dollar



- 2684 1863 MS61 PCGS.** After 1861, it was unusual for the Philadelphia Mint to coin more double eagles than its San Francisco counterpart. This was natural, since gold coins no longer circulated on the East Coast, but continued to trade hands in California, which was also home to productive gold fields. 1863 was a typical year for twenty dollar coinage. Philadelphia struck only 142,790 pieces, excluding the 30 proofs issued for collectors. The San Francisco mintage was close to four times higher. Recent recoveries from the S.S. *Republic* have added a few Mint State examples, but the 1863 remains rare regardless of grade. This lustrous example has pleasing orange and straw-gold toning. Distributed moderate marks on the left obverse are customary for the grade. Population: 8 in 61, 9 finer (1/08). (#8939)

- 2685 1864 AU50 NGC.** Light lemon-yellow with deeper honey-gold on the highpoints and the rim. Traces of luster remain on each side. (#8941)

- 2686 1864-S—Cleaned—ANACS. AU53 Details.** Both sides retain significant original luster despite telltale hairlines that indicate a past cleaning. The yellow-gold surfaces show light, scattered abrasions and minor wear on softly struck devices. (#8942)

Lovely 1864-S Double Eagle, AU58



- 2687 1864-S AU58 PCGS.** This is a splendid piece that is only occasionally seen finer, even when the treasure finds of the past decade are considered. Fully brilliant yellow surfaces are accented by a trace of iridescence. The surfaces are fully lustrous with only a few scattered marks on either side. (#8942)

Lustrous 1866-S Motto Double Eagle AU53



- 2688 1866-S Motto AU53 NGC.** Substantial luster is the hallmark of this AU double eagle from the San Francisco Mint. The design elements are boldly struck and typically worn, for the grade. The surface display a pronounced reddish-gold cast. This issue was extensively circulated and is usually seen in grades below AU. (#8950)

Splendid 1866-S Motto Twenty, AU55



- 2689 1866-S Motto AU55 PCGS.** A die crack curves through the upper left obverse of this piece. Only a trace of rub on the highpoints of the design prevents a Mint State grade. The first year of the added motto on the reverse, and an elusive issue in higher grades, despite a substantial mintage. These pieces were meant to circulate on the West Coast, and that they did in most instances. The typical survivor is quite well worn. (#8950)

Rare 1866-S With Motto Twenty, MS61



- 2690 1866-S Motto MS61 NGC. An amazing double eagle that really should be nonexistent in Mint State grades, although a few have survived totally by chance. A relatively large mintage of 842,250 coins is combined with an extremely low survival rate in higher grades. It is believed that the entire mintage entered circulation, and were later pulled from commerce for exportation. Today, typical examples that are returned to the U.S. grade just VF or XF. Pieces that grade AU are rare, and Mint State are extremely rare. This lovely piece is fully brilliant and lustrous with frosty yellow-gold surfaces and sharp design elements. Census: 14 in 61, 2 finer (1/08). (#8950)

Near-Mint 1867 Liberty Twenty



- 2691 1867 AU58 NGC. A frosty light yellow-gold representative of the Type Two design first coined in the previous year. A few minor surface marks are typical of these large gold coins. This date proves to be more plentiful than most Philadelphia Mint issues of the design, yet it is not easy to locate in AU or Mint State grades. (#8951)

- 2692 1868-S—Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details. Well-defined by the standards of this San Francisco issue with traces of original luster in the protective areas. The yellow-gold surfaces show elements of rose-peach staining at the lower obverse. (#8954)
- 2693 1872 AU55 ANACS. This Choice AU twenty dollar retains a fair amount of luster on its bright, yellow-gold surfaces. Generally well defined, with a scattering of light to moderate contact marks, the most notable located behind the D in the denomination. (#8963)

Impressive 1872 Double Eagle, AU58



- 2694 1872 AU58 PCGS. A trace of highpoint wear separates this coin from the conditionally rare Mint State grades. The surfaces are lightly abraded as usual, with brilliant, frosty yellow-gold luster, and faint traces of pinkish toning. PCGS has only certified 62 finer examples of the date. (#8963)
- 2695 1872-S AU58 NGC. Just a trace of friction visits the highpoints of this well struck S-mint double eagle, and the yellow-gold fields remain flashy. A diagonal abrasion is noted on Liberty's cheek. (#8965)
- 2696 1872-S AU58 NGC. The orange-gold surfaces of this still-lustrous San Francisco twenty show numerous fine abrasions, yet there are few singularly distracting marks. The portrait shows only a hint of friction. (#8965)
- 2697 1874-S AU58 PCGS. The reverse of this Type Two S-mint shows pleasing luster, though Liberty's hair shows characteristic softness. A luminous butter-yellow piece that shows just a touch of highpoint friction. (#8972)

Lustrous AU58 1875-CC Twenty



- 2698 1875-CC AU58 PCGS. While the mintage of the 1875-CC is similar to the 1874-CC, it is even more available and more readily obtainable in high grades. This is an uncommonly lustrous coin that many would call Mint State. Sharply struck for a Type Two; there are a number of small abrasions, but most are on the obverse. The only surface distractions worthy of note are a few small planchet flakes in the field in front of the neck of Liberty. (#8974)

Conditionally Rare 1875-CC Twenty, MS62



- 2699 1875-CC MS62 NGC.** Fully brilliant and lustrous yellow-gold with exceptional eye appeal and sharp design definition. A lovely piece for the grade, and seldom found any nicer. NGC has only graded 28 coins at higher levels (1/08). Although considered a common Type Two issue, the 1875-CC double eagle is a true condition rarity, even at the MS62 level. (#8974)

Elusive 1875-CC Double Eagle, MS62



- 2700 1875-CC MS62 PCGS.** The mintage of 111,151 pieces for the issue makes it appear “common” compared to earlier CC-mint issues, and the 1875-CC is quite well produced, on the whole. Rusty Goe’s useful *The Mint on Carson Street* makes an interesting comparison: “... although the estimated extant populations of these mid-1870s ‘CC’ double eagles are much higher than others in the series, it does not mean that they are common coins. For example, another ‘CC’ issue, the 1879-CC silver dollar is considered a key date in Uncirculated condition, even though 4,100 Mint State pieces were distributed in the GSA sales. In comparison, estimates for the extant population of Uncirculated 1875-CC double eagles [are one-sixth] that amount.”

Lovely orange-gold surfaces are well struck, and show remarkably few abrasions for the grade level. A few of the obverse stars are somewhat softly struck, but the overall appeal is high. (#8974)

Enticing 1875-CC Double Eagle MS62



- 2701 1875-CC MS62 NGC.** An enticing Mint State representative with splendid luster and lovely coloration. The fields are flashy and show impressive cartwheel effects. This is the most common With Motto twenty dollar issue from the Carson City Mint, and would make an excellent choice for type purposes. (#8974)

- 2702 1875-S AU58 NGC.** Strongly lustrous despite a touch of highpoint friction. A great example of this Type Two San Francisco issue, mildly abraded with a small alloy streak between stars 11 and 12 on the obverse. (#8975)

- 2703 1875-S MS61 PCGS.** Well struck with intense mint frost and flashy cartwheels in the fields, on each side. A normal number of mostly small abrasions are noted, for the grade. A somewhat scarcer issue in Mint State, with most Uncirculated examples seen between MS60 and MS61. (#8975)

Dazzling 1876 Double Eagle MS62



- 2704 1876 MS62 PCGS.** This example displays intense, blazing mint frost across each side that gives it a flashy, dazzling appearance. The fields are somewhat prooflike, which Garret and Guth (2006) note as a frequent characteristic of this Philadelphia Mint issue. Numerous wispy field marks are noted on each side, which prevents the piece from receiving a higher grade. Exceedingly scarce any finer. (#8976)

Lustrous 1876-CC Double Eagle, AU53



- 2705 1876-CC AU53 PCGS.** A bright yellow example with nearly full luster. Excellent surfaces are free of distracting marks. Close inspection suggests that this piece may once have been a gorgeous prooflike example. Reflective surface remains around certain of the devices on both sides. (#8977)

- 2706 1876-CC—Cleaned—ANACS. AU53 Details.** This butter-gold Type Two Carson City double eagle has plentiful luster, especially on the reverse. Careful rotation reveals delicate vertical left obverse hairlines. (#8977)

Delightful 1877 Twenty, MS62



- 2707 1877 MS62 PCGS.** An uncommonly attractive example from the first Type Three double eagle issue, well-defined with subtle lilac accents against vivid orange-gold surfaces enlivened by strong luster. Wispy abrasions and light, scattered marks preclude Select status, yet the overall eye appeal is solid. PCGS has certified just 14 finer pieces (1/08). (#8982)

Lustrous 1877-CC Double Eagle AU53



- 2708 **1877-CC AU53 NGC.** This was the first Type Three double eagle issue produced at the Carson City Mint, with the denomination on the lower reverse changed from "Twenty D." to "Twenty Dollars". This example displays thick mint frost over both sides, which is unusual for an AU coin of any type. A slight degree of wear is noted on the back on Liberty's hair bun, and typically heavy bagmarks (for the issue) are observed on both sides. (#8983)

Select 1877-S Double Eagle, MS62



- 2709 **1877-S MS62 PCGS.** This is the first year of the Type Three design modification, and examples are rarely seen in any Mint State grade. PCGS has only holdered 24 pieces in finer grades than this example (1/08). The surfaces have a creamy yellow-appearance, with traces of faint lime toning near the borders. (#8984)
- 2710 **1878-S MS61 PCGS.** Apricot-gold and mint-green colors dance over both sides of this sharply impressed double eagle. Numerous minuscule marks define the grade. (#8987)

Lovely XF40 1879-CC Twenty



- 2711 **1879-CC XF40 PCGS.** Decreased gold deposits and a national effort to increase production of gold half eagles and eagles led to the minuscule mintage of only 10,708 pieces for this issue. The present piece, while lightly worn, show no singular abrasions, and the fields retain considerable luster, even at the XF40 level. The coloration is a lovely orange-gold, and this piece represents a nice coin for the grade. (#8989)

Interesting 1879-S Double Eagle, MS61



- 2712 **1879-S MS61 PCGS.** Despite myriad light to moderate marks on the yellow-gold surfaces, this Type Three S-mint twenty retains significant eye appeal, largely thanks to its strong luster and impressive detail. Despite a high mintage and significant repatriation over the last 50 years, this issue is hardly common in Mint State, as noted by Garrett and Guth (2006). (#8991)

Conditionally Scarce 1879-S Double Eagle MS61



- 2713 **1879-S MS61 NGC.** Well struck with complete definition observed on most of the design elements, and rather prominent machine doubling noted on the upper reverse lettering (UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and IN GOD WE TRUST). The fields are noticeably prooflike, especially on the obverse. Both sides are peppered with numerous small abrasions, limiting the grade. Garrett and Guth (2006) comment that this issue is "actually scarce in Mint State," despite the relatively easy availability of lower-grade specimens. (#8991)

Attractive Choice AU 1882-CC Twenty



- 2714 **1882-CC AU55 PCGS.** Only slight circulation wear, visible mostly as some scattered field chatter, separates this desirable coin from a Mint State grade. Much of the luster is still visible underneath, and the even apricot-gold coloration and a relative lack of singular impairments put this piece high on the attractiveness scale. (#8997)

1882-S Liberty Head Double Eagle MS62



- 2715 **1882-S MS62 PCGS.** Intense satiny mint luster combined with enticing hues of lime-green and rose are hallmarks of this Uncirculated double eagle from the 1880s. Like other San Francisco Mint issues of the same decade, this year saw a high mintage and a high rate of export to other countries. Enough pieces have been returned to the U.S. to make this is a relatively common issue in lower Mint State levels. Above MS62, the '82-S suddenly becomes scarce. (#8998)

- 2716 **1883-CC AU50 PCGS.** This piece is generally well struck, and only shows a trace of weakness on Liberty's brow. A few of the obverse stars are incomplete in the centers. Appealing lime-gold toning aids the coin's eye appeal, while moderate highpoint wear is noted for the grade. (#8999)

Challenging 1883-CC Twenty AU55



- 2717 **1883-CC AU55 PCGS.** A butter gold CC-mint twenty that possesses a sizeable percentage of its initial luster. Generally smooth, although close evaluation reveals an inconspicuous vertical mark near the profile and a few minor abrasions above the arrowheads. Housed in a green label holder. (#8999)

Alluring 1883-S Twenty Dollar MS63



- 2718 **1883-S MS63 PCGS.** This piece displays blazing mint frost and alluring copper-red and mint-green toning. Well struck, with remarkably crisp design elements that are especially sharp on Liberty's central hair detail. Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth note that "most of the survivors are heavily bagmarked", but this example only shows a modicum of small, scattered marks on each side. Just fifteen coins have been graded at MS64, by NGC and PCGS combined, and—significantly—none are finer, as of (1/08). (#9000)

Radiant, Sharp 1883-S Twenty, MS64 Tied for Finest Certified



- 2719 **1883-S MS64 PCGS.** As with so many S-mint Type Three double eagles, this issue is common in MS62, scarce in MS63, and very rare in MS64 or finer. As of (1/08) PCGS has certified only 10 coins at the near-Gem level, with none finer; NGC has graded five with none finer. This piece displays wonderful cartwheel luster more typical of a Morgan dollar than a Liberty Head double eagle, with charming apricot-gold coloration. A few trivial contact marks on the cheek account for the grade, but elsewhere the surfaces are quite clean, and the sharp strike completes the package. A superb coin for either a type or date set. (#9000)

- 2720 **1884-CC AU50 PCGS.** Sharply struck with minor highpoint wear and other faint signs of brief circulation, including a few small contact marks. This is one of the best-produced gold issues from the Carson City Mint, according to Winter. (#9001)

- 2721 **1884-S MS62 NGC.** A sharply struck and highly lustrous wheat-gold piece that shows no trace of wear. Light abrasions pepper the portrait and the nearby fields, yet the overall eye appeal is above-average for the grade assigned. (#9002)

- 2722 **1884-S MS62 PCGS.** Delicate pink overtones visit the yellow-orange surfaces of this S-mint double eagle. Crisply defined central devices and the nearby fields show a number of fine abrasions. (#9002)

Radiant MS63 1884-S Twenty



- 2723 **1884-S MS63 PCGS.** Like many S-mint Type Threes, the 1884-S double eagle is available in grades up to MS62, but higher-grade pieces are seldom seen (the certified population figures are undoubtedly greatly inflated by multiple resubmissions). This MS63 specimen offers radiant cartwheel luster with delectable dual-color orange-gold and reddish-gold coloration. A few light surface ticks are consistent with the Select grade. PCGS has certified only 18 pieces finer (1/08). (#9002)

- 2724 **1885-S MS62 PCGS.** This olive-gold gold piece is sharply struck and lustrous. Moderate bagmarks on the obverse field and cheek are appropriate for the grade. (#9005)

Seldom-Seen Doubled Die Reverse 1888 Twenty, MS62



- 2725 **1888 MS62 PCGS.** Doubled Die Reverse. FS-801. A strongly doubled die as well as a rarely seen one. The doubling is evident over the entire reverse, but is most easily seen on the denomination. Sharply struck with obviously uncleaned surfaces, the grade-limiting abrasions are mostly seen on the obverse. (#9008)

Attractive 1888-S Double Eagle MS63



- 2726 **1888-S MS63 NGC.** This issue had a reasonably high mintage, for the era, of 859,600 pieces. It is the most common S-mint double eagle from the 1880s, and this Select example would make a good choice for type purposes. Well struck with luscious rose-gold toning and surface marks that do not seem excessive for the grade. (#9009)

Conditionally Scarce 1889 Twenty MS62



- 2727 **1889 MS62 PCGS.** This is a satiny, lustrous example with nice honey-gold, peach, and mint-green toning and relatively minor marks for the grade that are situated primarily on the obverse. This is a scarcer, low mintage issue that only saw a business strike production of 44,000 pieces. It is rare at grade levels any finer than MS62. (#9010)

Delightful 1889-CC Double Eagle, AU53



- 2728 **1889-CC AU53 ANACS.** A splendid example of this important issue with frosty green and pink-gold luster on both sides. The design elements are nicely defined and the surfaces are marred only by a few minuscule abrasions and a small grease stain on the obverse. Both sides of the plastic coin holder have some scratches that may appear over the coin in the photograph. (#9011)

Luminous Choice AU 1889-CC Twenty



- 2729 **1889-CC AU55 PCGS.** An evenly struck and lightly abraded representative of this lower mintage Carson City emission. Luster is particularly extensive on the reverse. Although the 1889-CC Morgan dollar is a famous key date of its series, its double eagle counterpart has less than one-tenth the production. Certified in a green label holder. (#9011)

- 2730 **1889-S MS62 PCGS.** Fully struck on all the design elements, both sides show the expected numerous, small abrasions for an MS62 coin. Rich orange-gold color. (#9012)

Conditionally Elusive 1889-S Twenty Dollar MS63



- 2731 **1889-S MS63 NGC.** This is a flashy example that displays pretty reddish-gold coloration and semi-prooflike fields. The design elements are boldly struck throughout, without any noticeable weakness over the centers or on the obverse stars. A few minor marks and luster grazes limit the grade. This issue is scarce at the Select Uncirculated grade level, and rare any finer, with none certified above MS64 by either NGC or PCGS. Census: 81 in 63, 4 finer (1/08). (#9012)

Borderline Uncirculated 1890-CC Twenty



- 2732 **1890-CC AU58 PCGS.** TWENTY and PLURIBUS are lightly die doubled, as is often the case for this popular Carson City issue. The rightmost letters in IN GOD WE TRUST are also minutely die doubled. Cartwheel luster is especially evident on the reverse. No marks merit mention. (#9014)
- 2733 **1891-S MS62 PCGS.** A radiant sunrise-gold double eagle with intense luster and a bold strike. Lightly marked but attractive for the grade. (#9018)

Lovely Select Mint State 1891-S Double Eagle



- 2734 **1891-S MS63 NGC.** Rich luster invigorates the nicely preserved surfaces of this Select Mint State double eagle. Lovely mint-green and rose toning increases the eye appeal. The 1891-S is a very common date from MS60 to MS62 that becomes a bit more challenging at MS63, and very scarce any finer. (#9018)
- 2735 **1891-S MS62 Prooflike NGC.** Apricot-gold surfaces display pleasing field-motif contrast and a sharp strike. Scattered contact marks and luster grazes limit the grade. Census: 4 in 62 Prooflike, 0 finer (1/08). (#79018)

- 2736 **1892-CC—Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details.** A lower-mintage Carson City double eagle issue of 27,265 pieces that is much scarcer in Mint State than the final-year 1893-CC. The surfaces are somewhat hairlined from cleaning, but with relatively unobtrusive abrasions noted on each side. (#9020)

Smooth 1892-CC Twenty AU53



- 2737 **1892-CC AU53 PCGS.** Although the 1892-CC is more available than the rare 1891-CC, its low mintage of 27,265 pieces ensures that survivors are very scarce. The present example has surprisingly few marks for a lightly circulated double eagle, and luster beckons from the margins and devices. Encased in a green label holder. (#9020)

Original Toned 1892-CC Twenty, AU58



- 2738 **1892-CC AU58 PCGS.** Dusky grayish patina remains over lustrous yellow surfaces. Traces of faint orange toning can be seen, especially on the reverse. This coin, like so many others, retains its original appearance from years in storage, perhaps in Europe or South America. (#9020)

Appealing 1892-S Double Eagle MS63



- 2739 **1892-S MS63 PCGS.** This is a satiny, highly lustrous example with well struck design elements and a typical number of scattered marks, for the grade. The surfaces display an appealing combination of lime-gold and reddish coloration. The 1892-S had a typically high mintage, for the era and mint, of 930,150 pieces. Many were exported overseas but have returned to the U.S. in recent decades. This issue becomes scarce at grade levels exceeding MS63. (#9021)

Lustrous 1893-S Double Eagle MS63



- 2740 **1893-S MS63 PCGS.** Generally well struck, even if a bit weak along the upper edges of LIBERTY, this is a lovely coin that boasts intense, satiny mint frost over both sides, ensuring a high level of eye appeal. The peach and mint-green toning is also quite attractive. Only the normal, trivial surface marks that are expected for the Select grade level occur on either side. (#9024)
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Bright, Lustrous MS64 1894 Twenty



- 2741 **1894 MS64 NGC.** A frosty near-Gem with pinkish-gold color and sharp design details. A few tiny abrasions on each side keep this from the Gem grade level, which would nearly put it in a class of its own. Like so many others, this date is common in grades up to MS63, rare in MS64, and virtually non-existent any finer. The total mintage was just under 1.5 million pieces, only the seventh time since the start of the denomination that the Philadelphia Mint struck more than 1 million such coins. A large number of these coins were exported in the late 1890s, with a few survivors finally returning to the United States about 100 years later. (#9025)
-

Elusive Near-Gem 1894 Double Eagle



- 2742 **1894 MS64 PCGS.** Radiantly lustrous with attractive khaki-orange coloration that has a faintly coppery tint, this near-Gem also exhibits crisply struck devices and carefully preserved surfaces. Surface marks are relatively minor for the grade. According to Garrett and Guth (2006): "Large numbers were struck, and many were sent overseas. Examples are still being returned to the United States; nonetheless, the issue still remains elusive in choice or gem condition." Actually, Gems are rare, and PCGS has only graded a single coin at MS65, with none finer (1/08). (#9025)
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- 2743 **1894-S MS63 PCGS.** Lustrous peach-gold surfaces are imbued with whispers of light green, and reveal well struck design features. Minor obverse marks define the grade. (#9026)

- 2744 **1894-S MS61 Prooflike NGC.** The 1894-S is abundantly available in grades below MS64, though Prooflike coins are difficult to locate; indeed, NGC has seen just 16 such examples. The design elements of this MS61 Prooflike specimen exhibit excellent delineation, and yellow-gold surfaces yield pleasing field-motif contrast. An even distribution of minute contact marks and luster grazes preclude a higher grade. Census: 7 in 61 Prooflike, 5 finer (1/08). (#79026)

- 2745 **1895-S MS63 PCGS.** A powerful strike imparts excellent definition to the design elements of this Select twenty dollar, and radiant luster issues from peach-gold surfaces. Some minute marks define the grade. (#9028)

- 2746 **1896 MS63 PCGS.** A lustrous example with brilliant mint frost on both sides. Delightful yellow surfaces are enhanced by a trace of pink toning on each side. (#9029)
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Beautiful Near-Gem 1896 Twenty Dollar



- 2747 **1896 MS64 NGC.** This is an impressive piece with scintillating luster, beautiful orange-gold color, and sufficient eye appeal to be a Gem. The design elements are fully struck and there are only a few scattered, tiny abrasions on either side. This issue is considered common in most lower grades, but near-Gems are scarce and Gems are downright rare. (#9029)
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- 2748 **1898 MS62 PCGS.** Fully struck; the original, rich mint frost is interrupted by a number of small abrasions, most of which are on the obverse. Lovely, subtle color. (#9033)

- 2749 **1898 MS62 PCGS.** Sharply struck with slightly satiny butter-yellow and sun-orange surfaces that shimmer softly beneath the light. Minor, scattered abrasions on and around the devices account for the grade. (#9033)
-

Attractive Select 1898 Double Eagle



- 2750 **1898 MS63 PCGS.** Garrett and Guth (2006) describe this as a challenging lower-mintage Philadelphia issue, noting that it is "seldom seen above MS62." This Select piece is an attractive exception. The strike is solid, and subtle rose-peach accents grace the lustrous, slightly satiny surfaces. Though a few fine abrasions appear on the portrait, a more appealing example would be hard to come by; PCGS has graded only seven finer representatives (1/08). (#9033)
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Lustrous Near-Gem 1898-S Double Eagle



2751 1898-S MS64 PCGS. This is a high-mintage issue which is easily available at most grade levels up to and including MS64. The certified population figures plummet at the Gem level, however; and there are more than 10 times as many pieces graded at the near-Gem level as there are at MS65 (at NGC and PCGS combined). This example is highly lustrous and very attractive. A typical number of small marks are noted, along with a shallow scrape in the lower right obverse field. A red-orange alloy spot surrounds the S in TRUST. The surfaces present a radiant orange-gold and mint-green appearance. (#9034)

2752 1899 MS64 ★ NGC. The 1899 double eagle is common in most states of preservation. While NGC has certified more than 15,000 pieces in all grades, it has assigned a mere three specimens the coveted Star—one in MS63 and two in MS64—including the present near-Gem. Peach-gold surfaces display splendid luster, and a powerful strike leaves crisp definition on the design elements. A few minute marks preclude a higher grade. (#9035)

2753 1899 MS64 PCGS. Strongly lustrous butter-yellow surfaces show a touch of satin. Sharply struck with only a few wispy flaws that preclude Gem status. PCGS has graded 11 finer examples (1/08). (#9035)

2754 1899-S MS63 PCGS. Rather pleasing luster graces the lightly abraded surfaces of this Select double eagle, and the design elements, with the exception of the centrils in a couple of stars, are boldly defined. A mix of apricot-gold and mint-green patina enriches both sides. (#9036)

Reflective 1900 Double Eagle, MS65



2755 1900 MS65 NGC. An extraordinary Gem, exhibiting khaki-gold fields and pinkish-gold devices. The fields on both sides are mirrored and fully reflective, and the devices are bold and sharply detailed. Careful examination is required to view any of the few faint hairlines or other minuscule marks. A delightful Gem. NGC has only certified four finer examples (1/08). (#9037)

Magnificent Gem 1901 Double Eagle



2756 1901 MS65 PCGS. CAC. An elegant Gem survivor from this turn-of-the-century issue, sharply struck with vibrantly lustrous wheat-gold surfaces and marvelous visual appeal. The portrait is especially clean, with only a handful of minuscule luster grazes away from the focal points. Higher-grade examples from this low-mintage date are exceedingly elusive, with just three such coins in the combined certified population (1/08). (#9039)

Gorgeous 1901 Double Eagle, MS65



2757 1901 MS65 NGC. This extraordinary Gem represents the finest quality that is usually encountered for the date. In fact, NGC has never graded a finer example, and PCGS has only encountered three examples in higher grades. This piece has satiny orange-gold color with pristine surfaces. (#9039)

Captivating 1901-S Twenty Dollar MS63



2758 1901-S MS63 PCGS. Variegated mint-green and copper-orange toning provides an attractive display over each side of this shimmering, Select Mint State example. All of the design elements are sharply rendered, including Liberty's hair, the obverse stars, and the eagle's talons and tail feathers. A normal number of small marks are noted, for the grade, and a tiny bit of verdigris resides near the base of Liberty's throat. (#9040)

2759 1902 MS61 NGC. Fully struck with gorgeous copper-red and mint-green toning, and intense satiny luster across each side. A couple of noticeable marks on Liberty's cheek limit the grade. A low-mintage issue of 31,140 pieces that is somewhat scarce in Mint State. (#9041)

Attractive Select Uncirculated 1902-S Double Eagle



- 2760 1902-S MS63 PCGS.** Like many other San Francisco Mint double eagle issues of the period, large numbers of the 1892-S were shipped overseas in order to accommodate the needs of international trade. Some have since been returned to America, and the issue is now readily available in grades up to and including MS62. A fair number are also seen at MS63; then the issue suddenly becomes scarce and expensive. This piece is boldly struck, with intense mint luster and attractive copper-red coloration that deepens on the reverse. (#9042)

- 2761 1903 MS64 PCGS.** Apricot-gold patina displays traces of light tan. A well executed strike brings out strong definition on the design elements, and lustrous surfaces reveal a few minute grade-limiting marks. (#9043)

- 2762 1903 MS64 NGC.** A crisply struck near-Gem that offers pleasing, if slightly subdued luster that enlivens lemon-honey surfaces. Minor marks and luster grazes in the fields preclude a finer designation. (#9043)

Impressive Gem 1903 Double Eagle



- 2763 1903 MS65 NGC.** This Gem double eagle displays consistently well executed design features on each side, including the sometimes soft areas on Liberty's hair and the eagle. The rose-gold surfaces shimmer with impressive mint luster. Surface marks are minimal, as expected for the grade. A couple of faint spots are noted in the left obverse field. (#9043)

- 2764 1903-S MS64 PCGS.** Crisply struck with excellent luster that enlivens emerald-inflected straw-gold surfaces. A Choice example of a 20th century S-mint double eagle seldom found any finer, with only eight such coins certified by PCGS (1/08). (#9044)

- 2765 1903-S MS64 NGC.** This near-Gem double eagle displays amazingly intense mint frost across both sides. The lovely honey-gold coloration is imbued with subtle rose accents, increasing the overall eye appeal of the piece. Many examples of this San Francisco Mint issue were shipped overseas, only to be returned to the U.S. in recent decades, according to Garrett and Guth. Gems remain elusive, however. (#9044)

- 2766 1904 MS63 NGC. CAC.** Apricot-gold surfaces are laced with tints of light green, and exude glowing luster. Well struck, with a few minor handling marks.
From The Southwest Collection. (#9045)

Appealing Gem 1904 Double Eagle



- 2767 1904 MS65 NGC.** Well struck with appealing olive-gold coloration and intense satin luster that produces flashy cartwheel effects in the fields. The surfaces are free of individually noteworthy marks, and a couple of random nicks on each side are all that preclude an even loftier grade assessment. (#9045)

Attractive 1904 Double Eagle, MS65



- 2768 1904 MS65 NGC.** Highly attractive apricot-gold and mint-green coloration resides on radiantly lustrous surfaces. A powerful strike complements these attributes, enhancing the coin's overall eye appeal. We note a few handling marks, the most notable ones located above Liberty's head and at 3 o'clock on the obverse rim. (#9045)

Gorgeous 1904 Twenty, MS65



- 2769 1904 MS65 PCGS.** This wonderful Gem is housed in a first-generation PCGS holder. It is a gorgeous and frosty beauty with virtually impeccable surfaces. A small dark streak in Liberty's hair and a few tiny abrasions in the fields are barely worth describing. Although a common date, MS65 is essentially the top grade where the date is easily obtained. PCGS has only certified 127 finer examples. (#9045)

- 2770 1904 MS64 Prooflike NGC.** The 1904, with a mintage of more than 6 million coins, is the most common date of the series. NGC alone has graded 28,000 plus pieces in MS64, the numerical grade of the present specimen. The service has seen fit to designate only 37 near-Gems, however, as Prooflike, along with 10 higher-graded coins. A well executed strike emboldens the design elements that stand out against the Prooflike fields. Both sides take on lovely yellow-gold coloration, and reveal just a few minute marks. (#79045)

- 2771 1904-S MS64 PCGS.** The butter-yellow surfaces of this S-mint type piece show strong luster with a touch of satin. Minimally marked for the Choice designation with excellent visual appeal.
From The Harold C. Ayres VMD Collection. (#9046)

Lustrous MS62 1905 Double Eagle



- 2772 **1905 MS62 PCGS.** The 1905 double eagle remains a key date within the context of the late-date Liberty Head twenties, even though more Mint State pieces are available than previously. Only 58,919 examples were produced. This piece shows hazy greenish-gold fields on both sides, with good luster and strike. A single small tick is noted near Liberty's mouth. PCGS has certified only 50 pieces at a higher grade level (1/08). (#9047)

- 2773 **1906 MS61 NGC.** The surfaces are intensely lustrous and flashy, with pleasing coloration and generally well struck devices. A slightly scuffy obverse limits the grade. Just 69,500 pieces were produced. (#9049)

- 2774 **1906 MS61 NGC.** Boldly struck and highly lustrous, with nicely preserved surfaces that only display minor grade-limiting marks, chiefly on the obverse. A low-mintage date with relatively few Mint State survivors. (#9049)

Lustrous 1906 Double Eagle, MS62



- 2775 **1906 MS62 PCGS.** The P-mint double eagle mintages of 1905 and 1906 are remarkably small, but understandably so, after the equally remarkable and prodigiously large emissions of 1904 twenties at both Philadelphia and San Francisco. The 1906-P saw a production of only 69,500 examples. This piece offers somewhat scuffy orange-gold fields with good underlying luster and a bold strike. (#9049)

Elegant 1906-D Double Eagle, MS63



- 2776 **1906-D MS63 PCGS.** A pleasing example from the first year of operation for the Denver Mint, well-defined by the standards of the issue with rich sun-gold color and pleasing luster. A hint of haze drapes the modestly marked surfaces, but this has little impact on the overall visual appeal. Better examples seldom appear in the numismatic marketplace. (#9050)

- 2777 **1907-S MS63 PCGS.** Select with hints of pink on the wheat-gold surfaces. The devices are typically struck and have light, scattered abrasions, as do the frosty fields. (#9054)

Scarcer 1907-S Double Eagle MS64



- 2778 **1907-S MS64 PCGS.** Well struck with shimmering luster and lovely, variegated peach and mint-green coloration over both sides. The surfaces of this appealing near-Gem seem minimally marked for the grade. According to Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth (2006): "The majority of 1907-S double eagles seen are low-end Mint State examples with heavily abraded surfaces. In choice condition, the 1907-S double eagle is the rarest of the three 1907 issues." (#9054)

HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLES

XF 1907 High Relief Saint-Gaudens



- 2779 **1907 High Relief, Wire Rim XF40 NGC.** It is doubtful that the present piece spent much time in actual circulation. More likely, it was the beloved pocket piece of a post-Victorian numismatist, who probably delighted in revealing it upon occasion to collectors and non-collectors alike. The highpoints display the expected wear, but selected areas of the design, such as Liberty's hair and olive branch, retain impressive definition. (#9135)

1907 High Relief Wire Rim Double Eagle XF45



- 2780 **1907 High Relief, Wire Rim XF45 ICG.** Multiple blows from a heavy medal press guaranteed that the High Relief double eagles of 1907 were consistently well produced. The fact that this is a one-year type, and that only around 12,000 pieces were produced, has helped to ensure its popularity with collectors ever since. This piece shows a partial wire rim on each side that is most noticeable on the right side of the obverse, between approximately 11 o'clock and 5 o'clock. A moderate degree of wear on Liberty's breast and knee, and on the highpoints of the eagle, seem consistent with the Choice XF grade assessment. There are no mentionable abrasions, but a few stray hairlines are noted in the fields. (#9135)

Pleasing Near-Mint MCMVII Twenty Dollar



- 2781 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim AU58 PCGS.** At first glance, this apricot-gold High Relief twenty appears to be Mint State, since unencumbered satin luster sweeps the impressively unabraded surfaces. Further study finds a hint of wear on the leading edge of the front wing, and a whisper of friction on Liberty's chest and raised knee. Nonetheless, this slight wear fails to reduce the formidable eye appeal. Ever since the High Relief double eagle was first produced, advanced collectors have competed for examples, since the issue is the drawing line between the staid designs of the father-and-son Barbers and the fresh depictions of Liberty by Augustus Saint-Gaudens and his disciples. (#9135)

Lustrous 1907 High Relief Twenty, AU58



- 2782 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim AU58 ANACS.** Popular in all grades, the High Relief double eagle certified AU58 is destined to receive considerable attention at the sale. Many focused bidders will seek out this piece, an attractive near-Mint representative with lustrous and brilliant yellow-gold surfaces. (#9136)

Beautiful Near-Gem High Relief,
Flat Rim Double Eagle



- 2783 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim MS64 NGC.** The surfaces of this near-Gem example are highlighted by satiny mint luster that nicely highlights the lovely, slightly greenish yellow-gold coloration. Carefully preserved for more than a century, this piece only displays a couple of faint marks that apparently kept it from a Gem holder: one on the lower left obverse field, northwest of the Capitol building, and another along the lower right obverse border area that extends just to the left of several stars. As noted by the authors of *The Coinage of Augustus Saint-Gaudens* (2006): "Strength of strike is a given on most High Relief twenties since they were struck multiple times with a hydraulic medal press." This coin is certainly no exception, as the details of Saint-Gaudens' beautiful design are sharply and clearly outlined on both sides. (#9136)

Exceptional MCMVII Flat Rim Twenty, MS66



2784 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim MS66 PCGS. In his award-winning book *Renaissance of American Coinage, 1905-1908*, Roger Burdette gives praise to the unsung heroes of the Mint who made coins such as the High Relief possible:

“In any assessment of the 1905-07 collaboration, recognition must also be given to the mechanics and engineers at the Philadelphia Mint. These included superintendent of machinery Matthew J. Buckley, senior machinist Samuel Hart, foreman Clifford Hewitt and George J. Schaefer who specialized in making coin collars. Largely unknown to today’s numismatists, these men labored for long hours to solve practical mechanical problems associated with the new coins. They worked in a near vacuum of information on striking high relief coins, and on impressing raised lettering and stars on the edge of eagles and double eagles. Hints of possible solutions came from the Royal Mint in London and A. Loudon Snowden’s 1885 experiments. ... We may never know the many paths of failed experiments, but we know they succeeded because we can hold coins their ingenuity made possible.”

The “failure” of the Wire Rim double eagle was just such a problem that these men grappled with. The result was the so-called Flat Rim High Relief, a coin that minimized the amount of extruded metal between the die and collar. Such Flat Rim High Reliefs are significantly scarcer than their Wire Rim counterparts, and are also predictably scarcer in high grades such as seen here.

As with most Flat Rim coins, the rims are not *completely* flat. Just as on Wire Rim twenties, the wire rim is seldom complete around both sides. The rim on this piece is *mostly* flat, but Mostly Flat Rim and Mostly Wire Rim are not terms that are likely to catch on in numismatic parlance. This is a fabulous coin. The surfaces have the usual satiny mint luster, and they are almost free from contact marks. Fully struck in all areas with full definition on the Capitol building, Liberty’s toes, and complete separation between the letters on the upper reverse and the rim. Rich yellow-gold color with just a hint of reddish patina. (#9136)

Amazing 1907 High Relief Twenty, MS67



2785 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim MS67 NGC. We are always pleased to offer a selection of High Relief double eagles in our sales, and it seems that multiple examples appear in each of our auctions. It also seems that bidders always covet these coins when they are offered. Who can argue that the lovely design created by Augustus Saint-Gaudens is not the most beautiful design that has ever appeared on any American coin? In fact, when the U.S. Mint was seeking a design for the American Eagle gold coinage program in the middle 1980s, they elected to reproduce the classic elegance of the Saint-Gaudens design to represent the best that America has ever produced.

Relating the events leading up to the creation of the design have literally filled books. Most recently, Roger W. Burdette has recalled the events in *Renaissance of American Coinage 1905-1908*. In fact, his series of three books that cover the period from 1905 to 1921 should be included in every numismatic library. Burdette's work serves as a "how-to" guide for all future numismatic researchers. Rather than simply recite what had already been written, Burdette spent untold hours digging for the truth. In the Foreword to the first volume, David Enders Tripp writes: "What Roger Burdette has provided us with is a much needed book on a pivotal chapter of American numismatic history. He has also provided us with a marvelous primer on how future American numismatic references may be approached."

The author of the coinage renaissance was President Theodore Roosevelt who expressed great displeasure with the then current coinage designs. Early in 1905, Roosevelt aggressively pursued the plan to create new coins for all denominations, starting with the gold coins. Burdette quotes from a January 17, 1905 letter, sent by Roosevelt to Saint-Gaudens: "It appears that under the law the silver coinage can not be changed until 1917, and the five cent nickel piece cannot be changed until 1908. The gold coins and the one cent piece are the only ones that can be changed now without act of Congress. But I suppose the gold coins are really the most important. Could you make designs for these; what would be the expense?"

A short time later, terms of the coinage redesign commission were established, again reproduced from *American Coinage Renaissance*: "1. Saint-Gaudens would make obverse and reverse coin designs; 2. These would be used on the gold coins and the cent; 3. Saint-Gaudens would provide hubs (steel reductions); 4. If additional designs were needed the compensation would be adjusted; 5. The fee was to be \$5,000, but negotiable based on available funds." At the beginning of 1905, all seemed to be in place, and a two-year-long struggle began between Saint-Gaudens and the Mint, leading to the most beautiful coin design ever created.

The present example, while not the finest ever certified, is a top-quality piece with few peers. It is especially important as a representative of the scarce Flat Rim variety, seen only about one-third as often as the Wire Rim variant. Rich honey-gold surfaces exhibit a slight greenish appearance that adds to the overall eye appeal of this brilliant, satiny piece. It is a Superb Gem with sharp design elements to create a remarkable medallion appearance. Census (Flat Rim): 12 in 67, 3 finer (1/08). (#9136)

SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES

- 2786** 1907 Arabic Numerals MS64 NGC. CAC. Bright luster emanates from this near-Gem twenty dollar, and well defined motifs were in receipt of a solid strike. Yellow-gold surfaces exhibit a scattering of grade-defining marks.
From *The Southwest Collection*. (#9141)

Lustrous MS66 1907 Arabic Numerals Twenty



- 2787** 1907 Arabic Numerals MS66 PCGS. As the first year of issue, the 1907 Arabic Numerals enjoys consistent popularity from collectors. After Charles Barber's reductions were made from the Saint-Gauden's/Henry Hering original engravings it is a challenge to locate a fully struck example. This piece has superior definition to most with five fully defined toes, a flat nose on Liberty, and complete feather definition on the eagle. Softly frosted mint luster with even reddish color. (#9141)



Saint-Gaudens
"Winged Victory"
Sherman Memorial, New York City

Collectors Acceptance Corp. (CAC) began offering its services on Sept. 1, 2007. The CAC tamper-proof hologram on third-party graded NGC or PCGS coins signifies that CAC backs that coin as premium quality within that numeric grade.



Barber's Modified 1907 Twenty, MS67



2788 1907 Arabic Numerals MS67 PCGS. By June 20, 1907, Saint-Gaudens and Roosevelt had agreed that the double eagle should be struck in low relief and with the date in European digits. The sculptor's assistant, Henry Hering, was supposed to begin work on low relief models right away, but when Roosevelt decided to have a separate design for the ten dollar coin, everything was put aside so that new models could be prepared. The result was that nothing was done about the double eagle until after Saint-Gaudens died. By mid-August, with the president fuming at further delay, and no low relief twenty dollar models ready, Hering at last began the work. His sculpting went quickly and by September 20 he had completed the third and last set of double eagle models. These were sent to Philadelphia where reductions and hubbing were begun immediately. Had these low relief models been delivered in a timely manner, it is possible the entire 1907 issue of double eagles would have come from these models. It is also possible that there would have been no High Relief coins with Roman numeral date.

Barber made working dies and struck a few samples, but quickly realized that much of the fine detail had been lost in the process. Hering was called to the Mint and the problem was discussed at length, but resulted in Hering doing nothing. With President Roosevelt demanding gold for circulation use, Director Leach and Charles Barber agreed to alter the hubs that had already been made. Much of his work consisted of re-engraving details lost during reduction of the final models. Using the High Relief version as a guide and his own judgment as to line depth, Barber succeeded in making changes in a manner that has proven elusive until the present. According to recent research by Roger Burdette, we now know that circulation dies came from Hering's plaster model, with European date, after Barber retouched the original hub. Thus, it is now known that the High Relief and Low Relief coins originated with different design models.

Imparting edge lettering under volume production conditions took considerable experimentation. The first 8,000 Low Relief twenties had to be destroyed, and it was not until December 6 that 15,000 acceptable pieces were struck. The new Low Relief coins were officially released on December 13. The coiner reported striking 361,667 new double eagles through the end of 1907.

Superb examples are rarely seen of the 1907 Low Relief. The present example is among the finest certified by both PCGS and NGC. Only eight other PCGS coins have been certified in MS67 and eight have been so graded by NGC, with none finer at either service (1/08). The frosted surfaces show a light overlay of reddish patina with a fine granularity around the margins from slight metal flow. Fully struck throughout, with complete definition on the pillars of the Capitol building, there are no mentionable or noticeable marks on either side of this magnificent first-year issue. (#9141)

- 2789 1908 No Motto MS65 NGC.** Pleasing luster adorns the tan-gold, minimally abraded surfaces of this No Motto Gem. A solid strike results in virtually complete definition on the design features, including clarity in the panes of the Capitol building. (#9142)
- 2790 1908 No Motto MS65 NGC.** Lustrous surfaces reveal green-gold color, and possess sharply struck design features. A scattering of light marks is consistent with the grade designation. (#9142)
- 2791 1908 No Motto MS65 PCGS.** Short Rays obverse. A lemon-gold Gem that also has a few blushes of milk-gray. Sharply struck, even on the eagle's breast and back leg. The obverse is well preserved, and the reverse has only minor marks. (#9142)

- 2792 1908 No Motto MS65 PCGS.** Short Rays obverse. A beautiful Gem gold type coin that boasts booming luster and a sharp strike. The straw-gold surfaces are only minimally abraded. (#9142)

Gorgeous 1908 No Motto Twenty Dollar, MS66



- 2793 1908 No Motto MS66 NGC.** The 1908 No Motto double eagle is a common date. Yet, it is hard to envision a comparably graded piece that will exceed the technical quality and aesthetic appeal of this gorgeous Premium Gem. A powerful strike emboldens its design elements, and vibrant luster issues from impeccably preserved, peach-gold surfaces. (#9142)
- 2794 1908-D Motto MS64 PCGS.** Crisply struck with subtle, pleasing luster that graces luminous straw-gold surfaces. A pleasing near-Gem survivor from this early Motto issue, one of fewer than 350,000 pieces coined. (#9148)

1908-S Saint-Gaudens Twenty AU50



- 2795 1908-S AU50 PCGS.** This piece shows mostly even wear over the highpoints of the design, and a moderate number of abrasions on each side. A few of these, on the upper obverse, are rather heavy. Garrett and Guth note that this is the first truly low-mintage issue in the series, as a mere 22,000 examples were produced. (#9149)

Low Mintage 1908-S Double Eagle AU53



- 2796 1908-S AU53 PCGS.** Writing in their 2006 publication, the *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins 1795-1933*, Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth note that: "The 1908-S issue is the first truly low-mintage issue." They refer, of course, to the Saint-Gaudens series of double eagles, which began in 1907. The 1908-S mintage was, indeed, a very low production of only 22,000 pieces. This reddish-gold piece displays a typical degree of wear from circulation, for the grade, and just a few scattered marks on each side. (#9149)

- 2797 1909/8 AU58 PCGS.** A pleasing near-Mint example of this always-popular *Guide Book* overdate, well-defined with just a trace of highpoint friction on the yellow-gold devices. The minimally marked surfaces have essentially intact luster. (#9151)

Interesting MS62 1909/8 Saint-Gaudens



- 2798 1909/8 MS62 PCGS.** A comparison of the two 9s in the date makes the overdate completely obvious: The first 9 is pointed while the second 9 is blunt and rounded, coming up to meet the top loop as the "remainder of a good 8" should. Also, a second "hole" appears in the top loop, where the opening in the 8 is apparently a bit smaller than the opening of the 9. This piece offers beautiful luster over somewhat hazy yellow-gold fields. (Note: an interesting, tiny, raised die line crosses the lower part of the O in GOD, northwest to southeast, a possible die marker for the variety.) (#9151)

Splendid 1909/8 Saint-Gaudens MS64



2799 1909/8 MS64 PCGS. This overdate variety was known to the numismatic world almost immediately after it was struck, with the earliest report written by Edgar Adams and published on page 157 of the June 1910 issue of *The Numismatist*: "Overstruck dates are those where the die of one year has been altered to do service for the succeeding one. The last figure in the date is usually gouged out and replaced by the new one, but seldom is this operation conducted so skillfully that traces of it are not left. Of course the reason for this is to save money in the making of the dies, and the practice has by no means been abandoned altogether, for careful scrutiny of the Saint-Gaudens piece of 1909 will reveal traces of what seems to have been the alteration of the figure 8 to 9." Although Adams did not describe the production of this overdate with accuracy as we know the process today, it is important that he discovered the variety so soon after it was struck. This example is a remarkable beauty with sharp design features and exceptional surfaces. Both sides have pristine surfaces with frosty yellow-gold luster and a touch of green coloration, a bit darker on the highpoints. (#9151)

2800 1909-S MS64 PCGS. Nice fiery golden-red color, good luster, and very well preserved surfaces given its near-Gem designation. An attractive piece that will not disappoint the buyer. (#9153)

Important Gem 1909-S Twenty



2801 1909-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. An attractive Gem example of this desirable San Francisco issue, pleasingly detailed with whispers of haze over yellow-gold surfaces that show subtle glints of lemon. Impressive preservation and eye appeal to match. Garrett and Guth (2006) comment: "While the considerable mintage would imply that this issue would be available in virtually any grade, this is certainly not the case." With just seven finer examples in the PCGS *Population Report*, the commentary rings true (1/08). (#9153)

2802 1910 MS64 PCGS. An attractive yellow-gold Choice piece that shows soft, pleasing luster and above-average definition on the well-preserved devices. Only a few stray marks keep this coin from a finer designation. (#9154)

2803 1910 MS64 PCGS. Solidly struck with strong luster for this Philadelphia issue. Subtle olive accents visit the margins of this otherwise butter-yellow piece, which shows just a few too many marks for Gem status. (#9154)

2804 1910-D MS65 NGC. A shining Gem with pale straw-gold centers that cede to deeper sun-gold at the margins. Crisp definition and pleasing surface quality, a solid coin in every respect. (#9155)

2805 1911-D MS65 NGC. Well struck with lovely satin luster and a pleasingly smooth, unmarked appearance across both sides. The fields have an attractive, distinctly matte-like texture on both sides. Surface marks are nearly nonexistent. (#9158)

2806 1911-D MS65 NGC. Pretty peach-gold color laced with traces of mint-green residues on the lustrous surfaces of this Gem. A solid strike imparts nice definition to the design elements, and both sides are quite well preserved. (#9158)

2807 1911-D MS65 PCGS. FS-501, formerly FS-1911.5. Breen-7383. The mintmark is broadly repunched east. Warm butter-yellow shadings predominate on this luminous Gem. Well struck with solid visual appeal for this Denver issue, which sometimes shows evidence of poor production quality. (#9158)

2808 1913-D MS62 ANACS. This is a highly attractive Denver Mint double eagle with abundant mint luster and lovely yellow-gold and rose toning. The strike is bold, if not full, with minor weakness noted on Liberty's torch hand. There are a few small marks, on each side, but they are certainly not excessive for the grade. (#9162)

Bright MS63 1913-S Saint-Gaudens Twenty



2809 1913-S MS63 ICG. A perennial collector favorite because of its impressively low mintage of only 34,000 pieces. However, a surprisingly large number were set aside in mint condition, perhaps because of its mintage and the perception of rarity associated with low-mintage issues. This is a bright orange-gold example that is well struck with small abrasions scattered over each side, none of which are worthy of individual mention. (#9163)

2810 1914 MS62 PCGS. Pleasing luster for this lower-mintage Philadelphia issue and solid eye appeal despite a number of light to moderate abrasions. The sun-gold surfaces show occasional wheat accents. (#9164)

Scarce 1914 Double Eagle, MS64



2811 1914 MS64 PCGS. This issue is one of the scarcest among the early Philadelphia rarities in the Saint-Gaudens series. Housed in a green-label holder, this near-Gem is lightly abraded with a few scattered marks that are entirely consistent with the grade. PCGS has certified 39 finer examples (1/08). (#9164)

2812 1914-S MS64 PCGS. Frosty and highly lustrous with exceptional yellow-gold surfaces. With the recent increased price of gold, the premium for Choice and Gem Saint-Gaudens double eagles is a lower percentage. (#9166)

2813 1914-S MS65 NGC. Lustrous surfaces display an array of peach-gold and light green colors, and the design elements have benefited from a sharp strike. Each side reveals a few minute marks that are consistent with the grade designation. (#9166)

2814 1914-S MS65 NGC. This naturally bright Gem displays pleasing luster and yellow-gold color splashed with apricot. An attentive strike sharpens the design features, and the eagle is remarkably clean. A mint-made defect is visible on the sun and corresponding part of the obverse, possibly from a misaligned die. (#9166)

2815 1915 MS63 PCGS. Excellent design definition is apparent on this select twenty dollar, as is pleasing luster. Peach-gold surfaces reveal a few grade-consistent marks. (#9167)

2816 1915-S MS65 NGC. Satiny luster exudes from the honey-gold surfaces of this S-mint Gem, and a solid strike leaves excellent definition on the design features, including Liberty's fingers and toes, the Capitol building, and the eagle's feathers. Both sides are well preserved. (#9168)

2817 1915-S MS65 NGC. Well struck, with highly lustrous, yellow-gold surfaces that are well preserved. A tiny alloy spot is noted on the central reverse. (#9168)

2818 1916-S MS65 NGC. Both sides offer strong luster, though that of the reverse is a touch more vibrant. The yellow-gold surfaces show a few scattered grazes, but the overall eye appeal is consistent with the Gem designation. (#9169)

2819 1920 MS63 ★ NGC. Unusual lime-green, powder-blue, and rose toning visits portions of each side, although most of this lustrous double eagle is apricot-gold. A thin mark is noted on the reverse at 8 o'clock. (#9170)

2820 1922 MS65 PCGS. Well-defined and a pleasing Gem overall, though the upper torch shows a degree of flatness. The sun-gold surfaces offer excellent preservation. PCGS has graded just seven finer pieces (1/08). (#9173)

Vibrant 1922-S Double Eagle, MS64



2821 1922-S MS64 PCGS. The 1922-S was heavily melted in the 1930s. This near-Gem survivor displays vibrant luster emanating from peach-gold surfaces imbued with traces of mint-green. A solid strike brings out sharp definition on most of the design features. We note a few marks, the most notable located in the area of Liberty's left (right facing) breast. (#9174)

Gorgeous 1922-S Twenty Dollar, MS64



- 2822 1922-S MS64 PCGS.** Near-Gem is the finest grade 1922-S double eagle that most collectors can hope to own, as the issue becomes a major rarity at the MS65 level. Indeed, PCGS has seen only 12 Gems. Vibrant luster adorns the apricot-gold surfaces of this gorgeous MS64 example, and a suitable strike sharpens the design elements. A scattering of minute marks limits the grade. (#9174)

Lustrous Gem 1923 Double Eagle, MS65



- 2823 1923 MS65 PCGS.** An impressive Gem with rich orange-gold luster and scattered darker toning spots on each side. Both sides have frosty luster and excellent eye appeal. An easy date to locate in Gem quality, but not any finer. Just three better ones have been certified by PCGS (1/08). (#9175)

- 2824 1923-D MS66 PCGS.** Strong luster and excellent surface preservation are the prime attributes of this Premium Gem. Elegant lavender accents grace the otherwise orange-gold surfaces. (#9176)

Affordable 1924-D Twenty, AU53



- 2825 1924-D AU53 NGC.** This D-mint issue is scarce in all grades, and this lightly circulated example represents a more affordable opportunity for a collector to own an example. A few larger abrasions are present on the obverse. Most of the luster is present in the fields, with just a bit of friction over the highpoints. (#9178)

- 2826 1924-D—Cleaned—ANACS. AU58 Details.** No highpoint wear is evident on the device highpoints, such as the eagle's breast and Liberty's knee and chest. Nonetheless, the cartwheel luster is slightly diminished, and both sides are moderately hairlined. A scarce date due to heavy melting after the 1933 gold recall. (#9178)

Beautiful 1924-D Double Eagle, MS64



- 2827 1924-D MS64 PCGS.** During the 1920s, most double eagle issues were exported to Europe where they were preserved for several decades until returning to appreciative collectors in this county. However, there were a few exceptions, such as the 1924-D. Despite a mintage in excess of 3 million coins, few were exported. Most sat untouched in Treasury vaults until they were melted in the 1930s. The same scenario was repeated several more times, creating the important branch mint rarities of today.

An amazing example of the scarce 1924-D double eagle, this piece exhibits rich orange luster, brilliant mint frost, and mostly sharp design elements. The Washington city scene is slightly weak, but all other design details are boldly defined. The surfaces are pristine, and the overall appearance is that of a Gem quality specimen. PCGS has certified nine pieces finer (12/07). (#9178)

Transcendent 1924-D Twenty, MS65



2828 **1924-D MS65 NGC.** While D-mint double eagles dated as late as 1923 were heavily represented in overseas hoards, pieces from 1924 and beyond are considerably less available. Double eagles stored at Philadelphia and (to a much lesser extent) San Francisco were much more accessible for international commerce, and the vast majority of the over 3 million 1924-D twenties coined were melted, having never left the Mint grounds. The Denver issues of later years are just as elusive or more so, including the notoriously unavailable 1927-D.

Of the fraction sent overseas and later repatriated, most are in Mint State grades, but at the low end of the scale; this issue's entry in the *NGC Census Report* shows a handful of examples in various states of About Uncirculated, with larger quantities of MS60 and MS61 pieces. The vast majority fall somewhere between MS62 and MS64. Garrett and Guth (2006) comment about the challenging nature of the issue: "To date, fewer than 1,000 examples have been certified, and a coin grading MS64 is about as nice as a collector can hope to secure."

The representative offered here, however, transcends that limitation. The shining surfaces are predominantly apricot-gold, and the margins offer elements of peach. Pleasingly detailed overall with a touch of weakness at the peripheral stars, suggestive of a modestly worn obverse die. Highly appealing and solid for the grade with no individually mentionable marks. With a combined population of just 16 Gems and only three finer examples certified between NGC and PCGS (1/08), this MS65 piece represents an excellent opportunity to enhance one's first-class collection of Saint-Gaudens gold. (#9178)

Well Struck 1924-S Double Eagle, Unc Details



2829 1924-S—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. Unc Details. This San Francisco issue was heavily melted in the 1930s, though a fair number survived in European banks. Peach-gold patina displays hints of light tan on this Unc Details specimen, and a well directed strike leaves sharp definition on the design elements. Fine hairlines and a couple of faint pinscratches in the obverse fields account for the NCS disclaimer. (#9179)

2830 1925 MS65 PCGS. This captivating Gem displays ebullient mint frost across each side, which is much more intense than usual for a Saint-Gaudens double eagle. Boldly struck with light peach and straw-gold coloration, and few surface disturbances. (#9180)

2831 1925 MS65 NGC. Peach-gold surfaces are laced with whispers of light green, and exhibit pleasing luster. Some light obverse marks do not disturb. (#9180)

2832 1925 MS65 NGC. Sharply defined, with brassy-gold coloration imbued with hints of light green. A few minor contacts and light alloy spots do not detract. (#9180)

Well Struck 1925 Double Eagle, MS66



2833 1925 MS66 NGC. Beautiful luster exudes from both sides of this Premium Gem, each yielding a mix of yellow and orange-gold colors, and a solid strike leaves sharp definition on the design features, including Liberty's fingers and toes and the eagle's plumage. Some minute contacts are consistent with the grade designation. (#9180)

Well Struck 1925-D Double Eagle, MS62



2834 1925-D MS62 PCGS. The nearly 3 million-piece mintage was largely decimated via melting in the late 1930s (Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth, 2006). This MS62 survivor displays lustrous wheat-gold surfaces that exhibit strong definition on the motifs. This includes Liberty's fingers and toes and the eagle's plumage. A small, light copper spot is visible on Liberty's right-facing shoulder. (#9181)

Gorgeous 1925-D Double Eagle, MS64



2835 1925-D MS64 PCGS. In the last 15 years, we have only offered nine examples of this date in the finer Gem grades of MS65 or MS66. Just five of the nine were graded by PCGS. The advanced collector must consider this extremely important opportunity carefully. This lovely near-Gem exhibits rich satin luster with a nice blend of green-gold and rich orange-gold on both sides. The surfaces have a few minor marks that prevent a Gem grade determination but none are individually significant. It is a sharp example with nearly all of the design details completely defined. PCGS has certified six coins finer (12/07). (#9181)

2836 1926 MS64 NGC. CAC. Yellow-gold and apricot luster enrich both sides of this lovely Premium Gem, and a well executed strike brings out virtual completeness on the design elements. Close examination reveals no significant flaws.
From The Southwest Collection. (#9183)

Superlative 1926 Twenty Dollar, MS67



- 2837 1926 MS67 NGC.** Superlative eye appeal and immaculate surfaces are the hallmark of this stunning Superb Gem, one of only seven coins so graded of the issue at NGC, with an added three pieces at PCGS (1/08). There are none finer at either service. The wonderful cartwheel luster is more typical of a high-grade Morgan silver dollar. Unimprovable, numerically and aesthetically! (#9183)

Scarce and Important 1926-D Saint, MS62



- 2838 1926-D MS62 PCGS.** The 1926-D is another heavily melted issue in the Saint-Gaudens series. While the mintage was relatively low with 481,000 pieces produced, very few survived the meltings of the mid-1930s. The few that did had been shipped to Europe and today that is the source of the coins that have come onto the market over the past 50 years. Condition plays an important role with this issue also with the majority of survivors in the MS62-63 grade range; above that the 1926-D is very rare. This is a well, but not fully struck example that has exceptionally pronounced mint luster for a coin in this grade. Obviously original, there are numerous small alloy spots scattered over each side. Small to medium-sized abrasions are seen over the obverse, which account for the grade. Population: 47 in 62, 67 finer (12/07). (#9184)

- 2839 1927 MS65 NGC.** Golden-tan patination rests on the radiantly lustrous surfaces of this attractive, well struck Gem. A few luster grazes do not disturb. (#9186)
- 2840 1927 MS65 NGC.** Peach-gold surfaces display hints of light green, and radiate pleasing luster. Well struck and nicely preserved. (#9186)
- 2841 1927 MS65 NGC.** Bright luster exudes from the yellow-gold surfaces of this well struck Gem. A few minute contact marks occur over each side. The NGC holder is cracked at the bottom of both sides. (#9186)
- 2842 1928 MS65 PCGS.** Swirling luster and subtle straw-gold accents grace the vivid butter-yellow surfaces. Boldly impressed devices are pleasingly preserved. An attractive example of the last generally affordable double eagle issue. (#9189)

Important Matte PR66 1908 With Motto Twenty



2843 1908 Motto PR66 NGC. The end of matte proof coinage in 1916 was present in its inception in 1908. Collectors were unfamiliar with the new matte proofing process and became increasingly dissatisfied as the years went on, in spite of the Mint's efforts to appease collectors. Philadelphia Mint Superintendent Adam Joyce wrote in 1916 to the director:

"... great dissatisfaction has been shown by persons desiring these proofs and a seemingly unnecessary amount of correspondence entailed on this office, returning orders and answering complaints.

"In order to distinguish gold proofs from the regular issue, it has been necessary to give them a sandblast finish, which changes the appearance of the coins to such an extent that it is almost impossible to put them in circulation. This is something I am not sure we have the right to do."

This altered appearance of matte proof gold, coupled with losing money on the production of proof silver and minor coins, finally stopped proof production on October 18. (This information is courtesy of Roger Burdette in the September 24, 2007 issue of *Coin World* in an article titled "Endings and Beginnings of 20th Century Proofs.")

In the beginning, however, a relatively large number of proof twenties were produced with a net mintage of 101 pieces in 1908. Probably between 45 and 60 examples remain today in all grades, most of which are not as well preserved as this piece. The coarse-grained matte finish shows the usual rich khaki-green color. The only mentionable (but not readily noticeable) surface imperfection is a slight shiny spot in the field to the left of the eagle's beak. An outstanding proof twenty from this first year of production and also the first year the Saint-Gaudens design was available in proof format. Census: 26 in 66, 11 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#9205)



TERRITORIAL GOLD

Desirable '1850' Baldwin Horseman Restrike
Produced Privately Circa 1910, MS62



2844 1850 Baldwin 'Restrike' MS62 NGC. K-1G Restrike. 114.2 Grains. Struck in white metal, with gilt surfaces, the restrikes were coined many years later. They were made from copy dies in the early 20th century. Reflective, brushed surfaces as produced, this pleasing piece has deep golden-brown color. (#10036)

2845 (1842-52) A. Bechtler Dollar, 27G. 21C.—Altered Surfaces—ANACS. XF40 Details. K-24, R.3. Bright yellow-gold surfaces have been polished, and reveal numerous hairlines. Repairs have been made on the central reverse. (#10040)

2846 1850-Dated California Gold Mines Token—Corroded—NCS. Good Details. K-1, Low R.7. 21 gr. Donald Kagin, in his *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*, indicates that this copper token was probably engraved by William Lemme of San Francisco, and that all known pieces are gold plated. The obverse design elements are clearly outlined, but the reverse eagle displays only the right (left facing) wing, the date, and the letters MINES CA. Each side reveals a few corrosion spots, the most notable located in the upper left obverse quadrant.

Rare 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co.
Quarter Eagle, MS63



2847 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Quarter Eagle MS63 NGC. K-1, R.4. A regal specimen of this elusive issue, with delicate coppery-gold hues around the periphery, while the centers remain bright gold. The engraver manually punched the devices into the opposing dies, so very few are found fully struck. On this particular coin, the curls on Liberty are decent, but around her ear the usual softness is present. Most of the stars are crisp although the fifth and sixth stars lack the central radial lines. Turning to the reverse, the eagle's neck, right wing and top left of the shield are poorly defined, while the balance of the reverse is sharp. Identifiable by a small nick on the obverse rim past the eighth star. In terms of scarcity, this is a conditionally rare item, with a total of 9 examples graded at MS63 by NGC and PCGS combined, and just three coins graded finer (all three by NGC), as of (1/08).

From nearly perfect dies, a faint die crack is noted through GOLD. The initial Clark, Gruber & Co. gold pieces bore Federal-inspired designs, with the famous exception of the 'volcanic' Pike's Peak on the ten and twenty dollar denominations. Listed on page 366 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#10135)

Choice AU 1861 Clark, Gruber Quarter Eagle, K-5a



- 2848** 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Quarter Eagle AU55 PCGS. K-5a, R.7 per Kagin (1981), although it is likely not quite that rare today. Clark, Gruber & Company issued quarter eagles in 1860 and 1861, and both issues seem to be equally available to collectors. The current example displays typical strike weakness at the centers and a few scattered abrasions on both sides. However, any minor problems are easily redeemed by this coin's splendidly original surfaces and eye appeal. Listed on page 367 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Population: 14 in 55, 14 finer (1/08). (#10139)

Scarce 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Five Dollar AU55



- 2849** 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Five Dollar AU55 NGC. K-6, R.4. Kagin notes that these pioneer gold pieces are: "Generally very weak in center." This is not too surprising, considering that the coins were struck on a small, hand-operated coining press. In other respects, however, these Colorado gold rush pieces were a godsend, allowing miners to exchange their gold dust at honest rates, and promoting a standard system of local exchange in the vicinity of modern-day Denver. This example shows modest wear and a few small surface blemishes, with green-gold coloration that yields to red-orange luster remnants near the borders. Listed on page 367 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Census: 13 in 55, 14 finer (1/08). (#10140)

Difficult 1861 Clark, Gruber Ten AU55



- 2850** 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Ten Dollar AU55 PCGS. K-7, R.4. This luminous canary-gold Choice AU territorial gold piece has a pleasing strike on the portrait, although the eagle's neck is softly brought up. Occasional faded field marks are of little consequence. A late die state with numerous spindly peripheral die cracks. Population: 20 in 55, 15 finer (1/08). (#10141)

Near-Mint State 1861 Clark, Gruber Ten, K-7



- 2851** 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Ten Dollar AU58 NGC. K-7, R.4. The only variety of the year for the Clark, Gruber tens. When the first gold coins of this firm were minted in 1860 the location was the Jefferson Territory. A year later, when the current coin was minted, it was renamed to Colorado Territory. Denver, at that time known as Denver City, was a small outpost that had been established just a few years prior. The issues of Clark, Gruber & Company are as historic as they are popular. As Breen (1988) put it, "It has been well said that the history of the beginning of commerce in Colorado Territory is the history of this firm." This piece displays clean fields and a light yellow-gold coloration. The strike is better than average for the issue. Listed on page 367 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Census: 28 in 58, 14 finer (1/08). (#10141)

Greenish-Gold 1861
Clark, Gruber & Co. Ten, MS60



2852 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Ten Dollar MS60 NGC. K-7, R.4. A stunning and impressive green-gold example of the scarce and popular Clark Gruber coinage. This piece is all the more remarkable because every example is softly struck at the centers, but this piece has complete detail, although it is shy of a full strike.

The Clark, Gruber firm began producing gold coins in 1860, continuing into 1861, as a service to miners in Colorado. Later, the U.S. Government operated the facility as an assay office, and eventually opened the Denver Mint in 1906. Meanwhile, Clark, Gruber & Co. filled a void in Colorado commerce. Census: 5 in 60, 9 finer (1/08). (#10141)



Rare 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co.
Twenty Dollar, K-8, Net AU50



2853 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Twenty Dollar—Tooled, Cleaned—ANACS. Unc Details, Net AU50. K-8, High R.5. There is a star immediately to the right of the coronet tip, and on the reverse the V in DENVER is recut over an N.

Clark, Gruber & Co. established a “bank and mint” in Denver in 1860, opening for business on July 10. The mint facility was completed by the 16th, and on July 20 the firm invited newspaper editors and dignitaries to come inspect the new facility. The 1860 coinage consisted of quarter eagles and half eagles that greatly resembled Federal gold pieces, along with the famous “Pike’s Peak Gold” eagle and double eagle coins, from dies produced by an engraver who had manifestly never seen that picturesque peak. The 1861 pieces consisted of the same four denominations, but the tens and twenties were redesigned to the more familiar—and aesthetically pleasing—Federal-type designs. PIKES PEAK appears on Liberty’s coronet on all four 1861 denominations.

In 1861 the Federal government began issuing paper currency to finance the Civil War. Unknown to many coin collectors who are not also paper money aficionados, Clark, Gruber & Co. also issued paper currency; at first the bills were five dollar demand notes, payable in gold at the Denver office. Soon afterward, one, two, and three-dollar notes followed. These well-produced notes were also well received, creating the unusual situation where, by 1862, the Clark, Gruber currency actually traded at a premium to the Federal paper. They were, after all, redeemable in gold at par from a local establishment, whereas the Federal government had suspended specie payments as of December 18, 1861.

This remains an extremely attractive and rare coin, despite the modest attempts at “improvement.” The hair details appear to have been reengraved, and the tailfeathers of the eagle and the fletchings appear suspiciously sharp. The yellow-green surfaces are overly bright from a cleaning, but they are also nearly mark-free, with the exception of a few trivial abrasions seen under a loupe. A beautiful coin of this rare Territorial type. Listed on page 367 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#10142)

1860 Pike's Peak Twenty Dollar Die Trial, AU Details



- 2854 1860 Clark, Gruber Copper Die Trial—Repaired—NCS. AU Details. K-4A (1). Gilt. 18.6 grams. Called a die trial but the die was never actually used. A gilt copper pattern featuring Pike's Peak as a perfect triangle. Obviously the engraver had never actually seen the peak, or he substantially lacked talent. Both sides have been extensively tooled. (#10146)

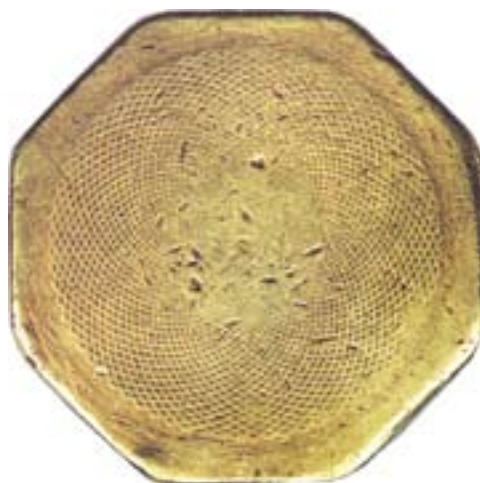
Scarce 1861 Clark, Gruber Copper Die Trial, Gilt K-9a, Unc Details



- 2855 1861 Clark, Gruber Copper Die Trial, Gilt—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. Unc Details. K-9a, R.7. Struck with a reeded edge, and thus not one of the off-center plain edge pieces sometimes seen. The gilt on this piece shows fine porosity on each side from cleaning. A fine die crack is located in the upper left field and close examination shows a fine thread of greenish color from the underlying copper beneath the gilt. Sharply defined. (#10150)

- 2856 (1861) J.J. Conway Quarter Eagle Restrike Token MS62 NGC. These tokens were produced in 1956 in goldine, white metal, and bronze, and are desirable collectibles to represent an important numismatic issue of 1860s Colorado. The tokens were produced in three sizes, \$2.50, \$5, and \$10, to match the original gold pieces. Today, complete sets of the tokens still exist, but are seldom encountered.

Charming 1851 Reeded Edge Humbert Slug, Fine 15



- 2857 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, 887 Thous. Fine 15 PCGS. K-6, R.4. Augustus Humbert operated the United States Assay Office, the producer of these coins, which are technically part of the United States Federal Coinage series, although often overlooked as such by collectors. This piece was clearly used for its intended purpose in California commerce. It shows considerable wear, minor rim dings, especially on the corners of the octagonal design, and obviously abraded surfaces. With the current market emphasis on quality, there are still many collectors who sincerely appreciate the charm of pieces that were used in circulation. (#10214)
-

Rarity-7 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar 'Slug,' K-7 VF25



2858 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, 887 Thous. VF25 PCGS. K-7, R.7. Similar to the other .887 fifties from 1851, this variety differs by the positioning of the peripheral device on the reverse which is set in from the rim and smaller concentric circles in the center. The importance of Humbert coinage is probably best expressed in the Kagin reference: "Many numismatists feel that since this provisional mint operated very much like a regular U.S. branch mint, that their issues should be considered regular U.S. coinage."

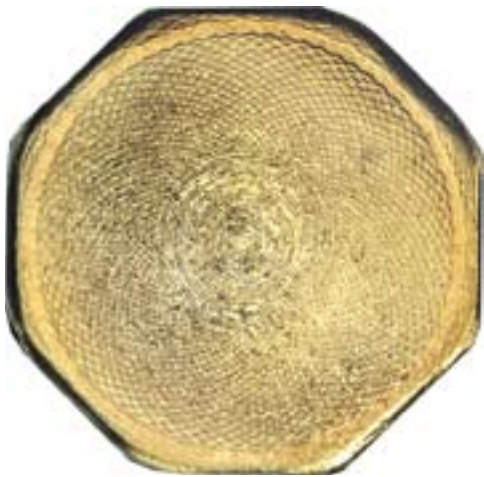
The surfaces of this piece show the usual heavy abrasions seen on this large-format gold coin. Better defined in the centers with peripheral weakness seen on each side. Bright overall with rich green-gold color. (#10214)

Rare Mint State 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, K-7, 887 Thous.



2859 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, 887 Thous. MS60 NGC. K-7, R.7. This is the Kagin-7 variety, featuring the obverse of 1851 with 887 THOUS., combined with the Reverse of 1852. The reverse of this variety shows tighter, smaller concentric rings near the center, compared to those of the Kagin-6 version. The outer ribbon is also somewhat different than on K-6, and is further from the edges of the coin. These hefty 50 dollar "slugs" first appeared in San Francisco with the arrival of Augustus Humbert. Humbert's ship docked on January 30, and the first Humbert coins were struck the following day, on January 31, 1851. Since Humbert had been appointed as United States Assayer, the large 50 dollar pieces bearing his name were the first United States coinage to be produced in California, although they continue to be classified as examples of "Territorial" gold. This specimen is highly lustrous and presents a radiant, satiny sheen across the green-gold surfaces. A rim bump is noted near 10 o'clock on the obverse, and a few small to moderate abrasions are observed that prevent an even finer grade assessment. Finding an example of this issue in Uncirculated condition is no small feat, however, as a mere 21 pieces have received Mint State grades from NGC and PCGS combined, as of (1/08). Listed on page 353 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#10214)

**XF 1852 Assay Office Fifty
887 Thous., K-13**



- 2860 1852 Assay Office Fifty Dollar, 887 Thous. XF40 PCGS. K-13, Low R.5.** The eagle's wings are lustrous and have nearly complete detail, while the eagle's fletchings and leg display wear. The obverse is moderately hairlined, and distributed obverse field marks are appropriate for the grade and type. Octagonal fifty dollar "slugs," as issued by the San Francisco U.S. Assay Office, are icons of the California gold rush, and dominated West Coast commerce between 1851 and 1854, when the San Francisco Mint finally commenced operation. Listed on page 355 of the 2008 *Guide Book*.
From *The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two*. (#10016)

- 2861 1855 Kellogg & Co. Fifty Dollar Simulated Modern Restrike Gem Proof PCGS.** A gleaming large-format simulated modern restrike from the 2001 private commemorative strikings that contained gold from the S.S. *Central America*. Boldly impressed with deep mirrors. Coined September 12, 2001, according to the punch on the reverse. (#10228)

- 2862 1855 Simulated Modern Restrike Kellogg & Co. Fifty Dollar Gem Proof PCGS.** Certificate of Authenticity #940/5000. Struck August 25, 2001. These simulated modern restrikes contain gold from the famous wreck of the S.S. *Central America*. This Gem proof has gleaming mirrors and richly frosted devices. Comes with informative California Historical Society booklet and a screw-tightener designed for the piece's original case. (#10228)
- 2863 1855 Simulated Modern Restrike Kellogg & Co. Fifty Dollar Gem Proof PCGS.** Certificate of Authenticity #939/5000. Struck August 25, 2001. This large and impressive simulated modern restrike contains gold from the famous treasure ship S.S. *Central America*. Comes with informative California Historical Society booklet and a screw-tightener designed for the piece's original case. (#10228)
- 2864 1855 Simulated Modern Restrike Kellogg & Co. Fifty Dollar Gem Proof PCGS.** Certificate of Authenticity #938/5000. Struck August 25, 2001. This sizable and gleaming simulated modern restrike contains gold from the noted wreck S.S. *Central America*. Comes with California Historical Society booklet and a screwdriver intended for use with the piece's original case. (#10228)
- 2865 1855 Kellogg & Co. Fifty Dollar Simulated Modern Restrike Gem Proof PCGS.** A shining simulated modern restrike of the Kellogg & Co. 1855-dated design, boldly impressed with excellent contrast. This California Historical Society-associated piece has an incused inscription just above the eagle, noting that it was struck on August 20, 2001. (#10228)
- 2866 1855 Simulated Modern Restrike Kellogg & Co. Fifty Dollar Gem Proof PCGS.** Certificate of Authenticity #149/5000. Struck August 20, 2001, with a mintage on that date of 493 pieces. Made from bullion recovered from S.S. *Central America* Kellogg & Humbert ingots. The box and frame of issue are included. (#10228)

Rare 1849 Moffat & Co. Ten Dollar, AU50, Kagin-6a



- 2867 1849 Moffat & Co. Ten Dollar, "Ten Dol." AU50 NGC. K-6a, High R.5.** This variety is similar to K-6, but the numerals in the date are larger and, on the reverse, the middle arrow points below the period following GOLD, rather than above it. This piece shows generally good striking quality on the obverse, with typical softness on the reverse eagle. The green-gold surfaces display even highpoint wear and numerous small hits on each side. Overall, an appealing high-grade example of this rare issue. Listed on page 352 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Census: 1 in 50, 5 finer (1/08). (#10246)

Extremely Rare 1849 Moffat Ten, K-5, AU58



2868 1849 Moffat & Co. Ten Dollar, "Ten D." AU58 PCGS. K-5, High R.6. This near-Mint specimen, housed in a first-generation PCGS holder, ranks close to the top of the population charts. PCGS has only certified one finer Mint State example of the variety.

This exquisite piece is fully lustrous with subdued frost on each side. Slight weakness at the center of the obverse is quite typical for the variety. The peripheral obverse detail and all of the reverse detail is boldly impressed. Slightly deeper orange color on the obverse indicates a trace of faint wear, and similar color on the reverse suggests original toning. Population: 2 in 58, 1 finer (1/08). (#10249)

1849 Mormon Five Dollar, K-2, VF20 Details



2869 1849 Mormon Five Dollar—Cleaned—ANACS. VF20 Details. K-2, R.5. Had the coiners at the Deseret Assay Office been either more skillful or accurate in their refining and minting activities, more collectors today would be able to afford an example of Mormon territorial gold coinage. Since the Mormon gold issues were both of low fineness and lightweight, they were only accepted at a substantial discount and, as such, many were melted during the Gold Rush era. The relatively few coins that managed to escape the melting pots saw circulation, and many today are found worn or impaired. The current piece is actually nicer than indicated on the ANACS holder. The signs of cleaning are minimal, and the overall eye appeal of this coin is above average for the type. Listed on page 365 of the 2008 Guide Book. (#10262)

**Near-Mint State 1849 Norris,
Gregg, & Norris Five, K-3**



- 2870 1849 Norris, Gregg, & Norris Five Dollar R.E. AU58 PCGS.** K-3, R.6. One of four varieties of the year, this one identifiable by the reeded edge and lack of a period after ALLOY. Kagin's 1981 reference on the subject lists K-3 as an R.6 and the scarcest of the known varieties, although a survey of auction records indicates that it is probably an R.5 today. In terms of grade, however, any Norris, Gregg, & Norris five dollar is a challenge in near-Mint State or better condition. PCGS has certified a mere five reeded edge examples at the AU58 level with only four finer, the best an MS62 coin (1/08). This lightly circulated example is lustrous and displays a uniform pale yellow-gold coloration. Listed on page 351 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#10282)

- 2871 1853-So Chile 50 Centavos. Close to Mint State.** PCGS has certified this piece from the S.S. *Central America* Treasure, but left it ungraded, so our grade opinion is merely a guide line. It is actually very close to a full Mint State piece, but the reaction of the silver and its copper alloy in saltwater for nearly 150 years left the surfaces corroded in spots. The overall surfaces have unusual toning with lighter silver and dark steel or ebony. It is a part of the famous treasure, and certainly much more obtainable for those of modest means, than would be a Mint State double eagle or massive gold ingot.

- 2872 California Gold Rush Pinch. 1.5 grams.** A "pinch" of gold that weights 1.5 grams, recovered from the S.S. *Central America*, and encapsulated by Collectors Universe in a PCGS style holder. It comes with a Certificate of Authenticity and a small booklet telling the story of the S.S. *Central America*. The entire contents are inside a miniature replica shipping crate, such as might have been used in the late 1850s, imprinted DESTINATION: NEW YORK.

- 2873 1851 State of California 20 Dollar Token—Environmental Damage NCS. Unc Details.** Kagin-4B. 137.8 grains. Sometimes called a territorial pattern, these associated pattern issues are highly desirable by advanced specialists, and they rarely appear for sale. A full Mint State example, but lightly corroded as they so often are. Bright gray surfaces and sharp details are present on both sides. (#10369)

CALIFORNIA FRACTIONAL GOLD

- 2874 1853 Liberty Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-102, Low R.4—Planchet Crack—MS65 PCGS.** A beautiful butter-gold Gem that has a solitary blush of subtle rose toning near 8 o'clock on the reverse. Essentially pristine aside from a slender mint-made crack from 6:30 to the upper back of Liberty's neck. Population: 2 in 65, 0 finer (12/07). (#10371)

- 2875 1854 Liberty Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-109, High R.5, MS64 PCGS.** A satiny green-gold near-Gem that has a bold strike and unabraded, minutely granular surfaces. A difficult Period One variety. Population: 10 in 64, 1 finer (12/07). (#10378)

- 2876 Undated Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-221, R.3, MS64 PCGS.** BG Die State III. Orange and olive toning embraces this shimmering near-Gem. Precisely struck and unabraded with a couple of minute aqua flecks on the reverse. Population: 35 in 64, 3 finer (12/07). (#10406)

Near-Gem 1855 Liberty Round Quarter, MS64, BG-227



- 2877 1855 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-227, R.6, MS64 NGC.** An early die state of this popular Period One quarter, the coronet shows all eight beads rather than the five beads seen on weakly struck coins. The surfaces are remarkably clean and the color is light and tends more to the brownish side than the usual bright yellow-gold seen on California fractionals. Heavy die polishing marks in the fields, especially the reverse. (#10412)

**Reddish Tinted 'Peacock' Reverse 1853 Half Dollar, MS61
BG-302**



2878 1853 Peacock Reverse 50 Cents, BG-302, Low R.4, MS61 NGC. Die State IV with a relatively large obverse die break or "cud" at 3 o'clock. A rare and significant die state of this tremendously popular variety. Only a few "Peacock" varieties were produced, which provide a dramatic change of pace from the usual wreath reverse. Evenly struck and satiny with rose-red and yellow-gold toning. Census: 2 in 61, 7 finer (1/08). (#10422)

2879 1853 Liberty Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-304, Low R.5, MS64 PCGS. A scarce Period One variety that bears the initials of its maker, Frontier, Deviercy & Co. The prooflike fields are unblemished and display radiant yellow-gold and orange. Population: 2 in 64, 0 finer (12/07). (#10424)

2880 1854 Liberty Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-305, Low R.4, MS64 NGC. An impressive Period One California fractional 50 cent piece. Both sides have brilliant and lustrous yellow-gold surfaces with reflective fields. A delightful and desirable example. (#10425)

2881 1854 Liberty Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-306, R.4, MS66 Prooflike NGC. The dazzling, flashy fields are unblemished, and the strike is consistent throughout. Lower relief portions of Liberty's hair are absent, as made from a lapped die. The initials FD represent Frontier, Deviercy & Co., a Period One maker best known for the popular Peacock reverses. BG-306 instead uses a beaded circle and two small stars to demonstrate the reverse design. Census: 2 in 66 Prooflike, 0 finer (1/08). (#710426)

**Important 1854 Large Eagle Octagonal Dollar, MS62
BG-504**



2882 1854 Large Eagle Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-504, Low R.5, MS62 PCGS. State III. This Frontier, Deviercy & Co. Period One issue has a Large Head obverse that shows repolishing to remove clash marks. Moderate die rust appears on the obverse portrait. The obverse has orange-gold patina while the reverse is greenish-gold, and ample luster radiates from both sides. In this late die state, the reverse die crack extends from the star below CALIFORNIA to the scroll. Most examples of this variety are circulated; this piece is one of eight certified as MS62 at PCGS, with six finer (1/08). The same variety depicted on the cover of the Breen-Gillio standard reference, second edition, which states that this variety was "[Kenneth] Lee's favorite coin." (#10481)

2883 1853 Liberty Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-505, R.4, MS62 PCGS. Period One fractional gold dollars are considered the most desirable of the entire series. This sharp green-gold example is sharply detailed, fully brilliant, and aesthetically pleasing. An important opportunity. (#10482)

**Near-Mint 1854 Octagonal Dollar
Rare BG-507 Variety**



2884 1854 Liberty Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-507, High R.6, AU58 PCGS. A rarely encountered Frontier and Deviercy Period One octagonal dollar variety. Our records indicate none have appeared in Heritage auctions since 1998. This momentarily circulated example has lilac and olive-gold toning. The obverse border has thin marks at 3, 4, and 5 o'clock. A good strike despite some weakness on the date and the lower portion of the beaded circle. Population: 3 in 58, 1 finer (12/07). (#10484)

2885 1859 Liberty Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-705, High R.6, MS63 PCGS. A rare backdated Period Two variety that always comes with a softly impressed central reverse. Lustrous and unmarked with excellent eye appeal for this die marriage. Struck from boldly clashed dies. Population: 2 in 63, 1 finer (12/07). (#10532)

2886 1871 Liberty Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-715, Low R.6, MS66 PCGS. Rich honey toning endows this well struck and undisturbed Premium Gem. The reverse legends display a network of fine die cracks. The wreath was entered at an angle, as was the date and denomination. Much scarcer than BG-714, which shares the same obverse die. Population: 5 in 66, 0 finer (12/07). (#10542)

2887 1872 Indian Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-791, R.3, MS65 Prooflike NGC. Prooflike orange-gold surfaces exhibit full reflectivity on both sides of this delightful and elusive Gem. Census: 9 in 65, 5 finer (1/08). (#710618)

Amazing 1874 BG-799Q 25 Cents, MS66 Prooflike



2888 1874 Indian Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-799Q, High R.5, MS66 Prooflike NGC. A splendid cameo example of the scarce variety with exceptional overall quality. The reverse is rotated a quarter turn to the right from standard coin alignment. The present example is arguably one of the finest known examples of the variety. (#10643)

**1872 Washington Quarter
BG-818, MS66 Prooflike**



2889 1872 Washington Round 25 Cents, BG-818, Low R.4, MS66 Prooflike NGC. This remarkable Gem is fully prooflike with amazing cameo contrast on both sides, although it is more readily apparent on the bust of Washington than it is on the wreath. The surfaces are immaculate with brilliant green-gold luster. Concentric lines from the lathe-turned dies are reflected in the fields. (#710679)

2890 1871 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-857, High R.4, MS65 NGC. Strong, swirling luster enlivens well-preserved yellow-gold surfaces with crisply detailed devices. This attractive example is the finer of just two examples certified by NGC (1/08). (#10718)

2891 1871 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-859, Low R.6, MS64 NGC. Choice and semi-prooflike, this piece has khaki-gold toning and an exacting strike. An exemplary representative of the variety. Census: 1 in 64, 0 finer (1/08). (#10720)

2892 1871 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-860, Low R.6, MS64 PCGS. An attractive example of this challenging issue, butter-yellow with distinct orange tints on the strongly reflective fields. Pleasingly preserved and important. PCGS has graded three finer examples (1/08). (#10721)

2893 1871 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-861, Low R.5, MS62 PCGS. Deep yellow-orange color is the prime attribute of the luminous, slightly hazy surfaces. A well struck example of this elusive issue, unworn but with a number of light abrasions on each side. Population: 13 in 62, 25 finer (1/08). (#10722)

2894 1871 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-864, R.5, MS63 PCGS. Rich butter-yellow surfaces show splashes of hazy green-gold on the reverse. A well struck Select piece that shows a few isolated abrasions, but no trace of wear. Population: 12 in 63, 12 finer (1/08). (#10725)

2895 1871 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-865, R.5, MS63 PCGS. Crisply struck with yellow-orange surfaces that gleam beneath subdued, pale haze. Though a few wispy flaws are present on each side, the overall eye appeal is excellent for this elusive issue. Population: 8 in 63, 5 finer (1/08). (#10726)

**MS61 1871 Round Liberty 25 Cents
Extremely Rare BG-864A Variety**



2896 1871 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-864A, R.8, MS61 NGC. One of only three examples of this variety certified by NGC or PCGS. BG-864A has the obverse of BG-864, but the reverse die is unique, identified by one berry each beneath the stands of the A in CAL. BG-864A was discovered by Walter Breen in 1987. Harry W. Bass, Jr. and Jay Roe are among the select owners of the variety. The second edition of Breen-Gillio pedigrees three pieces, but the present example was unknown to the authors of that reference. This is a lustrous canary-gold example with lightly abraded fields and slightly wavy surfaces, as produced. (#10755)

2897 1867 Liberty Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-905, Low R.5, MS66 PCGS. Greenish-gold, well preserved surfaces yield semi-prooflike fields that offer fairly sharp contrast with the design elements. We note unevenness of strike, which is typical for the issue. (#10763)

2898 1867 Liberty Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-905, Low R.5, MS66 NGC. Radiantly lustrous surfaces exhibit a green-gold cast, and were well impressed by the dies. Indeed, the strike is sharper and more even than typically found on this issue. Close examination indicates that both sides have been well cared for. Census: 2 in 66, 1 finer (1/08). (#10763)

2899 1870 Liberty Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-922, R.3, MS63 PCGS. A wonderful green-gold example with satiny, reflective surfaces on both sides. The BG-922 ranks among the most plentiful California gold coins, a splendid choice for type collectors who merely want a single example of the series. (#10780)

2900 1871 Liberty Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-924, R.3, MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike NGC. The radiant devices contrast with the mirrored fields. Nicely struck and highly attractive. The reverse has a few faint marks that may have been on the planchet prior to the strike. (#10782)

2901 1873 Indian Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-942, Low R.5, MS63 PCGS. A flashy orange and straw-gold example with smooth surfaces. The reverse displays peripheral "ghosts" from the obverse stars, as discussed in the second edition of Breen-Gillio. In an old green label holder. Population: 16 in 63, 11 finer (12/07). (#10800)

R.7 Prooflike 1871 BG-1042 50 Cent, MS63



- 2902 1871 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-1042, High R.7, MS63 PCGS.** A wonderful, fully prooflike example (undesignated as such) of this extremely rare fractional gold issue. Both sides are boldly detailed with complete design features as they were originally engraved. Population: 3 in 63, 1 finer (1/08). (#10871)

Rare BG-1044 1871 Round Liberty Half MS64, High R.6



- 2903 1871 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-1044, High R.6, MS64 PCGS.** This rare variety has a common obverse die with BG-1045, but the reverse differs, and has two additional berries near the wreath ends. The moderately reflective fields exhibit apricot and khaki-gold toning. Population: 3 in 64, 0 finer (12/07). (#10873)
-
- 2904 1871 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-1045, R.5, MS63 PCGS.** This prooflike peach-gold piece has a pleasing strike and unperturbed surfaces. Certified in a green label holder. Population: 12 in 63, 4 finer (12/07).
Ex: Stack's, 1/04, lot 3246, which realized \$489. (#10874)

- 2905 1871 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-1045, R.5, MS65 PCGS.** This semi-prooflike Gem has an exquisite strike and an undisturbed appearance. The obverse field has light orange toning, while the rest of this delightful piece is green-gold. Population: 2 in 65, 1 finer (12/07). (#10874)
- 2906 1881 Indian Round 50 Cents, BG-1069, High R.4, MS65 PCGS.** Cameo contrast is obvious although undesignated. The flashy fields are absent from post-strike detractors, and the central reverse has only moderate incompleteness of strike. Population: 4 in 65 Cameo, 0 finer (1/08). (#10898)
- 2907 1874 Indian Round 50 Cents, BG-1071, R.7—Damaged—NCS. Unc. Details.** A small, neat hole is present near 12 o'clock between a star and the headdress. The reverse, which is rotated 90 degrees, has a deep mark near 12 o'clock that affects the obverse opposite at 3 o'clock. The reverse is lightly hairlined. Still a very rare variety with only one other Heritage auction appearance this decade. (#10900)
- 2908 1870 Liberty Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-1107, R.5, MS62 PCGS.** This orange-gold representative is well struck, moderately prooflike, and slightly glossy. Encased in an old green label holder. Population: 10 in 62, 11 finer (12/07). (#10918)
- 2909 1870 Goofy Head Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-1118, Low R.5, AU58 ICG.** A sharply struck example of the crude "Goofy Head" portrait. The fields retain significant reflectivity, despite evidence of momentary non-numismatic handling. A flurry of die lines near the left obverse border are as made. (#10929)
- 2910 1873 Indian Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-1123, High R.4, MS62 PCGS.** Flashy fields contrast with the frosty portrait and wreath. A good strike with only mild central incompleteness. The left obverse has a pair of thin laminations, and a couple of brief marks are noted near right-side stars. (#10934)

End of Session Four

Collectors Acceptance Corp. (CAC) began offering its services on Sept. 1, 2007. The CAC tamper-proof hologram on third-party graded NGC or PCGS coins signifies that CAC backs that coin as premium quality within that numeric grade.

SESSION FIVE

Live, Internet, and Mail Bid Signature Auction #460
Saturday, February 16, 2008, 9:30 AM PT, Lots 2911-3466
Long Beach, California

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COLONIALS

Scarce Noe-16 1652 Oak Tree Sixpence, VF25



- 2911** 1652 Oak Tree Sixpence VF25 PCGS. Noe-16, R.5. 35.5 gm. Oak Trees are rarely seen in the sixpence denomination. The Noe-16 pieces were struck on a rocker press. As a result, the obverse is almost always off center while the reverse is nicely centered, as seen on this piece. The obverse surfaces are faint on the tree trunk and little of the shrubbery to the left of the tree shows. Basically a black-and-white coin with silver-white highpoints and deep, charcoal-colored recesses. Listed on page 37 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#19)

Noe-9 1652 Oak Tree Shilling, VG Details



- 2912** 1652 Oak Tree Shilling—Scratched, Planchet Flaw—NCS. VG Details. IN at bottom. Noe-9, Crosby 4-C, R.5. 64.4 grains. Struck on a rocker press, as were the Willow Tree pieces that preceded the Oak Tree coinage. This accounts for the bands of weak details seen on each side. But as can be seen from the details grade this piece also saw heavy usage in the channels of commerce in 17th century America. A long, deep planchet flaw is located between 7 and 9 o'clock on the obverse, and shallow, crisscrossing scratches are on both obverse and reverse. Light to medium gray toning. Listed on page 37 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#20)

Lovely 1652 N-5 Oak Tree Shilling, AU50



- 2913** 1652 Oak Tree Shilling AU50 PCGS. IN at left. Noe-5, Crosby 2-D, R.2. 73.9 grains. The reverse die cracks at 3 o'clock are advanced, an intermediate die state. Housed in an older green-label PCGS holder.

The Noe-5 ranks among the common varieties of Oak Tree shillings. The surfaces are pleasing with delightful lilac and iridescent toning on both sides. A noticeable planchet bend at 12 o'clock is located outside the beaded border. The obverse is imperfectly centered and the reverse is nicely centered with full letting. The particular centering of this piece is typical of the variety. (#20)

Attractive XF40 1652 Small Planchet Pine Tree Threepence



2914 1652 Pine Tree Threepence XF40 NGC. Noe-36, Crosby 2a-B, R.4. 15.4 grains. A pleasing example with consistent dark gray fields and silver-white devices and legends, which produces a strong two-toned effect. Slightly wavy, as made. The centering is off toward 7:30. The reverse legends are essentially intact, while portions of HVSETS are off the flan. A rare Pine Tree type and worthy of a fine type set. Listed on page 37 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#21)

2915 (1688) American Plantations Token, 1/24 Real Restrike AU50 PCGS. Newman 5-D. Breen-78. This scarce example has deep dove-gray toning and typically abraded fields. Possible rim dings are seen at 4 o'clock on the obverse and 12 o'clock on the rotated reverse. Listed on page 39 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#52)

2916 (1694) London Elephant Token, Thick Planchet VF35 PCGS. Breen-186. A mahogany-brown representative with a nicely detailed pachyderm and uneven wear on the shield. The lower right obverse has a slender vertical planchet flaw, as made. Struck from noticeably misaligned dies, the obverse off toward 7:30, and the medal-turn reverse misaligned toward 1:30. Evidence of a double strike is limited to the obverse denticles. Listed on page 44 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#55)

Deep Brown AU50 1722 Rosa Americana Halfpenny



2917 1722 Rosa Americana Halfpenny, D. G. REX AU50 PCGS. Breen-133. This is Breen's "Second Prototype Halfpenny" with legends reading GEORGIUS . D : G : REX . and 1722 . ROSA . AMERI:UTILE . DULCI . The reverse has U's corrected from V's. Both sides show clear evidence of double striking. The glossy surfaces are dark brown with olive highlights, and both sides exhibit old-time granularity. Listed on page 40 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. From *The Liberty Collection of United States Colonial Coinage, Part Two*. (#101)

2918 1723 Rosa Americana Twopence AU50 NGC. Breen-96, no stop after REX or 1723. An attractive AU example of this early Colonial issue, with variegated rose-brown and greenish patina. The devices show mostly even wear across the highpoints, and there are no noticeable marks or abrasions, except for a moderate rim abrasion near 9 o'clock on the obverse. Listed on page 41 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#128)

Mint State 1723 Rosa Americana Twopence



2919 1723 Rosa Americana Twopence MS61 Brown PCGS. Breen-92. Stop after REX. No stop after 1723. A mahogany-brown twopence that exhibits an intricate strike. Glimpses of the initial brassy bath metal olive-brown reside within the legends and devices. Marks are minor, and the eye appeal of this satiny example is undeniable. Listed on page 41 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. From *The Liberty Collection of United States Colonial Coinage, Part Two*. (#128)

2920 1723 Hibernia Halfpenny MS64 Brown PCGS. Breen-159. This is an example of the Beaded Cincture variety, with five beads around the waist, in line with the nose of the angel on the harp. Despite the Brown designation, this pretty Colonial offers generous helpings of bright red-orange throughout GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA REX, and on the reverse around HIBERNIA 1723 and at the edges of the central devices. A boldly struck and near-abrasion-free piece. Listed on page 43 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#180)

Lovely Choice 1724 Hibernia Halfpenny



2921 1724 Hibernia Halfpenny MS64 Brown PCGS. Breen-166. Wide HIBERNIA and DEI GRATIA, stop after date. This gorgeous near-Gem is chocolate-brown with occasional glimmers of brick-red near peripheral letters. Prooflike and unabraded with only a trace of gray build-up near the R in GEORGIUS. Listed on page 43 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. From *The Liberty Collection of United States Colonial Coinage, Part Two*. (#190)

2922 1713-AA French Colonies 15 Deniers XF45 PCGS. Breen-296, Vlack-14b, R.2. This lightly circulated representative retains some green-gold silvering in the fields. The devices are lilac. The reverse is mildly granular. Listed on page 51 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Population: 3 in 45, 5 finer (1/08). (#158681)

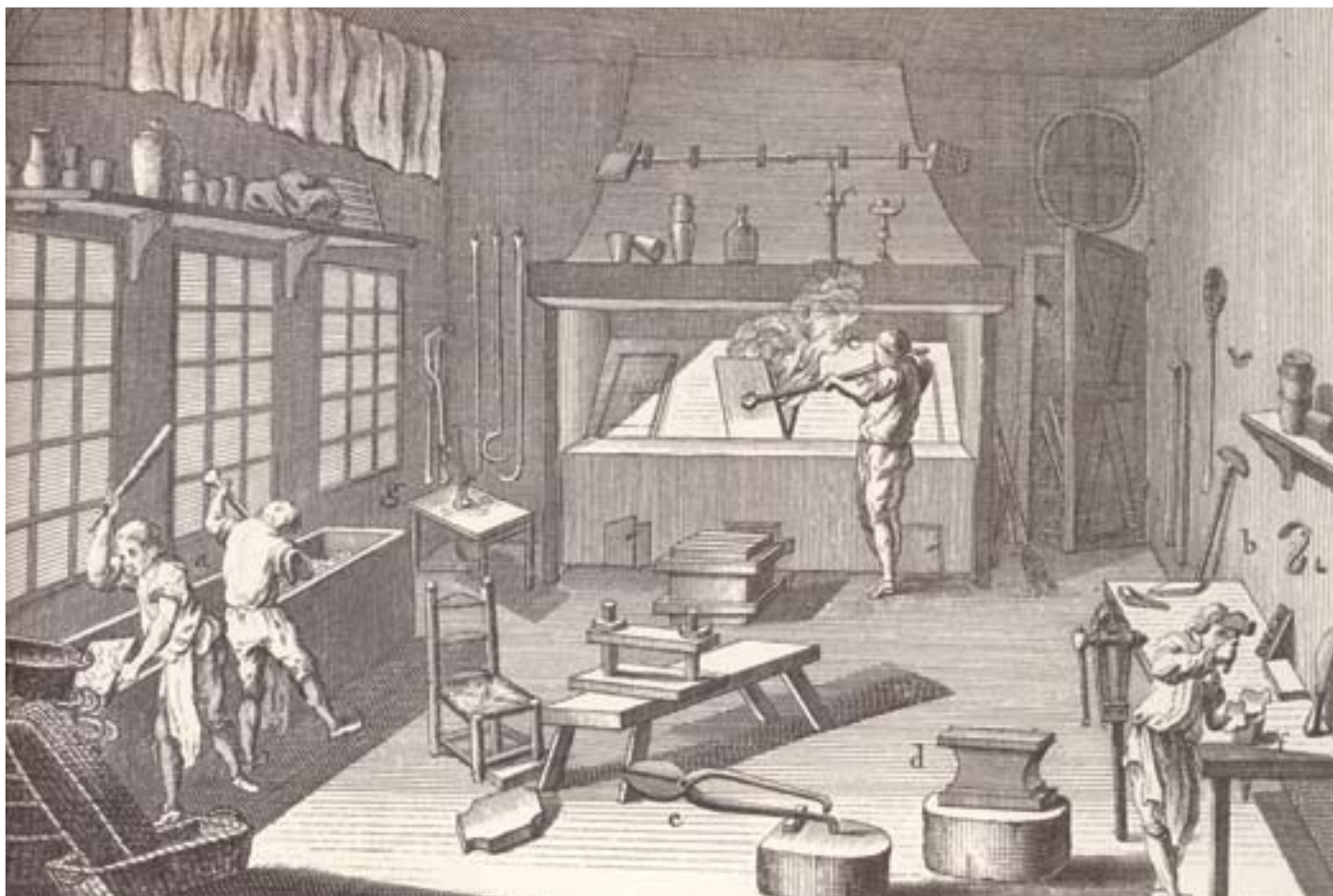
2923 1773 Virginia Halfpenny, Period MS63 Brown NGC. Seven harp strings. Newman 27-J. Smooth, well preserved tan surfaces display glimpses of red in the recesses, especially on the reverse. A solid a strike brings out sharp definition on the design features. (#240)

Splendid MS64 Red 1773 Virginia Halfpenny



- 2924 1773 Virginia Halfpenny, Period MS64 Red PCGS. Period after S, 7 harpstrings. Newman 27-J. The A in VIRGINIA and the 3 in 1773 are repunched. Brilliant mint orange-red blazes from both sides of this splendid piece, which shows slight mellowing to brown only on the highpoints. There is minimal carbon, mostly visible only under a loupe. Listed on page 43 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#242)

- 2925 1760 Hibernia-Voce Populi Halfpenny VF35 NGC. Zelinka 4-B, Nelson-Vlack 2. No P in front of bust, reverse 1700 corrected to 1760, high date. A nice medium-brown piece with claims to XF, although softly struck in the center reverse and with some light buildup around some of the peripheral letters. Listed on page 47 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. The pieces such as this one that lack the P before the bust may have been contemporary counterfeits, as they are considerably lighter-weight than the piece bearing the P. (#262)



Rare 1776 Continental Dollar, CURRENCY, Pewter, MS63



2926 1776 Continental Dollar, CURENCY, Pewter MS63 NGC. CAC. Breen-1089, Newman 1-C, Hodder 1-A.3, R.3. Jeff Garret and Ron Guth recognized the importance of the so-called Continental dollar by including it as the number 12 entry in their 2003 publication *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*. They estimate the surviving population of the type as follows: "Several silver are known, fewer than 10 in brass, and probably 1,000 to 2,000 in pewter."

The obverse shows a sundial with Roman numerals beneath the rays of a blazing sun that hangs in the sky above. Directly below the sundial are the words MIND YOUR BUSINESS, a Benjamin Franklinesque admonition that echoes Franklin's actual involvement with the Continental dollars (Franklin and future Mint Director David Rittenhouse provided suggestions to Elisha Gallaudet, a New Jersey engraver who actually executed the design and prepared the dies.)

To the left of the sundial is the word FUGIO, which in Latin translates literally as: "I flee." The placement of this word beside a sundial is interpreted to mean: "Time flies." Along the obverse periphery are the date (1776) across the lower edge, and CONTINENTAL CURENCY along the remaining peripheries (on some pieces this is spelled as either CURRENCY or CURRENCEY). Thirteen linked double rings encircle the reverse, and show the names of the thirteen original American colonies, while a larger double ring appears in the reverse center, with AMERICAN CONGRESS inscribed in its outer circle, and WE ARE ONE in the interior.

This is a remarkable, very high-grade example for the type and the variety, with deep pearl-gray surfaces that are free of noticeable distractions in any of the central regions, and show just a few stray nicks and small blemishes away from the focal areas. A pair of small charcoal-gray spots are located, respectively, below C and over the lower right upright of the second N in CONTINENTAL. The intense, satiny mint luster that flashes across each side of this memorable coin is one of its most outstanding attributes. The piece is from a late die state, with a thick, arcing die crack through the O to the second T and ending near the top of A in CONTINENTAL. A leftward branch from the top of this die crack seems to attenuate the upper right crossbar of the second T.

NGC has seen few examples of the CURENCY Continental dollar that compare to this one. In fact, in more than two decades of activity, the company has certified a mere four pieces at MS63, and just four other coins finer, as of (1/08). Listed on page 81 of the 2008 *Guide Book*.
From The Southwest Collection. (#791)

**1787 Massachusetts Half Cent
MS63 Brown, Ryder 5-A**



2927 1787 Massachusetts Half Cent MS63 Brown PCGS. Ryder 5-A, R.3. Generally medium brown, although glimpses of faded red emerge from the legends. Nicely struck overall with moderate incompleteness near the centers. A loupe reveals an occasional subdued thin field mark. Listed on page 57 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Population: 17 in 63, 27 finer (1/08). (#296)

2928 1788 Massachusetts Cent, Period XF40 PCGS. Ryder 3-A, Low R.4. The first 8 in date is low. CENT is bold and traces of luster cling to the devices. Well struck aside from the left borders, which have a slightly rough surface as made. A scarce variety. Listed on page 57 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#311)

2929 1785 Connecticut Copper, Bust Right VF30 NGC. Miller 3.3-F.3, R.4. Incorrectly identified by NGC as an African Head. Smooth medium brown surfaces with few distractions on either side. A pleasing and attractive example. (#316)

2930 1785 Connecticut Copper, Bust Left—Planchet Flaw—NCS. Fine Details. Miller 7.1-D, High R.4. Although holdered by NCS, the planchet flaw is characteristic of the original coin at the time it was struck, and should not be considered as later damage. This is a pleasing light to medium brown piece with slight surface roughness. (#322)

2931 1786 Connecticut Copper, Large Head Right—NCS. Fine 12 Details. Miller 3-D.1, High R.5. Only the major devices are visible in the centers of each side due to strike weakness, although the peripheral legends are fairly well detailed. Ebony surfaces show considerable corrosion. Listed on page 58 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#328)

2932 1786 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left VF35 NGC. Miller 5.8-F, R.5. The strike is somewhat soft around the peripheries, but the colon after AUCTORI is plain, even if that after CONNEC is indistinguishable. While there is moderate wear, as expected for the Choice VF grade, there are no singular marks. Listed on page 58 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#331)

2933 1786 Connecticut Copper, Hercules Head—Planchet Flaw—NCS. Fine Details. M. 5.3-N, R.2. A planchet flaw in the hair near the forehead is noted, lesser flaws are on the shoulder and on the reverse at 4 and 6 o'clock. The reverse rim is nicked at 3 o'clock. A late but not terminal die state, the left reverse border is heavily clashed and the reverse field prominently bulged from a sunken die. Listed on Page 59 of the 2008 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Oak Collection of American Colonial Coinage, (Heritage, 9/05), lot 193, which realized \$575.

From The Liberty Collection of United States Colonial Coinage, Part Two. (#334)

**Choice XF Hercules Head 1786 Connecticut
Tied With One Other for Finest PCGS-Certified**



2934 1786 Connecticut Copper, Hercules Head XF45 PCGS. M. 5.3-N, R.2. This Hercules Head copper is tied with one other piece for the honor of finest PCGS-certified. The other XF45 PCGS was sold in our 8/06 Denver Signature for \$5,175. The present medium brown example is interesting for its dramatic late die state. The reverse die has sunken, which causes the field to rise and consume a portion of the seated effigy. AUCTORI is boldly die clashed onto the reverse. Struck slightly off center toward 4:30. Listed on Page 59 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#334)

2935 1787 Connecticut Copper, Muttonhead—Environmental Damage—NCS. VG Details. M. 1.2-C, R.3. The golden-brown surfaces are slightly bright, and both sides have some lavender verdigris near design elements. From late, lapped dies with partial peripheral legends. Listed on page 59 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#343)

2936 1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left VF30 PCGS. M. 13-D, R.2. This deep brown Connecticut copper displays even wear. The obverse is well centered. The reverse is slightly off toward 10 o'clock, but the left-side legends are legible. A 4% clip at 3 o'clock, as made, and a few faded reverse thin marks. Late dies with swelling near the obverse legends. Listed on page 59 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#349)

2937 1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left VF35 NGC. M. 13-D, R.2. Light to medium brown patination covers both sides of this Choice VF specimen. The surfaces reveal areas of planchet roughness, yet the design elements display relatively sharp detail. (#349)

2938 1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left XF40 NGC. Miller 4-L, R.1. This is an early die state of what would later become the Horned Bust variant, but here there is no trace of the banana-shaped die crack that produces that feature. The color is predominantly mahogany, with light-brown highpoints. An attractive piece, free of singular abrasions. Listed on page 59 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#349)

2939 1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left XF45 NGC. M. 33.40-Z.1, R.5. A very scarce variety identified in part by the numerous slender die cracks on each side. The medium brown surfaces are impressively unabraded and corrosion-free. The strike is uneven, with sharp definition aside from the lower obverse border and upper right reverse. Listed on page 59 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#349)

2940 1787/1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left—Obverse Planchet Flaw—NCS. Fine Details. M. 9-R, High R.4. A planchet flaw at 2 o'clock affects the first N in CONNEC. The 1787/1788 is a seldom-encountered variety, and it carries a significant premium over the typical Mailed Bust Left subtype. A slight reverse misalignment toward 10 o'clock is beneficial since the rim is present to protect the date from wear. The lower obverse is mildly granular. Listed on page 59 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#352)

2941 1787 Connecticut Copper, Laughing Head XF40 PCGS. M. 6.1-M, R.1. Not designated as a 'Laughing Head' by PCGS, but the type is unmistakable. Richly detailed and nicely centered. The consistent medium-brown surfaces have a few minor mint-made planchet striations, and a hint of verdigris is noted on the reverse near 10:30. Listed on page 59 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#358)

**Attractive AU50 1787 'Laughing Head'
Connecticut Copper, Miller 6.1-M**



- 2942** 1787 Connecticut Copper, Laughing Head AU50 PCGS. M. 6.1-M, R.1. An attractive and unmarked state copper with only moderate wear on the seated effigy and on the Laughing Head's wreath. A trace of verdigris near protected areas is of little consequence. Lovely mahogany color on the obverse with olive-green reverse. Well centered on the obverse, the reverse is off center a few degrees toward 7:30, affecting only the toothlike dentils. Although this is not the finest of the variety, it is clearly better than most and almost certainly within the Condition Census. The Ford and Garrett Collection coins are finer, for example. Listed on page 59 of the 2008 *Guide Book*.

*Ex: Frederick B. Taylor (Bowers and Merena, 3/1987), lot 2405.
From The Liberty Collection of United States Colonial Coinage, Part Two. (#358)*

**Choice AU 'Laughing Head'
1787 Connecticut, Miller 6.1-M**



- 2943** 1787 Connecticut Copper, Laughing Head AU55 PCGS. M. 6.1-M, R.1. Toned deep brown with steel-blue undertones. A well defined example of this popular and distinctive Connecticut variety. The die break near the U in AUCTORI is well advanced. Smooth aside from a thin obverse mark near the left base of the neck. Listed on page 59 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Population: 4 in 55, 7 finer (12/07). (#358)

**Near-Mint 1787 'Laughing Head' Connecticut
Popular Miller 6.1-M**



- 2944** 1787 Connecticut Copper, Laughing Head AU58 PCGS. M. 6.1-M, R.1. This bold medium brown near-Mint example is tied for the finest certified at PCGS. Both sides are well centered, and lack the planchet issues sometimes seen on this popular subtype. Listed on page 59 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Population: 7 in 58, 0 finer (12/07). (#358)

**Choice AU 1787 Connecticut
'Horned Bust' Variety, Miller 4-L**



- 2945** 1787 Connecticut Copper, Horned Bust AU55 PCGS. Miller 4-L, R.1. The final die state with the banana-shaped die break or "horn" firmly attached to the mailed bust. Clash marks from the feet appear near the R in AUCTORI. The glossy golden-brown fields are generally smooth. A PCGS AU58 example recently auctioned for \$4,888 in our June 2006 Signature. Listed on page 59 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Population: 6 in 55, 4 finer (12/07). (#364)

- 2946** 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF30 PCGS. M. 32.2-X.1, R.3. This glossy mahogany-brown state copper is sharply detailed for the designated grade. All legends are well struck. A few unimportant marks are noted, and a flan crack is present at 10 o'clock. Struck a few degrees off center toward 9 o'clock. Listed on page 72 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#370)

- 2947** 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF30 NGC. M. 37.4-k.1, R.3. Light tan surfaces retain sharp detail on the design elements. Devoid of mentionable contact marks, though minor planchet roughness occurs on the lower reverse. (#370)

- 2948** 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left XF40 NGC. M. 38-GG, R.4. This obverse die bears the blundered AUCIORI legend. Perhaps the T punch was broken or misplaced when the die was made. Medium tan surfaces exhibit some planchet roughness, slightly more so on the obverse. The design elements display fairly good detail. (#373)

- 2949** 1787 Connecticut Copper, AUCIORI—Planchet Flaw—NCS. AU Details. Miller 38-GG, R.4. A minor planchet flaw on the reverse is described on the NCS holder. The surfaces have deep green patina with some minor corrosion. (#373)

- 2950** 1787 Connecticut Copper, AUCTOPI ET IIB XF40 NGC. Miller 41-ii, R.4. A colon follows AUCTOPI, and ET LIB is misspelled as ET IIB. This dark-brown piece with light-brown highpoints offers much pleasing detail remaining in terms of wear, although a bit of verdigris appears above ET, and the planchet shows light, consistent corrosion. Listed on page 60 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#376)

- 2951** 1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left VF35 NGC. M. 11-G, R.2. Pleasing dark brown surfaces with some peripheral weakness that is typical of these early Colonial issues. Nicely detailed at the centers, with a few minor abrasions as usual. Listed on page 60 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#403)

Rare VF25 '1747' Machin's Mills Halfpenny



- 2952 1747 Machin's Mills Halfpenny VF25 PCGS.** Vlack 1-47A, R.5. Only five examples of this rare Machin's Mills date have been certified by PCGS. The planchet is problem-free, and the dark brown fields and devices show little indication of verdigris. Slightly off center toward 3 o'clock, although all legends are intact. Listed on page 64 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Population: 1 in 25, 1 finer (12/07). (#445)

XF '1747' Machin's Mills Halfpenny



- 2953 1747 Machin's Mills Halfpenny XF40 PCGS.** Vlack 1-47A, R.5. An uncommonly high grade for this imitation British halfpenny issue, which was struck in New York approximately 40 years after its 1747 date. Its post-Colonial makers hoped to profit from the difference between its denomination and cost. The dark brown surfaces are surprisingly void of corrosion, marks, or planchet problems. Listed on page 64 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Population: 1 in 40, 0 finer (12/07). (#445)

- 2954 1787 Nova Eborac Copper, Seated Left VF25 PCGS.** Breen-986. A medium brown representative with smooth surfaces and good eye appeal for the designated grade. The obverse is well centered, and the reverse has a full date, as it is slightly misaligned north. Listed on page 65 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#478)

- 2955 1787 Nova Eborac Copper, Seated Left VF30 NGC.** Breen-986. A bit off-center, the tops of VIRT ET are incomplete. Minute granularity is present on the otherwise smooth surfaces. Rich chocolate-brown color overall with slightly lighter devices. Listed on page 65 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#478)

- 2956 1786 New Jersey Copper, Straight Beam, Narrow Shield VF35 NGC.** Maris 52-i. This Red Book variety is important for type and sub-type collectors. Moderate wear over the highpoints, the surfaces are deep brown with contrasting lighter brown over the devices. Listed on page 66 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#496)

- 2957 1787 New Jersey Copper, Outlined Shield VF35 PCGS.** Maris 48-g, R.1. The bold diagonal die crack across the shield aids attribution. This example has bold types, and the legends are sharp aside from a couple of letters near 9 o'clock. Listed on page 66 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#503)

- 2958 1787 New Jersey Copper, Small Planchet, Plain Shield VF25 PCGS.** Maris 43-d. A common variety of this major type within the New Jersey series. The surfaces show micro-granularity on each side and have reddish-brown color. Well defined for the grade. Listed on page 66 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#506)

- 2959 1787 New Jersey Copper, Large Planchet, Plain Shield VF35 PCGS.** Maris 64-t, R.1. This charming walnut-brown example has bold legends and clear types. Well centered, and unblemished aside from a pair of faded thin marks within the shield. The centers are brought up incompleteness and show the texture of the planchet. Listed on page 66 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#509)

- 2960 1788 New Jersey Copper, Head Right—Corroded—NCS.** AU Details. Maris 67-v, R.1. A sharp example with impressive detail on the shield and mane. The deep brown surfaces are lightly to moderately granular, save for roughness at 2:30 on the obverse and 4 o'clock on the reverse. Listed on page 67 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. From *The Liberty Collection of United States Colonial Coinage, Part Two*. (#521)

- 2961 1786 Vermont Copper, Baby Head—Damaged—NCS.** Fine Details. RR-9, Bressett 7-F, R.3. The planchet has been clipped or shaved from 12 to 1 o'clock, and there are a couple of deep pockmarks on the obverse. Probably due to die misalignment, the strike at the top of the reverse renders the device quite faint. Listed on page 67 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#548)

- 2962 1788 Vermont Copper, Bust Right AU50 PCGS.** Ex: Ford. RR-16, Bressett 15-S, R.1. This unabraded golden-brown example features steel-gray device highpoints. The centers are softly struck, as usual for Ryder-16, and the surfaces are moderately granular. Listed on page 68 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Population: 6 in 50, 3 finer (1/08). Ex: H.C. Whipple Collection (Elder, 2/1921), lot 445; Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford Jr. Collection, Part One (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 44. (#563)

- 2963 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, Cinquefoils VF35 ICG.** N. 12-S.1, R.5. A rare variety Fugio cent that is absent from many advanced collections. Sharply struck aside from some softness on the rings near 7 o'clock. The medium to mahogany brown surfaces show moderate peripheral granularity. Listed on page 83 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#883)

- 2964 1787 Fugio Cent, Club Rays, Rounded Ends—Rim Damage—NCS.** XF Details. Newman 3-D, R.3. The reverse border between 6 and 9 o'clock has a dull scratch, but most collectors will instead concentrate on the smooth and slightly glossy golden-brown fields and devices. MIND YOUR BUSINESS and most other legends are bold. Listed on page 84 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#904)

Famous Bar Copper AU50



- 2965 (1785) Bar Copper AU50 PCGS.** Breen-1145. The tiny spur on the right end of the second bar, and a slender connecting die break near the reverse center, combine to attribute this desirable Early American variety. The USA monogram design is believed to be based on buttons worn by soldiers in the Revolutionary War. A medium brown example with generally smooth surfaces. The obverse is misaligned slightly toward 1:30. Listed on page 69 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#599)

- 2966 1789 Mott Token, Thick Planchet, Plain Edge XF45 PCGS.** Breen-1020. A middle die state with a die break within the D in GOLD and a medium-sized die break from the left clock corner. The eagle has a sharp strike aside from minor shield blending. Maroon and steel-blue with a gray spot and a couple of faint marks on the left obverse field. Listed on page 70 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#603)

- 2967 1789 Mott Token, Thick Planchet, Plain Edge MS62 Brown NGC.** Breen-1020. A beautiful chocolate-brown example of this popular Early American token. An early die state without any sign of the eventually huge die break from the upper left clock corner. Because of the early dies, the eagle is well struck, and the fields are smooth. Nonetheless, the obverse appears convex because of a sunken obverse die. Listed on page 70 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Census: 9 in 62 Brown, 10 finer (1/08). From *The Liberty Collection of United States Colonial Coinage, Part Two*. (#603)

2968 1789 Mott Token, Thin Planchet, Plain Edge XF45 PCGS. Breen-1021. The Thin Planchet pieces are scarce relative to the usual Thick Planchet variety. The late die state with a dramatic die break from the upper left corner of the clock. The fields are rough from die wear, as made, and the eagle's body is softly brought up, as always for this late die state. Struck slightly off center toward 8 o'clock. Choice for the grade with unblemished golden-brown fields. Listed on page 70 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Population: 2 in 45, 8 finer (1/08). (#604)

2969 (1792-94) Kentucky Token, Plain Edge AU55 NGC. Breen-1155. The smooth brown surfaces show little sign of wear, and the fields reveal no mentionable abrasions. Some strike softness in the center, however, makes OUR CAUSE only faintly readable. A well centered and attractive piece. Listed on page 71 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#614)

2970 1794 Franklin Press Token—Clipped Planchet—AU58 NGC. Breen-1165. Olive-brown with glimpses of faded red in protected areas. A 5% clip at 11 o'clock is strictly of mint origin. A middle die state with the break limited to the right half of the center of the press. Smooth and problem-free. Listed on page 72 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#630)

2971 1794 Franklin Press Token MS62 Brown PCGS. Breen-1165. An English tradesman's token, but collected in America because of its association with Benjamin Franklin. The milk-chocolate surfaces reveal generous amount of mint red around the devices on the obverse. The reverse is brown, with some light buildup in a few of the letters of the legend. There are no mentionable marks. Listed on page 72 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#630)

2972 1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, NEW YORK AU53 PCGS. Small ampersand. Fuld-4, Breen-1032. This chocolate-brown piece is well struck, and retains substantial gloss. Liberty's face has slight wear, and a faint vertical mark on the left obverse field is toned over. Struck from moderately rusted dies. Listed on page 72 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Population: 7 in 53, 26 finer (1/08). (#634)

2973 1795 Talbot Allum & Lee Cent MS63 Brown PCGS. Fuld-1, Breen-1035. This splendid medium brown post-colonial merchant token has impressive sharpness and undisturbed surfaces. The firm of Talbot, Allum & Lee resided at 241 Pearl Street in New York City. Listed on page 72 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#640)

MS64 Red 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent



2974 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent MS64 Red PCGS. Fuld-1, Breen-1035. The 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee cent is available by the standards of Early American coinage, but among those that have survived in Mint State, most are toned brown. Red and Brown examples are rare, and full Red pieces are practically unheard of. The present piece has slightly mellowed in olive hues on the lower obverse, but orange-red is plentiful, particularly on the reverse. Listed on page 72 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Population: 2 in 64, 0 finer (12/07).
Ex: Benson II (Ira & Larry Goldberg, 2/02), lot 18, which realized \$3,910.
From *The Liberty Collection of United States Colonial Coinage, Part Two*. (#642)

Gem 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee Mule Extremely Rare Blofield Cavalry Reverse



2975 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee/Blofield Cavalry Mule MS65 Brown PCGS. Breen-1051, "extremely rare." One of only two examples certified by PCGS (1/08). The other piece is graded MS64 Red and Brown. A Talbot, Allum & Lee obverse die is muled with an unrelated Blofield Cavalry die, even though the Blofield die had a broken edge between 8 and 10 o'clock. One of several Talbot mule varieties, presumably made for sale circa-1800 to favored British token collectors. The present Gem has lovely aqua-blue and campfire-red toning. The strike is exacting, and carbon is essentially absent. The obverse is prooflike, since that die was polished to remove rust prior to striking, disconnecting the head and cap from the rest of the design. (#969)

Near-Mint 1783 Georgivs Triumpho



- 2976 1783 Georgivs Triumpho Token AU58 PCGS.** Baker-7, R.3. Believed to be a token intended to commemorate the successful termination of the Revolutionary War, despite the resemblance of the portrait to the *other* George, King George III of England. The usual die state with a heavy vertical die break in front of the reverse figure. The deep brown surfaces are undisturbed. Well centered and impressively detailed. Listed on page 75 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Population: 6 in 58, 1 finer (12/07). (#664)

Historic, 1783 Georgivs Triumpho Token MS62 Brown



- 2977 1783 Georgivs Triumpho Token MS62 Brown NGC.** Breen-1184, Baker-7, R.3. A chocolate-brown and tan Washington piece with generally unabraded surfaces. Only the 7 in the date and the upper right portion of the wall reveals any softness of strike. This is the only 1783-dated Washington piece actually struck in the 1780s. As such it is in a different league than others struck 20-30 years later. The design is intriguing in that the obverse bust is based on that of King George III on Irish 1775-1782 coppers but the reverse shows a symbolic Britannia contained by a wall with 13 vertical bars held together by a frame with the French fleurs de lis at the corners. That scene is surrounded by the legend VOCE POPOLI (the Voice of the People) and gives this design wonderful charm. Breen's speculation that the obverse bust is actually intended to depict George Washington but uses an image of the other George seems plausible given that no portrait of Washington would have been readily available to copy. Listed on page 75 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. From *The Liberty Collection of United States Colonial Coinage, Part Two*. (#664)

- 2978 1783 Washington & Independence Cent, Large Military Bust XF40 PCGS.** Baker-4, R.1. The lines in Washington's epaulet retain some separation. A mahogany-brown Washington piece that has a faded slide mark in the left reverse field and a trace of peripheral verdigris. Listed on page 75 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#667)

Near-Mint 1783 Washington Cent Small Military Bust, Plain Edge



- 2979 1783 Washington & Independence Cent, Small Military Bust, Plain Edge AU58 PCGS.** Baker-4A, R.2. Slight friction is present on Washington's laurel wreath and on the legs of the seated effigy, but this sharply impressed example retains most of its mint gloss. Deep mahogany toning with olive and rose undertones. A pair of thin marks on the left obverse field merit mention. Struck from prominently clashed dies. Listed on page 75 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Population: 4 in 58, 1 finer (12/07). From *The Liberty Collection of United States Colonial Coinage, Part Two*. (#670)

- 2980 1783 Washington & Independence Cent, Small Military Bust, Engrailed Edge AU55 PCGS.** Baker-4B, R.3. The scarcer edge variety of the Small Military Bust type, which is in turn more elusive than the Large Military Bust. This deep brown Washington piece has smooth surfaces and only a hint of highpoint wear. Listed on page 75 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Population: 6 in 55, 7 finer (12/07). (#673)

- 2981 1783 Washington & Independence Cent, Draped Bust, Copper Restrike, Plain Edge PR64 Brown PCGS.** Baker-3C. Small 3. This exactly struck near-Gem features lovely golden-brown fields and medium brown devices. Three short and unimportant lintmarks are of mint origin. Listed on page 76 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. From *The Liberty Collection of United States Colonial Coinage, Part Two*. (#682)

Gem Proof Restrike 1783 Cent Washington & Independence, Draped Bust, Plain Edge



- 2982 1783 Washington & Independence Cent, Draped Bust, Copper Restrike, Plain Edge PR65 Brown PCGS.** Baker-3C. The well-made 19th century restrike by British coin dealer W.J. Taylor, based on the conditionally rare Baker-2. The Small 3 in the date distinguishes the Taylor restrike from the W.S. Lincoln restrike (Baker-3). The present fully struck golden-brown Gem exhibits beautiful ocean-blue, lilac-red, and forest-green undertones when it is rotated beneath a light. A magnificent example of the variety. Population: 6 in 65 Brown, 7 finer (1/08). (#682)

- 2983 1783 Washington & Independence Cent, Draped Bust, Copper Restrike, Engrailed Edge PR64 Brown PCGS.** Baker-3. This needle-sharp specimen is beautifully smooth and exhibits original almond-gold, lilac, and powder-blue toning. The reverse has an inconsequential brown freckle near 6 o'clock. Listed on page 76 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#685)

Nicely Mirrored '1783' Washington & Independence
Copper Restrike, Engrailed Edge, PR66 Brown



- 2984** 1783 Washington & Independence Cent, Draped Bust, Copper Restrike, Engrailed Edge PR66 Brown PCGS. Baker-3, R.1. Large 3. Incorrectly certified as a Plain Edge variety, which is Baker-2 with a Small 3. A high grade example of this popular Washington restrike. Powder-blue and plum colors appear when the obverse is rotated beneath a light, while rose, powder-blue, and olive-gold hues embrace the reverse. This sharply struck Premium Gem shows little evidence of handling. A few freckles of die rust are as made. British coin dealer W. S. Lincoln struck this issue in the mid 19th century. Population: 9 in 66, 4 finer (12/08).
From The Liberty Collection of United States Colonial Coinage, Part Two. (#685)

PR62 Cameo 1783 Washington Cent
Draped Bust, Engrailed Edge, Silver Restrike



- 2985** 1783 Silver Restrike Washington & Independence Cent, Draped Bust, Engrailed Edge PR62 Cameo PCGS. Baker-3A. Silver restrikes are elusive for this W.J. Taylor No Button, Large 3 restrike. Among the few silver issues available to Early American collectors. The radiant pearl-gray devices are intricately struck, and contrast with the silver-blue fields and aquamarine borders. The fields are lightly hairlined, consistent with the grade. One of only two examples given a Cameo designation by PCGS. Listed on page 76 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#388554)
- 2986** 1783 Washington Unity States Cent AU50 PCGS. Baker-1. A charming medium brown Washington piece, unabraded save for a brief vertical mark beneath the ear. The borders exhibit roller marks, as made from the planchet preparation and invariably seen on this issue. Listed on page 76 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#689)

MS64 Brown 1791 Washington Cent
Large Eagle Reverse, Baker-15



- 2987** 1791 Washington Large Eagle Cent MS64 Brown PCGS. Baker-15. A deep golden-brown near-Gem of this conditionally rare Washington issue. The strike is needle-sharp, and the fields are splendidly smooth. Minor reddish oxidation along the borders requires a loupe to identify. Listed on page 77 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Population: 20 in 64 Brown, 5 finer (12/07).
From The Liberty Collection of United States Colonial Coinage, Part Two. (#702)

Sharp MS62 1791 Washington Small Eagle Cent



- 2988** 1791 Washington Small Eagle Cent MS62 Brown NGC. Baker-16. The 1791 Small Eagle cents, with date on the reverse, are somewhat more elusive than the Large Eagle pieces, which have the date on the obverse. This nice, glossy olive-brown coin has traces of faded mint red, along with some buildup, lurking in the protected areas, and the strike is sharp and pleasing. A nice example. Listed on page 77 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#705)

Extremely Rare XF45 1793 Plain Edge Ship Halfpenny
Only Two or Three Known



2989 1793 Washington Ship Halfpenny, Copper, Plain Edge XF45
PCGS. Breen-1226, R.8. The 1965 update has a marginal note about this piece at the listing for Baker-18, the note written by George Fuld. Struck from the standard dies for the Ship halfpenny, except it has a plain edge. It is a late die state with heavily buckled dies, as Breen described at his *Encyclopedia* entry 1225.

In his reference, Breen mentions the existence of just three known examples of the plain edge variation: 1. Unlocated British Collection; 2. George Fuld; John Roper (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 376; 3. New Jersey specialist; 1975 EAC Sale (Pine Tree, 2/1975), lot 491.

Examination of the plates in the 1975 EAC catalog and the 1983 Roper catalog clearly show that they are the identical piece, instead of different examples. The present specimen, while similar in quality and appearance to the Roper coin, is clearly a different specimen. It seems possible that either this piece or the Roper coin could be the same as the British specimen mentioned by Breen. He assumed his British Collection specimen must exist, as it was listed in a 1910 British reference, yet he had never actually seen the coin, and apparently no one else had either.

Considering the above, we feel safe suggesting that there are just two or three known plain edge pieces. Both sides of this specimen have smooth olive-brown surfaces with splashes of darker brown. Small areas of maroon patina are evident on each side, much as they are on the Roper coin, but in different locations. An extraordinary opportunity for the advanced Colonial collection or the specialist in Washingtonia. (#737)

**Liberty and Security Washington Penny
MS64 Brown, From the Norweb Collection**



2990 Undated Washington Liberty & Security Penny MS64 Brown PCGS. Ex: Norweb. Baker-30. Glimpses of mint red peer from the peripheral legends, although the fields and devices are toned olive-brown. Nicely struck with only minor incompleteness on the lower stars on the shield. A mint-made planchet flaw crosses Washington's shoulder. Listed on page 80 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. Population: 14 in 64 Brown, 4 finer (12/07).

Ex: *Norweb Collection of Washingtonia* (Stack's, 11/06), lot 2034, which realized \$5,060.

From *The Liberty Collection of United States Colonial Coinage, Part Two*. (#767)

2991 1795 Washington North Wales Halfpenny, Plain Edge VF35 NGC. Baker-34. The variety with one star on each side of the harp, although NGC somewhat confusingly calls denotes this piece as "two stars." Attractive milk-chocolate surfaces, although bluntly struck through the center, as usual. Listed on page 80 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#770)

2992 Undated Washington Success Medal, Large Size, Plain Edge VF30 PCGS. Baker-265A. Brass. A deep olive-gold representative with smooth, pleasing surfaces. The familiar die state with an obverse crack from 11 o'clock through the nose to 3 o'clock. The legends and stars exhibit minor build-up. Listed on page 80 of the 2008 *Guide Book*. (#779)

HALF CENTS

2993 1793—Damaged—ANACS. AG3 Details. C-2, B-2, R.3. A well-worn survivor from this first-year half cent issue, chocolate-brown with subtly luminous, lightly pockmarked surfaces. A handful of more significant depressions are present within the wreath. EAC 3. (#1000)

**Well Defined 1793 Half Cent
VF30 Details, C-4, B-4**



2994 1793—Corroded, Whizzed—ANACS. VF30 Details. C-4, B-4, Low R.3. The same obverse as 1793 C-3, but later; the left branch has 13 leaves, the right 14. Semi-bright brown-orange surfaces reveal moderate porosity, yet the design elements display relatively sharp definition, particularly on the reverse. EAC 12.

From *The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two*. (#1000)

2995 1794—Corroded, Cleaned—ANACS. VF20 Details. C-2a, B-2b, High R.2. This nicely detailed half cent is dark brown with mahogany highpoints. Wiped to reduce evidence of environmental damage, and both sides have a few hair-thin marks. EAC 10.

From *The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two*. (#1003)

**Famous 1796 Half Cent
With Pole, C-2, Fair Details**



2996 1796 With Pole—Scratched—NCS. Fair Details. C-2, B-2, High R.4. The date and LIBERTY are distinct, and Liberty's profile and cap are well outlined. The reverse is well worn, but UNITED and nearby leaves are apparent. The obverse has several faded pin scratches, and the reverse has more, but these do not effect design elements. Pole or No Pole, the 1796 half cent is a legendary rarity absent from most advanced cabinets. EAC 2. (#1027)

Collectors Acceptance Corp. (CAC) began offering its services on Sept. 1, 2007. The CAC tamper-proof hologram on third-party graded NGC or PCGS coins signifies that CAC backs that coin as premium quality within that numeric grade.

**Pleasing 1797 Plain Edge Half Cent
VF30 Details, C-1, B-1**



2997 1797 1 Above 1—Corroded, Cleaned—ANACS. VF30 Details. C-1, B-1, R.2. This variety shows a thin 1 above the 1 in the date, dot-like defects above both 7's, and five berries on the left branch and three on the right. The later die state features a bulge left of the L in LIBERTY, a die crack from the right side of B into the hair, another from the nose to 4 o'clock, and one from the latter crack to the lower throat. Olive-brown surfaces exhibit sharply defined design features, and reveal minor, insignificant roughness in the right obverse field and in some of the interstices of the wreath. This is a rather pleasing coin, devoid of mentionable abrasions or hairlines. The ANACS disclaimer should not dissuade prospective bidders. EAC 15.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#1042)

2998 1802/0 Reverse of 1802—Lamination, Corroded—ANACS. Fine 12 Details. C-2, B-2, R.3. The more available of two varieties for the year, though still scarce in an absolute sense. This violet-brown example shows fine corrosion over much of the reverse and a lamination at the top of the wreath. EAC 7. (#1057)

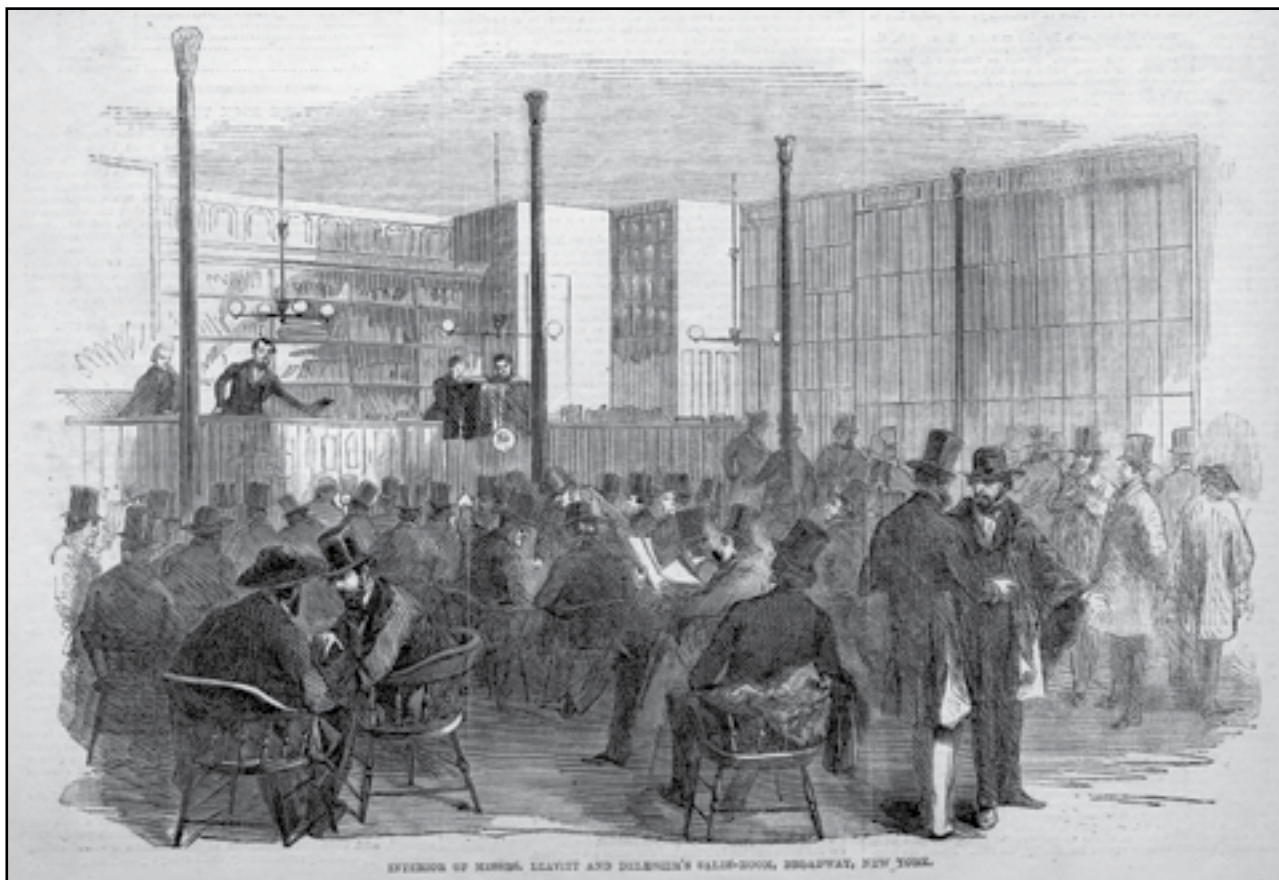
**Attractive Overall 1802/0 Half Cent
C-2, B-2, VF30 Details**



2999 1802/0 Reverse of 1802—Corroded, Scratched—ANACS. VF30 Details. C-2, B-2, R.3. Only two varieties were struck of this year, this variant is by far the more frequently encountered. The two varieties differ primarily by the distinct reverse types. The C-2, B-2 is styled after the cent reverse and is notably different from the C-1, B-1 reverse. The surfaces overall on this piece are remarkably attractive. The problems mentioned by ANACS are limited to an area of corrosion above the ribbon, and a shallow, diagonal scratch in the field below the ribbon. The Scratched designation seems especially harsh considering this is not a high grade coin and that 1802 half cents usually are seen with rough surfaces. EAC 10. (#1057)

3000 1810 XF45 PCGS. C-1, B-1, R.2. The only dies for this underappreciated date. The deep brown surfaces display sky-blue undertones. A richly detailed example with a few faded obverse abrasions. EAC 30. (#1132)

3001 1835 MS63 Red and Brown ANACS. C-1, B-1, R.1. Glowing peach-red outlines protected areas, and the strike is precise throughout. The portrait and obverse field are medium to deep brown. The infrequent tiny spot is of little relevance. EAC 63.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#1169)



INTERIOR OF HARRIS, LEAVITT AND DILLON'S SALE-ROOM, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

LARGE CENTS

Lovely 1793 S-3 Chain Cent, XF45



3002 1793 Chain AMERICA XF45 PCGS. CAC. S-3, B-3, R.3. The obverse is easily identified by the straight bust line, and the large R in LIBERTY. The reverse is the only die with AMERICA spelled out in its entirety. Considered the most common Chain cent variety, the S-3 may have comprised half the original mintage, or about 18,000 of the 36,103 coins struck early in the year. Today, it represents about half of the entire surviving population.

Struck in early March 1793, the Chain cents hold the special distinction of being the first government issue coins struck within the new Philadelphia Mint building. It must have been an exciting time. Looking at this coin, which is modestly circulated but still retains essentially all of its detail, our mind wonders to the days inside that building in 1793. Hand striking these coins and seeing them emerge from the press in all their brilliance, is a sight we can only fantasize about today. For some of the Mint employees in those days, the thought of creating a new national coinage was certainly exciting. [Sigh]. Having just been reminded of the annual yellow fever epidemic, perhaps the concept of time travel is not quite as appealing.

This lovely piece has smooth tan and dark brown surfaces with a "woodgrain" pattern, especially on the obverse. Although slightly imperfect, with a few faint abrasions and imperceptible hairlines, this wonderful cent is a delightful representative of the first coinage.

From The Southwest Collection. (#35438)

**1793 Chain Cent AMERICA, Periods
VG8 Details, S-4, B-5**



- 3003 1793 Chain AMERICA—Corroded—ANACS. VG8 Details.** S-4, B-5, R.3. Both LIBERTY and the date are followed by a period, and the word AMERICA is spelled out in full on this variety. Medium brown surfaces reveal moderate porosity on the obverse, while the reverse is smoother. Most of the design elements are clear, except for portions of Liberty and some of the letters in UNITED. EAC 5. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#35444)*

- 3004 1793 Wreath Cent—Vine and Bars, Damaged, Cleaned—ANACS. AG3 Details.** S-5, B-6, R.4. LIBERTY and the profile are bold, as is two-thirds of UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. ONE CENT is faded but legible. The date is well-worn, but the digits can be discerned with proper lighting. Wiped to smooth the surfaces, and a few small pits are distributed. EAC 3. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#35447)*

- 3005 1793 Wreath Cent—Vine and Bars, Damaged—NCS. VG Details.** S-8, B-13, R.3. The leaves below the portrait lean to the right and the stem points to the far right, while on the reverse, the spray of berries below the first S in STATES is close to vertical. Several small areas of damage appear on each side, with the largest void noted below the second S in STATES. EAC 3. (#35456)

- 3006 1793 Wreath Cent—Vine and Bars, Damaged—ANACS. AG3 Details.** S-9, B-12, R.2. ONE CENT is bold, and portions of the remaining legends are present, although STATES is worn smooth. The lower light reverse is severely affected by die failure on this near terminal piece. The medium brown surfaces are generally smooth, but border roughness is present at 4 and 5:30 on the obverse and at 1, 7, and 9 o'clock on the reverse. EAC 2. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#35459)*

Fine Details S-13 1793 Liberty Cap Cent



- 3007 1793 Liberty Cap—Environmental Damage—NCS. Fine Details.** S-13, B-20, Low R.4. Advanced large cent collectors know the virtual impossibility of securing a sharply defined 1793 Liberty Cap cent, the rarest of the three major 1793 design types. This deep brown piece is moderately granular aside from roughness on the top of the head. A strong light reveals light pinscratches near ONE CENT and a faded, deeper linear mark from the cap to the neck. The reverse is slightly misaligned toward 12:30. EAC 7. (#35489)

Elusive 1794 S-18a Head of 1793 Cent, Good 6



- 3008 1794 Head of 1793 Good 6 ANACS. S-18a, B-2a, R.6.** Only about 18 of these are known today, and only five of them grade better than Good 6, according to Bill Noyes. He illustrates this piece in his large cent photo book, with a grade of Fair 2. We prefer to call it AG3. Both sides have smooth dark brown surfaces with some flan lamination on the obverse. Overall, it problem ranks about ninth or 10th finest known. EAC 3. (#35510)

Desirable 1794 S-33 Wheelspoke Rarity, Good 4



- 3009 1794 Head of 1794 AG3 PCGS. S-33, B-19, R.6.** The famous Wheelspoke Variety is named for the radial die cracks that extend inward from the reverse border. All known examples of this variety have a bulged central reverse from die sinking. As a result, the variety is difficult to grade. In fact, we rate this piece finer than PCGS for its overall quality.

In his recent photo book, Bill Noyes records 24 examples of the variety in grades ranging from VF25 down to Basal State (Poor) 1, and illustrates 23 of them. The present example does not match any of the illustrations, and is apparently a new discovery, increasing the known population of the variety to 25 coins. It has attractive dark olive and steel surfaces with faint corrosion on each side. A small mark tangent to Liberty's chin is the only noticeable flaw. EAC 4. (#35564)

3010 1794 Head of 1794—Corroded—ANACS. VF30 Details. S-46, B-36, R.3. Breen Die State V, the terminal die state with an internal die break above the 4 in the date. The consistently granular surfaces alternate between chocolate-brown and medium brown. The obverse has a rim ding at 6:30. EAC 10. (#35603)

3011 1795 Plain Edge—Scratched—ANACS. VF30 Details. S-76b, B-4b, R.1. A chocolate-brown Liberty Cap cent with pleasing design detail. Given its “Scratched” designation, the thin mark behind the hair curls and the faint pinscratches on the cap appear relatively minor. Struck a couple of degrees off center toward 2:30. EAC 15. From *The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two*. (#35723)

1796 S-87 Liberty Cap Cent, AU53



3012 1796 Liberty Cap AU53 PCGS. S-87, B-8, R.3. The obverse die has the digit 6 low and distant from the bust, and it was used for four different varieties, S-84, 85, 85, and 87. The reverse of S-87 has a double leaf to the left of ONE, and this is diagnostic when combined with the Low 6 obverse. The reverse die was used for S-87, 88, 89, and 1798 S-155.

The obverse is dark olive with reddish highlights and the reverse is lighter tan, also with reddish highlights. The surfaces are lightly corroded with other minor blemishes. Probably among the top 20 pieces known. EAC 30. (#35768)

Incredible 1798 S-165 Brockage Cent, AU50



3013 1798 Second Hair Style—First Strike Brockage Reverse—AU50 PCGS. Obverse die of S-165, 166, and 167. The Second Hair Style with a Large 8 in the date. Only one obverse die was created with the combination of these features. Sheldon nicknamed the obverse the “Whisker Variety” for a tiny die chip on the lower edge of the chin, visible on both the normal image and the brockage image of this piece. It is a spectacular piece with medium brown surfaces and extraordinary eye appeal.

Attempting to narrow the variety choices is a fine numismatic pursuit. Working backwards, S-167 always comes with an obverse die crack through the 8 in the date. The present example has no obverse die cracks, so S-167 is eliminated. There is no bulge behind the low curls, as it appears on State III of S-166. Faint clash marks at Liberty’s throat are seen on States I and II of S-166, and States II and III of S-165, and those are the choices. We feel strongly that this example is S-165. EAC 40.

Ex: C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman (*McCawley and Grellman*, 9/2004), lot 369.

Possible Census Level 1798 S-174 Cent, AU58



- 3014** 1798 Second Hair Style AU58 PCGS. S-174, R.2. Die State IV, with heavy reverse clash marks, as almost always in this die marriage. Traces of a short radial crack are evident on the obverse at about 7:30, and heavy die chips below the hair ribbon are left over from an earlier die state. Both dies were reground on at least two occasions, if not more.

This splendid cent is likely a high Condition Census piece, although we have been unable to match it to a specific known piece. Del Bland records three AU55 coins and four AU50 examples at the top of his Census for S-174. Gorgeous medium olive is blended with light tan, with traces and splashes of faded mint color still visible in places on each side. EAC 50. (#36092)

1799/8 S-188 Late State Discovery Specimen
The Breen Die State Plate Coin



- 3015** 1799/8 Good 6 PCGS. S-188, R.4 for the variety, R.7 for the late die state. Ex: Davis-Rice-French. Breen Plate State IV.

There are just six known example of the terminal die state S-188 cent, with a heavy triple break through RTY that continues to the right obverse border. This example is the second finest of the six known examples, and the finest in collector's hands, as the only better piece is in the ANS Collection. Of the six known examples, the ANS coin grades Fine 12, this piece grades Good-6, another grades Good-5, and three additional pieces all grade Basal State, or Poor-1.

This piece has sharpness of about Fine 12, with moderate corrosion on each side that pulls the net grade down to Good 6. Both sides are pleasing medium brown and olive.

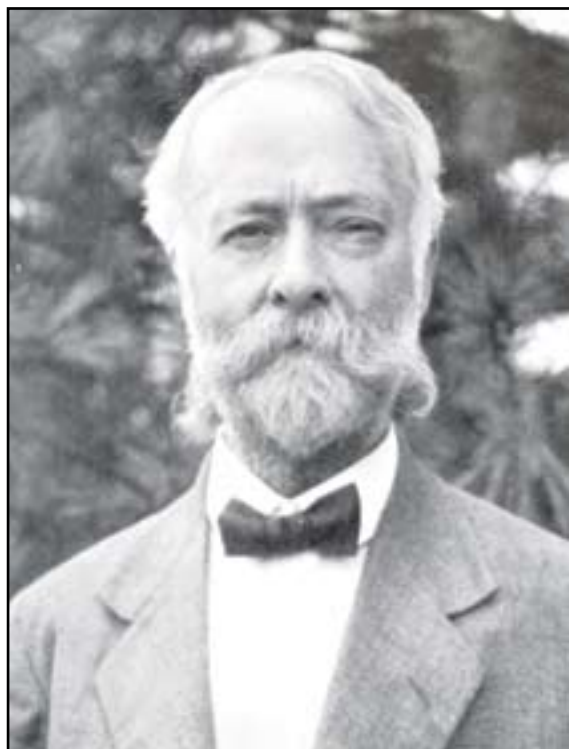
It is an historic example of the die state, and the Breen Large Cent Encyclopedia plate coin for Die State IV. Its pedigree dates back to Robert Coulton Davis in 1890. EAC 5.

Ex: Robert Coulton Davis (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 1/1890), lot 2539; David Proskey; M.A. Brown (S.H. & H. Chapman, 4/1897), lot 1079; George W. Rice (St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co., 4/1906), lot 1007; Dr. Charles E. McGirk; Dr. George P. French (B. Max Mehl, 1929 FPL), lot 234; T. James Clarke (1944); B. Max Mehl (6/1945), lot 1671; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (A. Kosoff, 4/1956), lot 62; Dorothy Paschal (2/1975); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner; Denis W. Loring (8/1992); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 259; W.M. "Jack" Wadlington; Chris Victor-McCawley; the current consignor. (#36131)

Important 1799 S-189 Cent Rarity, VG8 Details



- 3016 1799—Damaged—ANACS. VG8 Details.** S-189, B-3, R.2. Both sides are moderately corroded, and covered with fine old scratches that undoubtedly represent an attempt to remove or diminish the corrosion. It appears that the process occurred a long time ago. We are still certain that any interested bidder will find certain redeeming qualities, as we do ourselves. EAC 3. (#36140)
-



David Proskey, a previous owner of lot 3015

Rare and Important 1799 Cent, S-189, VF20



- 3017 1799 VF20 PCGS. S-189, High R.2. Die State IV.** This later die state shows the date strong and LIBERTY weak. This difference in definition was caused by axial misalignment, but most examples show a weak date and strong LIBERTY. On the reverse, the die chip or "mintmark," as it was called for generations, is prominent in the field between (N)E and (N)T.

The 1799 is one of the rarest and most famous of all dates in the large cent series. Only three die pairings are known, one of which is an NC (Non-Collectible). This is a darker example with light porosity, likely struck from Boulton planchet stock. The misalignment extends to other areas than those mentioned, with softness noted also on the top of Liberty's hair and denomination. Conversely, the lower portions of the obverse and the upper parts of the reverse are remarkably strong for the grade. A shallow scratch is located on each side, which helps identify this particular coin: on the obverse extending inward from the rim at 4 o'clock, and on the lower reverse across the left stem and ribbon. EAC 12. (#36140)

Elusive 1800 S-201 Cent, Fine Details



3018 1800—Scratched—NCS. Fine Details. S-201, B-17, R.5. Rather unfortunate are the heavy obverse scratches and lighter reverse scratches. The existing details would place the coin very nearly at the top of the Condition Census. The finest known pieces are only VF20, according to Del Bland. The present piece has similar details but is downgraded due to the scratches. We place its overall rank inside the top 20 known examples. EAC 6. (#36191)

3019 1803 No Stems Fine 15 NGC. S-243, B-1, R.2. Easily attributable by the extra S below the second S in STATES, the double fraction bar, and the lack of stems. There is a rim break at TY of LIBERTY. Medium brown surfaces display well defined design elements. The reverse is quite clean, while the obverse reveals a few scattered minute contact marks. Overall, a nice early large cent. EAC 10. (#36419)

3020 1803 Small Date, Large Fraction VF35 PCGS. S-257, B-16, R.2. Liberty's hair is sharply detailed, and the surfaces appear smooth save for a tick beneath the hair ribbon. The lower left reverse quadrant is moderately granular. EAC 20. (#36395)

XF45 Details Key 1804 Cent



3021 1804—Corroded, Tooled, Cleaned—ANACS. XF45 Details. S-266, B-1, R.2. Die State C with a prominent cud on each side. The mildly granular surfaces are glossy from a wipe, and verdigris within protected reverse areas has been pinscratched away. Medium brown with some fire-red outlining the wreath. An unusually sharp example of this key date large cent. EAC 15. (#36422)

Wonderful 1808 S-278 Cent, MS66 Brown



3022 1808 MS66 Brown NGC. S-278, R.2. Despite rather significant flowlines, this appears to be an earlier die state of the variety. We cannot find any evidence of the rim break at stars 5 and 6, which would signify a later state. Based on our analysis of this remarkable cent, we believe that it would qualify as one of the 10 or 12 best, based on the Condition Census by Bill Noyes. Bright golden-brown color with considerable pale greenish-blue and iridescent toning. Not perfectly centered, with the right obverse and right reverse borders extremely thin or lacking entirely. The reverse is much the same as the obverse, with a number of tiny non-corrosive toning spots. Population: 3 in 66, 0 finer (11/05).
From The Southwest Collection. (#36460)

3023 1811 Fine 15 PCGS. S-287, B-1, R.2. One of only two Sheldon varieties for the date. It receives a separate Guide Book listing, since S-286 is an overdate. This steel-brown example is smooth aside from a faded thin mark beneath the C in CENT. EAC 12. (#36496)

3024 1814 Crosslet 4 VF25 PCGS. S-294, B-1, R.1, the sole Crosslet 4 variety. An evenly and moderately circulated medium brown representative. A strong loupe reveals a few wispy obverse marks, mostly on the lower left field. EAC 20. (#36520)

3025 1817 13 Stars MS62 Brown NGC. N-14, R.1. This deep chocolate-brown Randall Hoard cent has impressively smooth fields and devices, and much of the design is sharply struck. A spot is inconspicuously relegated to the wreath near the E in ONE. EAC 55. (#1594)

3026 1817 13 Stars MS63 Brown PCGS. N-14, R.1. Lustrous dark brown surfaces show some lighter olive and tan, with maroon patina in the left obverse field. EAC 50.
Ex: September Long Beach Auction (Heritage, 9/2004), lot 5071. (#1594)

- 3027 1820 Large Date MS64 Brown NGC.** N-13, R.1. This handsome near-Gem may be designated as Brown, but considerable fire-red outlines design elements. The major devices are well struck, and the obverse has only minor carbon and contact. EAC 63. (#1615)

Elusive 1839 N-8 Cent, Type of 1840, MS65



- 3028 1839 Type of 1840 MS65 Brown NGC.** N-8, R.1. The only known dies for the 1839 Type of 1840 cent. This lustrous Gem has pristine dark chocolate surfaces with full cartwheels. A splash of darker steel is evident on the reverse. Mint State 1839 cents of all types are elusive, even those that are considered common varieties. EAC 60. (#1817)

- 3029 1843 Petite Head, Large Letters MS62 Brown NGC.** N-4, R.1. A transitional issue with the obverse design of 1839 to 1843 and the reverse design of 1843 to 1857. It is a popular *Guide Book* variety that is scarce in higher grades. Lustrous deep brown surfaces with slightly lighter tan on each side. EAC 60.
Ex: 2001 EAC Sale, lot 464. (#1847)

- 3030 1845 MS64 Brown NGC.** N-5, R.1. A frosty Mint State piece that is a borderline Red and Brown example, retaining about 20% of the original mint red on olive surfaces. A delightful example. EAC 63. (#1862)

- 3031 1847 MS65 Brown NGC.** N-26, R.3. Varieties N-17 and N-26 are now considered the same, and they are listed as N-26. Olive and tan surfaces have glints of orange mint color. A solidly struck and pleasingly preserved example of this later-date large cent. EAC 60.
Ex: February Long Beach Auction (Heritage, 2/2007), lot 2168. (#1877)

- 3032 1849 MS64 Brown NGC.** N-12, R.1. A sharply detailed mahogany cent with satiny cartwheel luster and excellent eye appeal. EAC 60. Ex: New Netherlands Coin Co. (privately); possibly from the R.B. Leeds Sale (Chapman, 1906); Larry Whitlow; R.E. Naftzger; sold to the present consignor by Chris McCawley, who believed it to be tied as #4 on the Condition Census. (#1886)

- 3033 1851 MS65 Brown PCGS.** N-19, R.3. Grellman Die State e. The latest recorded die state with four distinct die cracks that divide the obverse into five different sections. An outstanding piece for the die state collector. A green-label PCGS Gem, this piece has frosty dark brown luster with faint traces of faded mint red. EAC 60.
Ex: ANR (11/2004), lot 170. (#1892)

Brilliant 1853 N-25 Cent, MS65 Red



- 3034 1853 MS65 Red PCGS.** N-25, R.1. Grellman State b. This amazing cent has full red color on both sides, with little mellowing. A few tiny spots are typical of those that have survived over the years. An outstanding type coin for the advanced Set Registry collector, or the large cent aficionado. EAC 65. (#1903)

Amazing 1855 N-4 Cent, MS67 Red and Brown



- 3035 1855 Upright 5s MS67 Red and Brown NGC.** N-4, R.1. A stunning beauty that will certainly delight the date or type collector and provides an excellent opportunity for the connoisseur. It has rich orange mint color with sky-blue toning over light brown surfaces. EAC 65. Census: 1 in 67 Red and Brown, 0 finer (1/08). (#1908)

FLYING EAGLE CENTS

**Snow-3 1856 Flying Eagle Cent
Uncirculated Details**



- 3036 1856—Planchet Flaw, Corrosion—NCS. Uncirculated.** Snow-3. This key date small cent has a ladle-shaped strike-through on the front wing, and a slender, less conspicuous strike-through at 1 o'clock on the reverse. The depression just above the front wing is likely a spot, although there is no other plain evidence of corrosion. Deep olive-brown aside from an area of dusky gray on the reverse near 11 o'clock. (#2013)

Choice Mint State 1856 Flying Eagle Cent



3037 1856 MS64 PCGS. Snow-3. Although Snow-3 is associated with business strikes, the present piece has an exquisite strike, lacks any indication of strike doubling, and has mildly reflective fields. The vast majority of 1856 Flying Eagle cents are examples of the proof Snow-9. Prooflike Snow-3 pieces are rare. But any representative of this issue is desirable, as it was the first date of the first small cent type. More than any other issue, the 1856 launched American numismatics, as collectors scrambled to hoard examples. The present near-Gem is toned golden-brown and sea-green with splendidly smooth surfaces. Contact is limited to a couple of trivial, hair-thin marks near the CE in CENT. Certified in a green label holder. Population: 34 in 64, 16 finer (12/07). (#2013)

3038 1857 MS63 NGC. The design elements are much more crisply executed than usual, for this second-year issue in the brief Flying Eagle cent series. The rich reddish golden-brown toning is very attractive, and there are few marks on either side. (#2016)

3039 1857 MS64 NGC. This meticulously struck near-Gem has pleasing luster and attractive straw-gold toning. Smooth aside from a couple of shallow strike-throughs (as produced) inside the wreath. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#2016)

3040 1858 Large Letters MS64 NGC. High Leaves, Closed E in ONE. Rich sea-green and apricot toning adorns this lustrous and essentially carbon-free near-Gem. A good strike with only moderate blending on the tail feathers and right-side cotton leaves. A few subdued marks are noted above the date. (#2019)

Bold 1858 Large Letters Cent, MS65



3041 1858 Large Letters MS65 NGC. High Leaves, Closed E. An impressive Flying Eagle cent from the Large Letters hub, this Gem exhibits satiny tan surfaces, brilliant mint luster, and traces of pale gold toning. Every aspect of the design is boldly detailed. A faint obverse die crack joins the third and fourth tail feathers to the rim right of the date. NGC has only certified 26 finer examples (1/08). (#2019)

3042 1858 Small Letters MS64 NGC. Low Leaves Reverse, Open E in ONE. A satiny medium tan-gold near-Gem that has impressively smooth fields and devices. Minute carbon is visible beneath a loupe. The dies are noticeably rotated counter-clockwise, and the back wing is bookended by bold die clashes. (#2020)

3043 1858 Small Letters MS64 NGC. Low Leaves, Open E hubbed over Closed E. This lustrous sun-gold near-Gem is pleasantly unabraded and has only microscopic carbon. The reverse border has numerous interesting rim cusps. (#2020)

Lustrous Tan-Gold Gem 1858 Small Letters Cent



3044 1858 Small Letters MS65 NGC. Low Leaves Reverse, Open E. Wrongly attributed by NGC as the Large Letters. This piece offers lustrous tan-gold surfaces with a bold strike. A few light ticks and scrapes appear on the reverse under a loupe. An issue that is seldom seen finer than the present Gem: NGC has certified only 13 Small Letters coins finer (1/08). (#2020)

3045 1858/7 XF40 NGC. Overdate and Doubled Obverse Die. NGC VP-002; Fivaz-Stanton FS-006.1. For many years, the key to identification of the 1858/7 overdate was a broken wingtip, but that has changed with the discovery of a second overdate variety. The right corner of the 7 is faintly visible northeast of the final 8, and the upper serif of the 1 is doubled to the left. This variety is also an obverse doubled die that is mostly easily visible above UNITED. Though moderately worn, this example has pleasing light tan surfaces with traces of darker patina within most letters and around the devices. (#2022)

PROOF FLYING EAGLE CENT

Attractive PR63 1856 Flying Eagle Cent Snow-9



- 3046 **1856 PR63 NGC. Snow-9.** The most frequently encountered die combination for 1856 Flying Eagle cents. The short die scratch to the left of the left stem below the bow knot is apparent. What is not as apparent is the die line above the I in UNITED (but it is present). Always of interest to collectors of this short-lived series, 1856 Flying Eagle cents are generally regarded as patterns. They were struck in relatively small numbers compared to a regular issue, but large numbers when compared to most patterns. As a result, the 1856 has been generally regarded as a key issue to the series. The fields are moderately, but definitely reflective, as one would expect from a proof striking. Fully struck, each side shows slight granularity in the planchet prior to striking. Light tan-brown color is accented with faint iridescence when viewed with a loupe. An area of planchet roughness is noted around the N in ONE on the reverse and undoubtedly accounts for much of the PR63 grade. (#2037)

INDIAN CENTS

- 3047 **1859 MS64 PCGS.** Salmon and lavender shades grace the luminous surfaces of this first-year near-Gem. Well-defined with a remarkably attractive appearance for the grade assigned. (#2052)
- 3048 **1859 MS64 PCGS.** Attractive tan-gold patination embraces lustrous surfaces. Some tiny marks on the Indian's cheek limit the grade. (#2052)

- 3049 **1859 MS64 NGC.** Gold-tan patina covers each side of this near-Gem cent. The design elements are well struck, save for the usual minor softness on a couple of the diamonds. A few minuscule marks limit the grade. (#2052)
- 3050 **1860 Pointed Bust MS65 NGC. FS-006.4.** The Pointed Bust variety is considered highly desirable, and this example is lovely. It is sharply struck with highly lustrous golden surfaces. (#2056)

Bold MS66 1861 Indian Cent



- 3051 **1861 MS66 PCGS.** The lustrous sandy-tan surfaces boast a bold strike and enormous eye appeal on this pretty Premium Gem, a high-grade survivor from the first year of the Civil War. Although examples can be had for a price through MS66, Superb Gems are tough, as NGC and PCGS combined have certified only a dozen finer (1/08). (#2061)
- 3052 **1862 MS65 PCGS.** Attractive copper-gold color bathes the lustrous, well preserved surfaces of this copper-nickel cent. A well executed strike sharpens the design elements, including clarity on all four diamonds. (#2064)
- 3053 **1862 MS66 PCGS.** This is a beautiful Premium Gem that exhibits razor-sharp design elements, except for minor softness on a couple of the feather tips. Both sides are awash in gold-tan luster, and are devoid of mentionable contacts or spots. Census: 27 in 66, 5 finer (1/08). (#2064)
- 3054 **1864 Bronze No L MS66 Red PCGS.** Copper-gold luster enriches both sides of this Premium Gem, and a well executed strike sharpens the design elements, except for softness on the first three feather tips. All four diamonds show clearly. A couple of trivial marks are not worthy of individual mention. (#2078)
- 3055 **1864 L On Ribbon MS64 Brown PCGS.** The obverse shows a subtle maroon shade with elements of orange at the margins, while the reverse shows greater intermingling of the two colors. A well-defined and attractive example of this first initialed Indian cent issue. (#2079)

1864-L Indian Cent, MS64 Red and Brown Snow-3, Repunched Date



- 3056 **1864 L On Ribbon MS64 Red and Brown NGC. Snow-3, FS-006.71.** This scarce repunched date shows bold repunching at the top of the 1 and 8 with repunching also seen within the lower loop of the 6, and little evident on the 4. Snow states "This seems to be fairly scarce, with the finest known being a single MS65 RB graded by PCGS." The surfaces retain generous amounts of original red luster with a streaky overlay of brown on each side. A couple of larger carbon spots on the reverse and a planchet flake below the first S in STATES on the obverse account for the less-than-Gem grade. Sharply defined. (#2080)

- 3057 1864 L On Ribbon MS64 Red and Brown NGC.** Orange-gold luster is imbued with wisps of light tan, and the design features are exquisitely impressed, including virtual completeness on the feather tips and all four diamonds. A verdigris spot is noted in the middle of the left wreath, and the surfaces reveal a mild “orange-peel” effect, more so on the obverse. (#2080)

Full Red 1864-L Indian Cent, MS65



- 3058 1864 L On Ribbon MS65 Red PCGS.** Even though 5 million pieces were struck of this issue, it was not saved in great quantities. Only 35 Gems have been certified by PCGS with three finer (1/08). This is an attractive, well struck example that has lovely mint red luster intact over both sides. An attractive, problem-free coin that appears to also be almost carbon-free. (#2081)
- 3059 1866 MS65 Brown NGC.** A bit weak on the date, but remarkably sharp on the other design elements, including the feather tips of Liberty's headdress. The Brown designation is misleading, as the piece has considerable reddish color on the reverse. Well preserved and free of abrasions. (#2085)
- 3060 1867 MS64 Red and Brown PCGS.** Significantly more Red than the usual Red and Brown coin, with copper-orange surfaces that show only slight mellowing. Well struck with only a few wispy marks that preclude Gem status for this Reconstruction-era item. (#2089)

Lovely Gem Red 1868 Cent



- 3061 1868 MS65 Red PCGS.** A lovely Red example of this better-date cent, one of 30 Gem Red coin at PCGS with only three Red coins finer (1/08). Sunset-orange color predominates on both side, with good luster and a decent strike. A scrape through the lower ribbon is well hidden in the toning, appearing only under a loupe. (#2093)
- 3062 1870 MS64 Red and Brown PCGS.** Sharply defined with nearly full frosty mint luster on both sides, retaining considerable orange mint color, blending to light brown, with hints of emerald-green toning. (#2098)
- 3063 1872 MS64 Brown PCGS.** Though the coin is designated as Brown, significant elements of pumpkin-orange appear at the margins on each side. Luminous and well struck with only a few scattered marks on and around the central devices. (#2103)
- 3064 1873 Closed 3 MS63 Red and Brown PCGS.** An attractive Select representative of the earlier Closed 3 logotype, well struck with nearly complete diamonds on the ribbon. The margins show lovely copper-orange coloration, while deeper violet and chocolate hues dominate the centers. Minor scattered marks overall. In a green label holder. (#2110)

**Desirable 1873 Doubled LIBERTY Cent
MS65 Red and Brown, FS-009.1, Snow-2**



- 3065 1873 Doubled LIBERTY MS65 Red and Brown NGC.** FS-009.1, Snow-2. Copper-gold patina with splashes of crimson and tan adorns both sides. A well struck coin with no significant marks. Richard Snow writes: “It is unfortunate that this very nice variety is overshadowed by the S1 Doubled LIBERTY. The doubling is less dramatic but obvious.” While not as rare as the Type One with fully doubled LIBERTY, lips, and eye on the Indian, this scarce Snow-2 variety is still eagerly sought by knowledgeable collectors. The present coin displays strong doubling at ERTY. Census: 3 in 65 Red and Brown, 0 finer (1/08). (#2116)
- 3066 1874 MS64 Red PCGS.** Although some speckled brown has appeared on each side, this fully brilliant near-Gem is a lovely example. (#2120)
- 3067 1876 MS64 Red and Brown PCGS.** Luminous rose and violet shadings with occasional chocolate accents. A dusky and attractive Choice Red and Brown representative from this popular centennial-year issue. (#2125)
- 3068 1877—Corroded—ANACS.** Good 6 Details. Pitting is present near the bases of the AT in STATES, but this deep brown key date cent has a bold date. The first two letters in LIBERTY are evident. OF is weak, and faded marks are noted on the neck and above the I in UNITED. (#2127)
- 3069 1877 Good 6 NGC.** This chocolate-brown piece is an appealing, if heavily circulated, survivor from the immensely popular key Indian cent issue. On Liberty's headband, the L is weak but legible, as are the tops of the T and Y. (#2127)
- 3070 1877 Good 6 PCGS.** Rich chocolate-brown surfaces show glints of mahogany at the margins. Both sides show plenty of honest wear, but no singularly mentionable marks. On the headband, the top of the L in LIBERTY is visible. (#2127)
- 3071 1877 VG10 ANACS.** The mahogany and chocolate-brown surfaces show plenty of honest wear, but no major distractions. On the headband, the L and T of LIBERTY are distinct, and the R and Y are partly visible. (#2127)
- 3072 1877 Fine 15 ANACS.** All seven letters of LIBERTY are discernible, though the B is a touch blurry. The walnut-brown surfaces show no overt distractions, and the overall eye appeal is impressive. An excellent choice for the series collector. (#2127)
- 3073 1877 VF20 NGC.** Light to medium brown surfaces exhibit well defined devices, including the upper-most diamond and most of the letters in LIBERTY. Both sides of this key-date representative are quite clean for a coin that saw moderate circulation.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#2127)

Choice AU Sharpness 1877 Indian Cent



- 3074 **1877—Scratched, Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details.** This nice coin just might fill the bill for an attractive Mint State set, since neither caveat from ANACS seems particularly disturbing. A few ticks and scrapes do appear on Liberty's cheek, but they are visible only under a loupe, and the orange-gold surfaces, accented with magenta in the protected areas, do not appear overly artificial. Light highpoint rub accounts for the details grade, but this is still a lot of coin, despite the ANACS warnings. (#2127)

Substantially Red 1877 Cent, MS64



- 3075 **1877 MS64 Red and Brown PCGS.** Some "Red and Brown" coins are mostly red, and others are mostly brown. Perhaps the grading services should add a "Brown and Red" designation for those copper coins that are mostly brown. This example is in the former category, about 80% red, with pale brown, green, and iridescent toning at the centers on each side. (#2128)

Red and Brown 1877 Indian, MS64



- 3076 **1877 MS64 Red and Brown NGC.** A boldly detailed example with rich chocolate-brown on the obverse and considerable mellow orange mint color on the reverse. Excellent surfaces are almost entirely free of marks or spots. This lovely piece nicely represents the famous key-date 1877 cent. (#2128)
- 3077 **1878 MS65 Red and Brown PCGS.** Most of this warmly lustrous Gem is copper-orange, though enough mahogany elements are present that the Red and Brown designation is justified. Well struck with a lovely appearance. PCGS has graded three finer Red and Brown pieces (1/08). (#2131)
- 3078 **1885 MS65 Red NGC.** The obverse and much of the reverse are a delightful brick-red, with a tinge of deep blue over the shield and denomination. This moderately available issue displays only the most trivial obverse flecks under a loupe, with much eye appeal (#2153)

- 3079 **1886 Type Two MS64 Red and Brown NGC.** Traces of lilac and blue toning subdue the brilliant orange mint surfaces of this piece, only sufficiently to prevent a Red designation. (#92155)
- 3080 **1886 Type Two MS64 Red and Brown NGC.** The satiny deep orange and brown appearance of this piece is typical of the 1886 Type Two cents. The details are generally a bit soft but the strike of this one is sharper than usual. (#92155)
- 3081 **1886 Type Two MS64 Red and Brown NGC.** Considerable bright orange luster is accompanied by deeper rose, mostly on the obverse. An attractive example. (#92155)
- 3082 **1886 Type Two MS64 Red and Brown NGC.** A sharp strike and considerable original red luster are accompanied by lilac and pale brown toning on each side. Mint State 1886 Type Two Indian cents are much scarcer than Type One pieces. (#92155)
- 3083 **1890 MS65 Red ANACS.** Outstanding orange-gold luster displays yellow-green undertones, and a solid strike emboldens the design features, including crispness on all four diamonds. A couple of minute obverse marks on otherwise impeccably preserved surfaces just barely preclude an even higher grade. (#2177)
- 3084 **1892 MS65 Red NGC.** The vibrant reddish-orange surfaces of this Gem offer excellent eye appeal, and the overall level of definition is pleasing as well. NGC has graded just four finer Red representatives (1/08). (#2183)

Popular 1894 Cent, MS66 Red



- 3085 **1894 MS66 Red NGC.** This is a fire-red Gem whose features are free of even the most trivial distraction. A well executed strike sharpens the design elements, including the feather tips and diamonds. This is a popular issue, and is difficult to locate in the better grades of Mint State. Census: 7 in 66 Red, 1 finer (1/08). (#2189)

Spectacularly Doubled Date 1894 Cent, MS64 Red



- 3086 **1894 Doubled Date MS64 Red NGC.** FS-011. The doubling on this issue is more pronounced than any coin we can think of. All four digits are affected and the doubling is pivoted from just to the right of the 1 to markedly northeast of the top of the 4. The surfaces are rich red with a touch of olive over the top of the headdress. Surely a Gem were it not for the trace of a fingerprint on the reverse. Census: 7 in 64, 6 finer (1/08). (#92189)

- 3087 1897 MS65 Red PCGS.** Despite the passage of over a century, the surfaces of this amazing Gem remain vibrant copper-orange. Well struck with a hint of frost on the highpoints. PCGS has graded 14 finer Red pieces (1/08). (#2198)
- 3088 1899 MS66 Red NGC.** Vibrant luster adorns orange-gold surfaces laced with whispers of mint-green. All four diamonds possess complete detail, but most of the feather tips are softly defined. Both sides are immaculately preserved and exhibit extreme "flash." Census: 51 in 66 Red, 8 finer (1/08). (#2204)
- 3089 1902 MS66 Red PCGS.** Pale copper-orange and lemon-gold shadings grace the vibrant surfaces of this sharply struck Premium Gem, a carefully preserved and eminently appealing survivor. PCGS has certified just eight finer Red representatives (1/08). (#2213)

Star-Quality 1903 Indian Cent, MS67 ★ Red



- 3090 1903 MS67 ★ Red NGC.** Booming luster and a penetrating strike proclaim the quality of this splendid Superb Gem, a great candidate for the high-end type or date set. Generally peach-red, although the centers have hints of aqua-blue. A pleasing piece, pristine save for a pinpoint fleck between the 19 in the date. Census: 2 in 67 ★ Red, 0 finer (1/08). (#2216)

**Amazing 1906 Cent, MS67 Red
Single Finest NGC-Certified**



- 3091 1906 MS67 Red NGC.** The 1906 Indian Head cent circulation-strike mintage numbered more than 96 million pieces, and fully Red examples are rather plentiful. Indeed, NGC and PCGS combined have certified approximately 850 Red specimens to date, mostly in grades MS64 and MS65. Less than 50 examples grade MS66, and a scant two coins rate MS67, and none finer! We offer one of these in this sale.

Swirling orange-gold luster invigorates both sides of this amazing piece, each of which is impeccably preserved. A well executed strike sharpens the design elements, including clear definition on all diamonds, save for the lower right portion of the bottom-most one. We note a tiny toning spot in the center of the reverse. Census: 1 in 67 Red, 0 finer (1/08). (#2225)

- 3092 1908-S MS64 Red and Brown PCGS.** Blushes of light tan rest on the copper-gold surfaces of this popular semi-key representative, and the design elements exhibit relatively strong definition, except for softness on the feather tips. All four diamonds are clear. A few minute marks limit the grade. Housed in a first-generation holder. (#2233)

Beautiful, Problem-Free 1908-S Cent, MS65 Red



- 3093 1908-S MS65 Red PCGS.** This scarce, semi-key issue is usually seen with soft definition on the tips of the feathers of the headdress, but on this piece that area of the coin is almost fully defined. The rich red mint luster shows the slightest tinge of olive on the reverse, and there are no distracting abrasions or spots of carbon on either side. (#2234)

Impressive 1908-S Indian, MS66 Red



- 3094 1908-S MS66 Red NGC.** A frosty Premium Gem with bright orange mint luster that shows slight mellowing to deeper orange over parts of the obverse and reverse. The upper feather tips and the ribbon bow lack some detail but all other aspects are boldly defined. Census: 21 in 66 Red, 0 finer (1/08). (#2234)

- 3095 1909 MS66 Red NGC.** Wisps of light green visit highly lustrous copper-orange surfaces, and an attentive strike delineates the motifs. Impeccably preserved, except for a couple of inoffensive reverse flecks. Census: 30 in 66 Red, 2 finer (1/08). (#2237)

- 3096 1909-S AU53 PCGS.** A pleasing olive and tan example with a few minor spots, mostly on the reverse. (#2239)

- 3097 1909-S MS63 Red and Brown ANACS.** Though a touch of softness appears on the diamonds, the portrait offers pleasing detail overall. This luminous example has pale copper-orange at the margins, while the centers show deeper olive-brown shadings. Wispy flaws preclude a finer designation. (#2239)

- 3098 1909-S MS63 Red and Brown PCGS.** Fully lustrous with frosty light brown surfaces that are accented by wisps of olive and steel toning. A delightful example. (#2239)

Attractive, Lustrous MS66 Red and Brown 1909-S Indian Cent



- 3099 1909-S MS66 Red and Brown NGC.** An exceptional, high grade example of this scarce 20th century key. The surfaces are evenly mellowed with significant underlying mint red. Both sides also display the streakiness that is common to 1909 cents of both design types, apparently from improperly alloyed planchets. A bit softly struck, as always, there are no obvious or distracting marks on obverse or reverse. (#2239)

**Full Red MS64 1909-S Indian Cent
A Series-Key**



- 3100 1909-S MS64 Red PCGS.** Only two true keys are in the Indian cent series, the 1877 and the 1909-S. A mere 309,000 pieces were struck in San Francisco, and unlike its Lincoln cent counterpart, few were set aside in Uncirculated grades. This is a splendid example that has light, even red color. A few tiny specks of carbon are scattered over each side, this accounting for the less-than-Gem grade. (#2240)

PROOF INDIAN CENTS

Important Gem Proof Cameo 1859 Cent



- 3101 1859 PR65 Cameo PCGS.** An important coin for type purposes, this Gem is also rare as one of only 11 proof Cameo 1859 Indian cents certified above PR64 at PCGS (1/08). The devices all show razor-sharp definition, set atop deep mirrors in the fields. Delicate orange-tan shadings adorn surfaces that have a light, cloudy patina on each side. Beautifully preserved, with a single wispy handling mark in the left reverse field near the rim the only apparent surface flaw. Coveted as a one-year type, this specimen ranks high among the finest known of the issue. (#82247)

- 3102 1860 PR64 PCGS.** A sharply defined near-Gem proof with a few tiny spots. Both sides have pleasing proof surfaces with pale gold and light blue toning. (#2253)

Sharp Gem Proof 1860 Indian Cent



- 3103 **1860 PR65 PCGS.** This exquisitely struck and nearly unabraded Gem has reflective fields, with a hint of satin luster. A few tiny carbon flecks on the central reverse deny a higher grade. The *Guide Book* reports a mintage of 1,000 pieces, but a majority of this production was melted as unsold, and high-grade survivors are rare. There is considerable cameo contrast, although unacknowledged on the PCGS encapsulation. Population: 33 in 65, 7 finer (1/08). (#2253)

- 3104 **1862 PR63 NGC.** Sharply struck and nicely preserved, with typical light tan coloration and some pleasing salmon accents in the highly reflective fields. There are a few scattered flyspecks on each side, but no signs of mishandling or damaging contact. (#2259)

- 3105 **1862 PR65 PCGS.** The original “white” surfaces have mellowed slightly with a minor overlay of red and gray-brown patina. A few tiny specks of carbon can be found with a magnifier on each side. The most frequently encountered date in the copper-nickel series and thus an obvious choice for a type set. (#2259)

Deeply Mirrored 1862 Cent, PR66 Cameo



- 3106 **1862 PR66 Cameo NGC.** The deeply mirrored, lustrous tan-gold surfaces provide marvelous contrast with the pleasingly frosted devices on each side. An intricate strike imparts razor-sharp definition to the headdress and the four diamonds, as well as throughout the devices. Census: 17 in 66 Cameo, 4 finer (1/08). (#82259)

Exceptional 1864 Copper-Nickel Cent, PR65



- 3107 **1864 Copper-Nickel PR65 PCGS.** A splendid copper-nickel type coin. All the elements wanted in a high-grade copper-nickel type are combined on this coin, and that is a rare occurrence. Much of the original “whiteness” remains with only slight iridescent mellowing around the margins. The fields are unfathomably deep in their mirrored reflectivity, and the devices are noticeably frosted which yields a cameo contrast that is inexplicably omitted from the PCGS insert. An outstanding copper-nickel proof. Population: 44 in 65, 10 finer (1/08). (#2265)

Amazing 1865 Indian Cent, PR65 Red Cameo



- 3108 **1865 PR65 Red Cameo NGC.** The Plain 5 date logotype has the top of that digit smoothly and gently curved. An amazing Premium Gem proof with brilliant orange mirrors and frosty devices that contrast nicely on each side. Deeper orange color in the fields adds to its aesthetic appeal. An extraordinary rarity as certified. Census: 1 in 65 Red Cameo, 0 finer (1/08). (#82284)

- 3109 **1870 PR64 Red and Brown NGC.** Copper-gold surfaces are imbued with whispers of light tan, and display remarkably well struck motifs. A couple of trivial handling marks helps to define the grade. (#2298)

- 3110 **1874 PR65 Red and Brown NGC.** This golden-tan proof displays cobalt-blue and crimson accents, and is powerfully struck. Both sides are well preserved. Census: 33 in 65 Red and Brown, 14 finer (1/08). (#2310)

Bold 1874 Indian Cent, PR66 Cameo



- 3111 1874 PR66 Cameo NGC.** Snow-PR1. This scarce proof variant shows a straight-line protrusion visible below the diagonal of the 4. This is the only proof die marriage for the year, according to Snow, and the result of a defective digit punch rather than die repunching. (The same digit punch occurs on nonproof examples of the year.)

Because of the scarcity of 1874 business strikes, proofs of this date enjoy added demand from collectors. This exceptional Premium Gem has bright, unmellowed golden-tan surfaces overall and mildly frosted devices contrasted over highly reflective fields. The piece is sharply struck, well preserved, and free of hairlines or contact marks. (#82311)

- 3112 1876 PR65 Red and Brown PCGS.** It is only due to a faint splash of lilac toning on each side that this Gem proof was not called Red. Essentially full orange brilliance remains on both sides. (#2316)

Important 1877 Indian Cent, PR65 Red and Brown



- 3113 1877 PR65 Red and Brown NGC.** While not scarcer than other proofs from the 1870s, the 1877 is immensely more desirable because of the scarcity of circulation strikes of this date. Still only 900 pieces were struck, a paltry number for the large collecting fraternity interested in Indian cents. This piece has slightly mellowed surfaces that retain a significant amount of underlying mint luster. Brightly reflective as well. (#2319)

- 3114 1878 PR66 Red NGC.** Fully brilliant orange is subtly subdued on each side of this Premium Gem. It is sharply defined and highly attractive. Census: 6 in 66 Red, 1 finer (1/08). (#2323)

Brilliant 1887 Cent, PR65 Red



- 3115 1887 PR65 Red PCGS.** Rich orange-gold color dominates this needle-sharp Gem. A lovingly preserved specimen with good eye appeal. A short and inconspicuous lintmark (as made) is encountered below Liberty's ear. Although not a low mintage issue, full Red proofs of this date are very rare. Population: 9 in 65 Red, 2 finer (1/08). (#2350)

Fabulous Iridescently Toned 1888 Indian Cent, PR67 Brown



- 3116 1888 PR67 Brown NGC.** The 1888 is one of the more available proof Indian cents with a mintage of 4,582 pieces. Much has been written about the relative scarcity of this date with full red surfaces, but that is not a factor with this coin. This coin will be purchased for the charm of its color, but it has nothing to do with red. This is a fabulous proof whose deeply reflective fields shine brightly through the rich iridescent teal and brown toning seen on each side. The reverse displays an outline of cherry-red around the devices. From a technical point of view, this is a nearly perfect proof striking. Exceptional eye appeal. Census: 4 in 67, 0 finer (1/08). (#2351)

3117 1889 PR65 Red PCGS. Strictly within the context of the Red designation, the coloration ranges from brick-red to yellow-orange on this pretty Gem, which shows some unrecognized cameo contrast and good eye appeal overall. A few flecks of obverse carbon are trivial. Population: 16 in 65 Red, 8 finer (1/08). (#2356)

3118 1891 PR65 Red PCGS. The luster alternates in color between golden-orange and cherry-red hues depending on the light angle. However, one can appreciate the fully brought up devices after even a casual glance. Expectantly distraction-free for the grade with clashmarks (as struck, and an odd feature for a proof) in the upper left obverse field and around the central reverse. An Eagle Eye Photo Seal coin in an old green-label holder. (#2362)

Scarce 1892 PR65 Cameo Cent



3119 1892 PR65 Cameo PCGS. The 1892 is a relatively available proof Indian cent, but quite scarce with cameo contrast. This is a well-produced coin that displays significant cameo contrast and copper-gold color on each side. A minute mark on the Indian's neck and a few tiny reverse flecks preclude an even higher grade. Population: 4 in 65 Red Cameo, 5 finer (1/08). (#82365)

3120 1897 PR64 Red and Brown NGC. Copper-orange, rose, and mahogany shadings converge on this attractive near-Gem. Decisively struck with a few faint hairlines in the fields that preclude a finer designation. NGC has graded 69 finer Red and Brown representatives (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#2379)

3121 1902 PR65 Red NGC. Brilliant reddish-orange surfaces are enhanced by pale lilac on the devices. A few minor spots reside on each side. Census: 26 in 65 Red, 22 finer (1/08). (#2395)

3122 1903 PR66 Red NGC. An astonishing Premium Gem proof cent, whose Red designation obfuscates the incredible golden-green surfaces that cover both sides. There is good field-device contrast present as well, even though unrecognized on the encapsulation. Census: 17 in 66 Red, 3 finer (1/08). (#2398)

Exceptional PR67 Red 1903 Indian Cent



3123 1903 PR67 Red PCGS. This year was the height of the all-brilliant method of production for proofs. To date (1/08), only three coins have been certified with any degree of contrast by the major services. As pointed out by Ron Sirna in his article in the December 2002 *Longacre's Ledger* early die states (such as this coin) show strong orange peel fields. The surfaces of this piece are bright with even, radiant red color. A virtually flawless coin with deeply reflective fields. Population: 11 in 67 Red, 0 finer (12/07). (#2398)

Vibrant 1905 Cent, PR66 Red



3124 1905 PR66 Red PCGS. Vibrant orange-gold surfaces are imbued with blushes of crimson, and a well executed strike imparts sharp definition to the design elements, including most of the feather tips and all four diamonds. Impressive field-motif contrast is apparent, especially on the reverse. Housed in a green-label holder. Population: 13 in 66 Red, 2 finer (12/07). (#2404)

Attractive 1905 Cent, PR66 Red



3125 1905 PR66 Red PCGS. This attractive, fully red Premium Gem displays a medley of copper-gold and crimson color that changes hues as the piece is rotated beneath a light source. A solid strike complements these gorgeous attributes, and impeccably preserved surfaces add to the outstanding eye appeal. Encapsulated in a green-label holder. Population: 13 in 66 Red, 2 finer (12/07). (#2404)

3126 1909 PR65 Red PCGS. Well struck with richly variegated orange, gold, electric blue, and violet patina. A lengthy lintmark travels from the tip of the bust through the T in UNITED. A second lintmark connects the two lowest headdress feathers. An immaculately preserved and pleasing Gem that doubles as a minor mint error. Only 2,175 proofs were struck. (#2416)

LINCOLN CENTS

3127 1909 VDB MS67 Red PCGS. Peach and green-gold dominate this thoroughly lustrous and precisely struck Superb Gem. The obverse is virtually perfect, and the reverse border has only inconsequential carbon. (#2425)

3128 1909 VDB MS67 Red NGC. This intricately struck orange-gold Superb Gem displays potent luster and seamless surfaces. A wonderful example of the ephemeral VDB subtype. (#2425)

3129 1909 VDB MS67 Red ICG. This first-year Lincoln cent provides unencumbered luster and consistent peach and olive color. Minuscule contact and carbon is revealed only by strong magnification. (#2425)

3130 1909-S VDB VG8 NGC. Deep chocolate-brown surfaces show few marks, just plenty of honest wear. A significantly circulated but eminently desirable issue of this long-coveted Lincoln key.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#2426)

3131 1909-S VDB VF20 ANACS. A mottled medium brown and tan representative of this classic key date cent. Subdued and unabraded with only a hint of granularity on the lower reverse. (#2426)

- 3132 1909-S VDB—Cleaned—ANACS. XF40 Details.** Unnaturally bright given the moderate wear on Lincoln's cheekbone. The lime and gold surfaces exhibit few consequential marks. The VDB initials are bold. (#2426)
- 3133 1909-S VDB—Corroded, Cleaned—ANACS. XF40 Details.** The pale orange color is suspect given the moderate wear on the cheekbone and ear, and the lower left reverse has a couple of small blue-green spots. Some mint luster remains on this boldly defined key date cent. (#2426)
- 3134 1909-S VDB XF45 ANACS.** The highpoints of the portrait show slight wear, but this chocolate-brown key date cent displays ample remaining luster. A minor diagonal mark on the face, but otherwise impressively unabraded. (#2426)
- 3135 1909-S VDB—Obverse Scratched—NCS. AU Details.** The obverse has faint hairlines that are nearly invisible without a magnifier. This piece has essentially full red and tan luster, and it is conservatively described, in our opinion. (#2426)
- 3136 1909-S VDB AU53 ICG.** This is the most important key date in the series, although not the scarcest. This example displays lovely, deep mahogany-brown coloration and minimal wear on the design's highpoints. A handful of tiny marks and spots are observed on the two sides. (#2426)
- 3137 1909-S VDB AU55 PCGS.** Subtle violet and blue accents grace the deep brown surfaces of this pleasingly detailed, briefly circulated Lincoln key. Minimally marked with excellent eye appeal and only a hint of highpoint wear. (#2426)
- 3138 1909-S VDB—Scratched—ANACS. MS60 Details.** This is an Uncirculated example with full mint luster and a friction-free portrait. The fire-red and lime surfaces appear problem-free at first glance, then a small number of staple scratches are found on the lower reverse. (#2426)
- 3139 1909-S VDB MS63 Red and Brown NGC.** A perennial favorite among collectors, this Mint State piece has considerable olive-brown toning with generous portions of original orange luster, especially on the obverse. (#2427)
- 3140 1909-S VDB MS63 Red and Brown PCGS.** More red than brown is visible on this example. In fact, it is virtually full red, with only a slight mellowing of the original mint luster. Further, the grade is only limited by the same subdued appearance, rather than surface marks or other blemishes. (#2427)

Amazing 1909-S VDB Cent, MS65 Red



- 3141 1909-S VDB MS65 Red PCGS.** A magnificent Red Gem example of this ever-popular first-year Lincoln key, crisply struck with slightly dusky reddish-orange surfaces that show glints of lighter color near the margins. The visual appeal is impressive, particularly the smoothness of the carefully preserved surfaces. An excellent piece that could serve as a cornerstone for a similarly graded date set. (#2428)

Wonderful 1909 Cent, MS67 Red



- 3142 1909 MS67 Red PCGS.** Mintage of the 1909 cent commenced within days of the release of the first 1909 V.D.B. cents, resulting from public reaction to the artist's initials. Radiantly lustrous surfaces on this Red Superb Gem example display attractive orange-gold color and nicely struck design elements. Wonderfully preserved throughout. Housed in a green-label holder. Population: 53 in 67 Red, 0 finer (1/08). (#2431)
- 3143 1909-S MS65 Red and Brown PCGS.** Copper-gold and tan patina run over lustrous surfaces that exhibit sharply struck design elements. We note a few light inoffensive flecks. (#2433)
- 3144 1909-S MS65 Red PCGS.** A solid Gem with brilliant luster and pale orange surfaces. Both sides are pristine and free of marks or spots. (#2434)

Terrific 1909-S Lincoln Cent, MS66 Red



- 3145 1909-S MS66 Red PCGS.** A luminous and magnificent Premium Gem representative of this first-year issue, not so famous as its VDB counterpart but genuinely elusive in its own right. Excellent detail with vibrant orange, copper-gold, and peach surfaces. PCGS has certified only four finer Red representatives (1/08). (#2434)
- 3146 1909-S S Over Horizontal S MS64 Red PCGS.** FS-012.3. The 1909-S is a highly popular first-year low mintage issue, and the S over Horizontal S feature adds further interest. A lustrous and beautiful sun-gold near-Gem. (#92434)
- 3147 1909-S S Over Horizontal S MS65 Red PCGS.** FS-012.3. An appealing representative of this distinctive repunched mintmark variety, a lemon-gold and copper-orange Gem with a few faint carbon flecks in the fields. Well struck with the repunched mintmark plain under magnification. PCGS has graded 35 finer Red examples for the variety (1/08). (#92434)
- 3148 1909-S S Over Horizontal S MS65 Red NGC.** FS-012.3. A lustrous copper-gold example with splashes of orange, along with an impressive strike that imparts strong definition to the design elements. A scattering of inoffensive light flecks is noted for each side. Census: 45 in 65 Red, 24 finer (1/08). (#92434)
- 3149 1909-S S Over Horizontal S MS67 Red ANACS.** FS-012.3. A lustrous sun-gold Superb Gem with remarkably unabraded and spot-free surfaces. An outstanding representative of this first-year low mintage issue. In an ANA cache holder. (#92434)
- 3150 1910 MS66 Red NGC.** Ebullient canary-gold luster bathes this exquisitely struck and exceptional Premium Gem. From a high mintage, but ultimate quality examples are elusive. (#2437)

- 3151 1910-S MS65 Red PCGS.** Lustrous orange-gold surfaces exhibit well struck design elements, and are devoid of mentionable contact marks. A few light flecks are visible on each side. (#2440)
- 3152 1910-S MS65 Red PCGS.** This low mintage Gem has unencumbered luster and a penetrating strike. Green-gold with glimpses of cherry-red. Mark-free and original with infrequent pinpoint flecks. Encapsulated in a green label holder. (#2440)

Exceptional 1911-D Cent, MS66 Red



- 3153 1911-D MS66 Red PCGS.** The 1911-D cent sports a mintage of 12.672 million pieces. The certified population data would seem to indicate that enough Mint State pieces have survived to meet collector demand, at least for average-quality examples. David Lange, however, writes in his *The Complete Guide to Lincoln Cents*, that: "Truly choice and gem specimens ... are quite difficult to find. This is aggravated by the tendency of this date to be softly struck and have a weakly-impressed mintmark."
- We offer an exceptional fully red Premium Gem '11-D in this lot, in that a well executed strike leaves crisp definition on the design elements, including the mintmark, Lincoln's hair and beard, and the grains and lines of the wheat stalks. Vibrant orange luster invigorates both sides, and a couple of minor obverse field marks do not disturb. Housed in a green-label holder. Population: 17 in 66 Red, 1 finer (1/08). (#2446)

Lustrous 1911-S Cent, MS66 Red



- 3154 1911-S MS66 Red NGC.** While a respectable number of red and brown 1911-S cents are available, fully red pieces are somewhat more difficult to locate. Orange-gold luster endows this Red Premium Gem, and a solid strike imparts strong definition on the design elements. A couple of unobtrusive flecks are mentioned for complete accuracy. Census: 3 in 66 Red, 0 finer (1/08). (#2449)

Attractive 1912-D Cent, MS66 Red



- 3155 1912-D MS66 Red NGC.** The 1912-D cent is a semi-key that is moderately scarce in all grades. While low-end Mint State coins are usually available, Choice and Gem examples with fully red color are very scarce and always in demand. This Premium Gem Red specimen possesses copper-orange luster and well impressed design elements. A few specks cluster on the upper obverse. Die wear, typical for this issue, manifests itself at the obverse rims and around Lincoln's coat. Census: 3 in 66 Red, 0 finer (1/08). (#2455)
- 3156 1912-S MS66 Red and Brown NGC.** A needle-sharp and carbon-free cent with a glossy, unperturbed appearance. Obverse rim die breaks from 9 o'clock to 10:30 may be of interest to the specialist. Translucent residue is noted on the lower reverse. Census: 4 in 66 Red and Brown, 0 finer (1/08). (#2457)

Red Gem 1912-S Cent



- 3157 1912-S MS65 Red NGC.** The smooth peach surfaces are only slightly mellowed, and carbon is limited to just a couple of minute reverse flecks. Like several other early San Francisco Lincoln issues, the 1912-S is rare in full Red, especially as a Gem. Census: 19 in 65 Red, 1 finer (1/08). (#2458)
- 3158 1913-D MS65 Red NGC.** Boldly struck and mark-free. Magnificent aside from a pair of small spots on the left wheat ear. A charming apricot-gold Gem of this scarce branch mint issue. In a former generation holder. Census: 27 in 65, 2 finer (1/08). (#2464)

- 3159 **1913-S MS64 Red PCGS.** Cherry-red and sun-gold with a generous blush of apple-green along the left obverse border. This satiny low mintage near-Gem is encapsulated in a first generation holder. (#2467)

Marvelous 1913-S Cent, MS65 Red



- 3160 **1913-S MS65 Red PCGS.** Luminous reddish-orange surfaces show hints of peach and minimal carbon. Well-defined for the issue, though a touch of softness is noted at Lincoln's beard. This issue of just over 6.1 million pieces is highly elusive in Mint State with fully Red surfaces, and PCGS has graded just two coins finer (1/08). (#2467)

- 3161 **1914-D—Whizzed—NCS. AU Details.** The NCS description is harsh, in our opinion, although the pale blue-green and tan on both sides indicates it has been recolored, possibly with ammonia. Still quite attractive, and clearly a genuine 1914-D Lincoln. (#2471)

Attractive 1914-D Cent, MS63 Brown



- 3162 **1914-D MS63 Brown NGC.** Both sides have light brown, blended with lighter tan, faded from mint red. A few spots and some insignificant abrasions prevent a higher grade, while the subdued nature of the faded mint red prevents a finer designation. Still an attractive example of the legendary key date. (#2471)

Desirable 1914-D Cent, MS62 Red and Brown



- 3163 **1914-D MS62 Red and Brown PCGS.** An unworn and highly desirable Red and Brown representative of this perennially popular Lincoln key, well-defined with remnants of original copper-orange on the obverse. Both sides show ample blue and violet overtones to substantially chocolate-brown surfaces. Appealing for the grade, though a number of wispy abrasions keep the coin from Select status. (#2472)

- 3164 **1914-S MS65 Red and Brown NGC.** Both sides exhibit orange-red, although steel-brown and aqua are also present. Scintillating luster shimmers across the unmarked fields and devices. Minute flyspecks emerge beneath a loupe. In a prior generation holder. (#2475)

Splendid 1914-S Cent, MS65 Red



- 3165 **1914-S MS65 Red PCGS.** Delicate copper-orange and salmon shadings grace each side of this lovely Red Gem. The strike is uncommonly bold for the issue, and the smooth surfaces display no overt distractions, as expected for the grade assigned. Housed in a prior-generation PCGS holder. Population: 33 in 65 Red, 3 finer (1/08). (#2476)

- 3166 **1914-S MS66 Red ICG.** Satiny and nicely struck with a straw-gold obverse and variegated cherry-red, aqua, and orange across the reverse. The rarity of the 1914-D is well known, but the 1914-S is essentially as rare in full red. (#2476)

Elegant 1915 Cent, MS66 Red



- 3167 **1915 MS66 Red PCGS.** The swirling luster of this Premium Gem offers undeniable eye appeal, and the copper-orange reverse is particularly vibrant. Boldly impressed and magnificently preserved, a delightful piece for the dedicated Lincoln cent enthusiast. PCGS has certified a mere six finer Red representatives (1/08). (#2479)

Satiny 1915 Lincoln, MS66 Red



- 3168 **1915 MS66 Red PCGS.** A first-generation holder houses this lovely Premium Gem. Both sides are sharply detailed and fully lustrous with brilliant orange mint color and satiny luster. Pristine surfaces with a few tiny spots as nearly always. Census: 11 in 66 Red, 1 finer (1/08). (#2479)

- 3169 **1915-D MS65 Red NGC.** The brick-red and lime fields and devices are splendidly undisturbed by contact or carbon. A sharply struck example of this conditionally challenging branch mint emission. In an early pre-hologram holder. Census: 38 in 65 Red, 6 finer (1/08). (#2482)

**Rare 1915-S Cent
MS66 Red and Brown**



- 3170 1915-S MS66 Red and Brown NGC.** The 1915-S is rare in the top Uncirculated grades. This copper-tan Premium Gem displays a couple of yellow-green streaks in the left obverse field. The design elements are well impressed, and a couple of trivial obverse marks are consistent with the grade. Census: 2 in 66 Red and Brown, 0 finer (1/08). (#2484)

Outstanding 1915-S Gem Red Cent



- 3171 1915-S MS65 Red NGC.** This 1915-S fully red Gem cent distinguishes itself with bright copper-brass luster that is imbued with whispers of rose, light green, and gold on portions of the obverse. A powerful strike results in outstanding motif detail, a characteristic of this issue. Close examination reveals no mentionable contacts or unsightly spots. Census: 10 in 65 Red, 1 finer (1/08). (#2485)
- 3172 1916 MS66 Red PCGS.** This orange-gold Premium Gem has dazzling luster and minimal carbon. The color is seamless, and there are no abrasions. In an old green label holder. (#2488)

Challenging Red Gem 1916-D Cent



- 3173 1916-D MS65 Red NGC.** Orange, peach, and green-gold invigorate this satiny and meticulously struck Gem. Only incidental carbon is detected. NGC full red examples are rare, especially in comparison with the number of collectors for the series. Housed in a prior generation holder. Census: 11 in 65 Red, 3 finer (1/08). (#2491)
- 3174 1917 MS66 Red PCGS.** Splashes of orange overlie the smooth sun-gold surfaces. Well struck and radiant with dynamic cartwheel sheen. A splendid example of this World War I issue. (#2497)

Sharp 1917-S Cent, MS65 Red



- 3175 1917-S MS65 Red ICG.** While brown or red and brown 1917-S cents are usually available, fully red specimens are exceedingly scarce to rare, especially in Gem. This MS65 Red coin displays attractive yellow-gold luster and crisply defined design elements. Devoid of significant marks or unsightly spotting. (#2503)

Gorgeous 1918-D Cent, MS65 Red



- 3176 1918-D MS65 Red NGC.** High-grade 1918-D cents in red/brown or fully red are rare, and many of the more sharply struck examples are plagued by spots. This gorgeous fully red specimen is impeccably preserved, revealing no mentionable abrasions or spots. An attentive strike sharpens the design elements. Census: 8 in 65 Red, 0 finer (1/08). (#2509)

Brilliant 1918-S Lincoln Cent, MS64 Red



- 3177 1918-S MS64 Red NGC.** This fully brilliant near-Gem has exceptional eye appeal for the grade. The date is a condition rarity in full red preservation, like many of the early branch mint Lincoln cents. Both sides are satiny, with only a few tiny spots to limit the grade. Census: 20 in 64, 7 finer (1/08). (#2512)

Well Struck 1918-S Cent, MS65 Red



- 3178 **1918-S MS65 Red NGC.** Copper-orange luster resides on the surfaces of this 1918-S cent. While typical Mint State coins exhibit poorly rendered details (David Lange, 2005), a better-than-average strike endows this Gem. A couple of grade-consistent marks are noted on each side, and what appears to be the remnants of a fingerprint occurs on the lower reverse. Census: 7 in 65 Red, 0 finer (1/08). (#2512)

Outstanding 1919 Cent, MS68 Red



- 3179 **1919 MS68 Red PCGS.** The 1919 is a well-established common date among Lincoln cents, and its abnormally high mintage of over 392 million pieces, combined with extensive saving of the issue in roll quantities, has led to it having the highest population of MS68 survivors of any pre-Memorial issue, according to the PCGS *Population Report*. Unlike a number of other dates of interest to Registry collectors, the 1919 also has a stable population; a Heritage description cites October 1997 population figures that are identical to today's numbers, which are 14 in 68 with one finer (1/08).
The present example offers the magnificent eye appeal one should expect for the MS68 designation. Pale straw-gold margins cede to copper-orange on the obverse and peach on the reverse. Crisp definition and immaculate surfaces complete the impression of virtual perfection. (#2515)

Lustrous 1919-D Cent, MS65 Red



- 3180 **1919-D MS65 Red NGC.** This issue shows moderate to heavy die wear, which manifests itself in localized softness on this coin, more so on the reverse wheat stalks. The remaining elements are well defined. Orange-gold luster adorns both sides, each of which is free of significant abrasions or spotting. Census: 19 in 65 Red, 0 finer (1/08). (#2518)

Lovely 1919-D Lincoln Cent, MS66 Red



- 3181 **1919-D MS66 Red PCGS.** Vivid copper-orange surfaces with hints of peach cede to slightly lighter coloration on Lincoln's well-defined portrait. Beautifully preserved and uncommonly fine for this D-mint issue with a slightly subdued mintage, struck during the recession that followed the Great War. Population: 11 in 66 Red, 1 finer (1/08). (#2518)
- 3182 **1919-S MS65 Red and Brown NGC.** Cherry-red and apple-green embrace this satiny and unabraded Gem. A good strike with minor softness on the top of the O in ONE. An elusive branch mint issue, housed in a former generation holder. (#2520)

Sumptuous Red Gem 1919-S Cent



- 3183 1919-S MS65 Red PCGS.** In contrast to this issue's Philadelphia counterpart, the 1919-S cent is not a well-produced issue. While its overall strike quality is not so poor as the 1918-S or similar dates, worn dies are the norm rather than the exception, and most survivors, even those with no trace of wear, exhibit poor surface quality.

This copper-orange Gem, which shows hints of rose at the slightly dusky margins, offers uncommonly potent eye appeal that far exceeds the mediocrity that prevails with most examples. While the strike is not full, it is bold overall, and the texture of the devices reveals considerably less die wear than usual. Excellent preservation and remarkable quality in every respect. PCGS has graded only one finer Red example (1/08). (#2521)

- 3184 1920 MS66 Red PCGS.** This Premium Gem has fire-red fields and a lime portrait. Mint luster is comprehensive, and the only imperfection is a small tick above the E in ONE. Encapsulated in an old green label holder. (#2524)
- 3185 1920 MS66 Red PCGS.** An outstanding Premium Gem that boasts an exceptional strike and vivacious luster. The obverse die was misaligned slightly, and caused a wide rim along the lower obverse border while the rim near 12 o'clock is unusually narrow. In a green label holder. (#2524)
- 3186 1920-D MS65 Red NGC.** Sharply struck and thoroughly lustrous. Straw-gold aside from a blush of cherry-red on the reverse exergue. Only unimportant imperfections are indicated. Census: 19 in 65 Red, 1 finer (1/08). (#2527)

Rare 1920-S Cent, MS65 Red



- 3187 1920-S MS65 Red NGC.** 1920-S Mint State Gems of any color designation are genuine rarities, particularly specimens that are fully red. This copper-orange MS65 exhibits lustrous surfaces that have benefited from a well executed strike. Lincoln's hair and bowtie are especially crisp. Both sides are devoid of mentionable contacts. Census: 10 in 65 Red, 0 finer (1/08). (#2530)

- 3188 1921 MS66 Red PCGS.** This orange and yellow-gold Premium Gem has potent luster and a meticulous strike. The reverse has occasional pinpoint flecks. Certified in a green label holder. Population: 59 in 66 Red, 11 finer (1/08). (#2533)

Radiant 1921 Cent, Superb Red Gem



- 3189 1921 MS67 Red NGC.** Radiant luster issues from gorgeous orange-gold surfaces splashed with light green and lilac. A well executed strike sharpens the design elements, further enhancing the coin's eye appeal. Additionally, both sides are impeccably preserved. Census: 1 in 67 Red, 0 finer (1/08). (#2533)

- 3190 1922-D MS65 Red PCGS.** This fire-red Gem provides scintillating luster. Crisply struck aside from slight incompleteness on the O in ONE. Minor carbon fails to deny the eye appeal. Encased in a green label holder. (#2539)

- 3191 1922-D Weak D AU58 PCGS.** Die Pair 1. Just the faintest trace of the D can be made out with a strong magnifier, the mintmark being obscured by grease on the die or some other debris. The reverse shows a pronounced die crack from the rim through the O in ONE. The brown surfaces show just the slightest tinge of underlying red, and there is a significant amount of mint luster on each side. A lovely, defect-free example of this rare and popular Lincoln cent. (#3110)

- 3192 1922 No D Strong Reverse VF25 PCGS.** Also known as Die Pair Two, the Strong Reverse is considered the most desirable 1922 No D cent variety. Pleasing medium brown with lighter reddish-tan highlights. (#3285)
- 3193 1922 No D Strong Reverse—Improperly Cleaned—NCS. XF Details.** FS-401, formerly FS-013.2. Die Pair 2. Semi-bright golden-brown surfaces exhibit small contact marks. Nicely detailed, especially on the reverse, as expected. (#3285)
- 3194 1922 No D Strong Reverse VG10 NGC.** The Strong Reverse, also known as Die Pair Two, is the most desirable of the 1922 “No D” cents, and the only die pair now considered to be a legitimate example of this variety. Smooth light brown and tan surfaces with faint iridescence. (#3286)
- 3195 1922 No D Weak Reverse VF35 PCGS.** Although less desirable than the Strong Reverse variety, this is a pleasing piece with deep olive surfaces. (#2540)
- 3196 1923 MS67 Red NGC.** Orange-red and lemon-gold endow this lustrous and exactingly struck Superb Gem. The fields are remarkably free from flecks or marks. In a former generation holder. Census: 15 in 67 Red, 0 finer (1/08). (#2545)

Amazing 1923-S Cent, MS64 Red and Brown



- 3197 1923-S MS64 Red and Brown PCGS.** Intermingled lavender, magenta, copper-orange, and mahogany shadings grace each side of this pleasing Choice survivor. Well-defined by the standards of the issue with no overt distractions, though a handful of wispy flaws are evident on the devices and in the nearby fields. PCGS has graded 14 finer Red and Brown examples (1/08). (#2547)
- 3198 1923-S MS65 Red and Brown NGC.** This satiny Gem has a pleasing strike and variegated lilac-red and jade-green toning. Unabraded and attractive. Certified in a former generation holder. A low mintage issue. (#2547)

Elegant 1923-S Cent, MS65 Red



- 3199 1923-S MS65 Red PCGS.** An undeniably challenging issue, represented here by an attractive Red Gem. David Lange, in his *The Complete Guide to Lincoln Cents*, writes that “AU and Mint State coins are very elusive, particularly with sharp detailing.” After some interceding commentary, he continues in his previous vein: “Finding a problem-free, well-struck and appealing 1923-S cent is all but impossible ... “

Though the present example shows slight softness on the devices, the overall level of detail is undeniably above-average, and the unturned copper-orange surfaces offer wonderful eye appeal. Carefully preserved and delightful. Neither NGC nor PCGS has certified a numerically finer Red representative (1/08). (#2548)

- 3200 1924-D MS64 Red and Brown PCGS.** A slightly mellowed Denver cent that shows salmon and mushroom shadings on each side. The deeper browns are much more prevalent on the reverse, and the lower area of that side shows a partial fingerprint. (#2553)

Incredible 1924-D Lincoln Cent, MS66 Red



- 3201 **1924-D MS66 Red NGC.** A sharply struck example of the 1924-D Lincoln, exhibiting brilliant orange mint luster with traces of lime-green toning on the obverse. An amazing Premium Gem, tied for the finest that has ever been certified. In fact, NGC and PCGS together have only graded three coins at this level. Census: 2 in 66, 0 finer (1/08). (#2554)

- 3202 **1924-S MS65 Red and Brown PCGS.** Dusky pumpkin-orange and mahogany converge on this well struck Gem, which offers remarkable visual appeal for this often-challenging San Francisco issue. Neither NGC nor PCGS has graded a finer Red and Brown representative (1/08). (#2556)

Lovely Red Near-Gem 1924-S Cent



- 3203 **1924-S MS64 Red PCGS.** Copper-orange and lavender elements converge on the luminous surfaces of this Choice representative. Both sides offer excellent eye appeal for the grade and above-average definition. Though a few tiny carbon flecks appear at the margins, these are of little consequence. PCGS has graded eight finer Red pieces (1/08). (#2557)

- 3204 **1925 MS67 Red NGC.** Sun-gold luster sweeps this essentially pristine Superb Gem. Lincoln's jaw is lemon-gold. Boldly struck and beautiful. Census: 26 in 67 Red, 0 finer (1/08). (#2560)

- 3205 **1925 MS67 Red NGC.** A beautiful peach-red Superb Gem that boasts a sharp strike and marvelous vibrancy. The beautifully preserved surfaces display excellent preservation with minimal carbon. Neither NGC nor PCGS has graded a finer Red representative (1/08). (#2560)

- 3206 **1925-D MS64 Red PCGS.** Pale copper-orange surfaces show hints of pink and small, scattered flyspecks near the portrait. The well-defined reverse offers greater vibrancy. PCGS has graded 39 finer Red pieces (1/08). (#2563)

Splendid 1925-D Cent, MS65 Red



- 3207 **1925-D MS65 Red PCGS.** Vibrant copper-orange surfaces with minimal carbon and boldly impressed devices are the most impressive aspects of this gorgeous exemplar. The overall preservation is spectacular for this issue, which is well-known to come marked or significantly toned. PCGS has graded just one finer Red piece (1/08). (#2563)

- 3208 **1925-S MS64 Red PCGS.** Hints of olive and mint enliven the copper-orange surfaces of this Roaring Twenties S-mint. Pleasingly detailed for the era with solid preservation. PCGS has graded only 11 finer Red pieces (1/08). (#2566)

- 3209 **1926 MS67 Red NGC.** A thoroughly lustrous representative of the Roaring Twenties. Peach and fire-red borders cede to straw-gold and lime centers. Needle-sharp and lightly abraded. Certified in a prior generation holder. Census: 25 in 67 Red, 0 finer (1/08). (#2569)

- 3210 **1926-D MS64 Red PCGS.** Sharply struck and void of marks. Vibrant luster sweeps the golden-orange fields. Scattered minute flyspecks decide the grade. Encased in a green label holder. (#2572)

Beautiful 1926-D Cent, MS65 Red



- 3211 **1926-D MS65 Red PCGS.** Gorgeous, essentially unturned copper-orange color with hints of pink and peach on the reverse. The strike is considerably better than the norm for this Roaring Twenties issue, and the preservation is excellent. Highly challenging any finer; NGC shows just one finer Red example, while PCGS has graded only two such coins (1/08). (#2572)

Satiny 1926-S Cent, MS65 Red and Brown



- 3212 **1926-S MS65 Red and Brown NGC.** Considerable original red mint luster remains on both sides of this piece, blended with rich chocolate-brown, lilac, and blue toning on each side. It is surprisingly sharp for a 1926-S Lincoln cent. Census: 27 in 65 Red and Brown, 2 finer (1/08). (#2574)

Radiant 1927 Cent, MS67 Red



- 3213 **1927 MS67 Red PCGS.** Excellent definition and strong, swirling luster are the most immediately apparent attributes of this delightful Superb Gem. The exquisitely preserved obverse displays soft copper-orange shadings with hints of olive, while the similarly pristine reverse offers richer reddish-orange coloration. Tied for the finest Red representative graded by either NGC or PCGS (1/08). (#2578)

Brilliant 1927-D Lincoln, MS65 Red



- 3214 **1927-D MS65 Red PCGS.** This Gem, housed in a first-generation holder, shows no mellowing of the bright orange mint luster over the 20 years since it was certified, or the 80 years since it was struck. Both sides are virtually pristine with brilliant reddish-orange surfaces. A tiny spot appears at Lincoln's earlobe. Population: 49 in 65, 2 finer (1/08). (#2581)

Rare 1927-S Red Gem Cent



- 3215 **1927-S MS65 Red NGC.** All Mint State examples of the 1927-S cent are scarce, regardless of quality or color designation, while Gems are rare. Moreover, this issue was poorly made, with worn, eroded dies being the rule (David Lange, 2005). This Red Gem displays bright copper-gold luster and is nicely preserved. Aside from minor softness in Lincoln's hair, the design elements are strongly impressed. Census: 7 in 65 Red, 0 finer (1/08). (#2584)
- 3216 **1928 MS67 Red NGC.** Exuberant luster, an exacting strike, and vibrant orange color all confirm the exemplary quality of this vivacious Superb Gem. Void of carbon or contact. Census: 14 in 67 Red, 0 finer (1/08). (#2587)

Challenging MS66 Red 1928-D Cent



- 3217 **1928-D MS66 Red NGC.** Large numbers of 1928-D cents survive in the lower levels of Mint State, but finding one with bright mint-red color is a challenge. The Premium Gem in this lot is special in this regard, as it possesses bright copper-orange luster. Moreover, its design features are well defined. A few toning spots and flecks are visible on the reverse. Census: 3 in 66 Red, 0 finer (1/08). (#2590)

Captivating 1928-S Cent, MS65 Red



- 3218 **1928-S MS65 Red PCGS.** Vivid reddish-orange and rose surfaces create fascinating effects on this ebullient Red Gem. Surprisingly well-defined for a Coolidge-era San Francisco issue, with particularly noteworthy detail on Lincoln's hair. Highly appealing and exceedingly elusive any finer, with just five such coins certified by PCGS (1/08). (#2593)
- 3219 **1929 MS67 Red NGC.** A gorgeous sun-gold Superb Gem with essentially flawless surfaces. Booming luster sweeps the crisply struck design. Census: 37 in 67 Red, 0 finer (1/08). (#2596)
- 3220 **1930 MS67 Red PCGS. CAC.** A radiant and unabraded pumpkin-gold Superb Gem that has booming luster and only microscopic carbon. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 70 in 67 Red, 1 finer (1/08). (#2605)
- 3221 **1930-D MS66 Red PCGS.** This pumpkin-orange Premium Gem is exceptionally free from marks, and flyspecks are also nearly absent. Exquisitely struck and thoroughly lustrous. (#2608)
- 3222 **1931-D MS65 Red PCGS.** Copper-gold luster adorns both sides of this lovely well struck Gem. We note a few light flecks, mostly on the reverse. (#2617)
- 3223 **1931-D MS65 Red PCGS.** This brick-red cent has potent luster and only moderate carbon. Intricately struck, and the only perceptible mark is concealed above the cheekbone. In a green label holder. (#2617)
- 3224 **1931-D MS65 Red PCGS.** This lustrous peach-red Gem is intricately struck, and its only mark is concealed on the shoulder. A low mintage Great Depression cent with scattered minute carbon. (#2617)
- 3225 **1931-S MS65 Red PCGS.** Scintillating luster and bright orange surfaces affirm designation as a Gem. Each side has occasional wisps of aqua-gray. A famously low mintage issue. Encapsulated in a green label holder. (#2620)
- 3226 **1931-S MS65 Red PCGS.** This precisely struck rose-red and olive-gold cent has beautifully mark-free fields, and carbon is also minimal. A popular low mintage issue, encased in a green label holder. (#2620)

- 3227 1931-S MS66 Red PCGS.** A shimmering orange example of this low mintage collector favorite. Crisply struck and attractive despite minor imperfections. Housed in a green label holder. As of (1/08), PCGS has yet to certify any finer. (#2620)

Shimmering 1932 Cent, MS67 Red



- 3228 1932 MS67 Red PCGS.** Shimmering luster exudes from the orange-gold surfaces of this Premium Gem 1932 cent that displays a blush of light green on the central obverse. A well executed strike brings out excellent definition on the design elements. Two minute flecks are noted on the reverse. Housed in a green-label holder. Population: 24 in 67 Red, 0 finer (1/08). (#2623)

Vibrant 1932 MS67 Red Cent



- 3229 1932 MS67 Red PCGS.** Mint State examples of the 1932 cent are plentiful due to hoarding; even fully red specimens can be obtained through Premium Gem, as determined by inspection of the certified population data. MS67 Red coins are another story; indeed, NGC and PCGS combined have graded fewer than 40 such pieces. Vibrant copper-orange luster adorns this MS67 Red specimen, and a solid strike emboldens the design elements. Nicely preserved throughout. Population: 24 in 67 Red, 0 finer (1/08). (#2623)
- 3230 1932-D MS66 Red PCGS.** The radiant orange-red fields are gorgeously undisturbed. Fully struck and highly attractive. In an old green label holder. PCGS has certified only six pieces finer (1/08). (#2626)

Glorious Red Superb Gem 1933 Cent



- 3231 1933 MS67 Red PCGS.** A radiant orange-red Superb Gem. Contact and carbon are inconsequential, and the strike is essentially full. The 1931, 1932, and 1933 are the three lowest mintage Philadelphia dates of the series. Housed in an old green label holder. Population: 31 in 67 Red, 0 finer (1/08). (#2629)

Pleasing 1933-D Cent, MS67 Red



- 3232 1933-D MS67 Red PCGS.** This attractive Superb Gem is tied for the finest Red example certified by either NGC or PCGS (1/08). The fresh copper-orange surfaces offer marvelous vibrancy, and the boldly impressed devices are magnificently preserved. A great example from this lower-mintage Denver issue of just 6.2 million pieces. (#2632)
- 3233 1943-D MS68 PCGS.** Almost 5,000 examples of this popular World War II era oddity have been graded at MS67, by NGC and PCGS combined, but only around 170 pieces have achieved the lofty MS68 designation at the two major services. This coin is sharply struck and essentially pristine, as expected for the grade, with lovely, sparkling, untuned surfaces. (#2714)
- 3234 1944-D/S MS66 Red NGC.** FS-020. The famous *Guide Book* variety with the upper curve of an S emerging like a hypnotized snake above the Denver mintmark. A well struck Premium Gem that has booming luster and only minor carbon. Census: 8 in 66 Red, 1 finer (1/08). (#2728)
- 3235 1944-D/S MS66 Red NGC.** FS-021. Much of the curve of the undermintmark S is evident, including portions left of, inside, and beneath the prominent D. Not the *Guide Book* variety, which is FS-020. A lovely campfire-red Premium Gem with minimal gray toning. Census: 8 in 66 Red, 1 finer (1/08).
- 3236 1947-D MS67 Red PCGS.** A beautiful peach-gold Superb Gem that boasts a penetrating strike and potent luster. The obverse appears immaculate, and the reverse displays only minor contact. Population: 58 in 67 Red, 0 finer (1/08). (#2755)
- 3237 1955 Doubled Die Obverse—Cleaned—ANACS.** ANACS omits a sharpness grade, but we suggest XF45. The cheekbone and the hair above the ear show slight wear. Unnaturally bright, the olive and rose toning is slightly off, and the lower reverse has a hair-thin mark. Still a collectible example of this rare and popular doubled die. (#2825)
- 3238 1955 Doubled Die Obverse—Cleaned—ANACS. AU50 Details.** FS-101, formerly FS-021.8. Light wear on the cheekbone and jaw confirms light circulation, but design details are sharp, including the dramatic obverse die doubling. Perhaps dipped at one time, but deceptively toned in maroon and olive-green. (#2825)
- 3239 1955 Doubled Die Obverse AU55 PCGS.** Rich cherrywood surfaces show only a touch of highpoint wear on this pleasing Choice AU representative. The doubling is prominent as always, and the coin's coloration lends a particularly pleasing effect. Wonderful eye appeal and far more affordable than a Mint State exemplar. (#2825)
- 3240 1955 Doubled Die Obverse—Cleaned—ANACS. AU55 Details.** FS-101, formerly FS-021.8. The portrait appears friction-free, and the smooth fields display subdued satin luster, but the brick-red and forest-green color is slightly off. (#2825)
- 3241 1955 Doubled Die Obverse AU58 NGC.** Subdued milk-chocolate surfaces are accompanied by traces of lighter tan around the devices on both sides of this sharply detailed piece. Only a trace of highpoint wear prevents a higher grade. An excellent collector's item for the specialist, or the novice collector.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#2825)

- 3242 1955 Doubled Die Obverse AU58 PCGS.** Nearly full luster with pleasing olive-brown surfaces. This sharp example has a trace of highpoint wear to limit the grade. The popular and dramatic 1955 doubled die cent is always a collector favorite. (#2825)

Pleasing 1955 Doubled Die Cent, MS61 Brown



- 3243 1955 Doubled Die Obverse MS61 Brown PCGS.** The chocolate-brown surfaces of this luminous doubled die cent show subtle blue overtones and no trace of wear. Though a number of wispy abrasions affect the fields and portrait, the overall eye appeal is strong for the grade. The striking appearance of the 1955 doubled die obverse cent made it an instant collector favorite, and it remains so more than a half-century after its discovery. (#2825)

Red Choice 1955 Doubled Die Cent



- 3244 1955 Doubled Die Obverse MS64 Red PCGS.** The shining surfaces of this doubled die cent, primarily pale copper-orange with an area of deeper peach-umber at the upper reverse, offers striking eye appeal. Carefully preserved and a delightful exemplar of the variety that inspired widespread interest in doubled dies among numismatists. PCGS has graded 18 finer Red examples (1/08). (#2827)

- 3245 1972 Doubled Die Obverse MS65 Red PCGS.** Housed in a green-label holder, this Gem has deep reddish-orange surfaces with satiny luster. Each side has a trace of iridescent toning. Although not as bold as the 1955 or 1969-S doubled die cents, the obverse doubling is clearly visible without magnification. (#2950)

- 3246 1972 Doubled Die Obverse MS66 Red PCGS.** FS-033.3. Die #1. There are several nice 1972 doubled die varieties, but only one is sufficiently dramatic to be listed in the Guide Book. A lustrous orange-gold beauty that has occasional wisps of russet and lilac. Housed in a first generation holder. (#2950)

PROOF LINCOLN CENTS

Pleasing 1909 VDB Cent, PR66 Red



- 3247 1909 VDB PR66 Red PCGS.** The mintage figures for 1909 proof cents vary widely according to which source one chooses to believe. Breen states that 420 pieces were struck of the VDB variant and 2,198 of the "plain" 1909 cents. The *Guide Book* lists 1,194 proofs made of the VDB cents, and 2,352 examples without the designer's initials on the reverse. Whichever the case, the status of the 1909 VDB as a one-year type, combined with its indisputable rarity, have made them highly sought and quite expensive with respect to other proof cents of 1909 to 1916.

This PR66 Red example displays copper-gold surfaces with blushes of orange on the obverse, and shows a high degree of field-motif contrast, especially when the coin is tilted slightly under a light source. The design elements reveal excellent definition, befitting of a proof strike. A few unobtrusive light flecks are scattered about, but do not disturb. Population: 7 in 66 Red, 2 finer (1/08). (#3302)

- 3248 1909 PR65 Red and Brown PCGS.** Jade-green and rose-red envelop this unabraded Gem. The fields display satiny cartwheel sheen, but the needle-sharp strike and minutely pebbled surfaces confirm the status as a matte proof. Certified in a green label holder. (#3304)

- 3249 1910 PR64 Red and Brown PCGS.** The obverse displays primarily orange luster, while the reverse takes on whispers of light tan. Generally well struck, with a few minute obverse marks. Population: 75 in 64 Red and Brown, 64 finer (1/08). (#3307)

- 3250 1910 PR65 Red PCGS.** A satiny green-gold Gem that boasts the intricate strike expected of a matte proof. The finely grained surfaces are unabraded and devoid of carbon. Population: 38 in 65 Red, 21 finer (1/08). (#3308)

Gorgeous 1910 Lincoln, PR67 Red



- 3251 **1910 PR67 Red NGC.** Struck during a period of experimentation at the Mint, several different finishes were employed during the years from 1909 to 1916. Generally called "Matte Proof" coins, in most cases they are anything but. The original color varies from year to year, from light to dark. It is important for the collector to understand the usual appearance for each individual issue. Lacking knowledge of the original appearance, it is impossible to judge quality today.

An essentially perfect 1910 Lincoln cent, this Superb Gem proof displays fully brilliant red luster with satiny and slightly grainy surfaces. Every detail is bold and exquisite on this example. (#3308)

Lovely, High Grade 1911 Cent PR67 Red and Brown



- 3252 **1911 PR67 Red and Brown NGC.** A magnificent matte proof Lincoln cent, this piece displays virtually no distracting carbon flecks or other blemishes, even when examined under magnification. The surfaces are rich reddish-orange on the obverse with tan added on the reverse. Superior eye appeal for the issue. Census: 1 in 67, 0 finer (1/08). (#3310)

Scarce 1911 Cent, PR65 Red



- 3253 **1911 PR65 Red NGC.** In keeping with its low mintage of 1,725 pieces, the 1911 proof is among the scarcer issues within the 1909-1916 period. Orange-gold surfaces are laced with wisps of gray-white, and exhibit sharply struck design features. A few tiny flecks are noted on the obverse. Census: 4 in 65 Red, 1 finer (1/08). (#3311)

- 3254 **1912 PR65 Brown PCGS.** A faded crimson reverse yields to a reddish-blue obverse, and a well executed strike leaves excellent definition on the design elements. Nicely preserved throughout. Population: 31 in 65 Brown, 9 finer (1/08). (#3312)

- 3255 **1912 PR65 Brown NGC.** Golden-brown patination with shades of light green covers this Gem proof. As expected, a solid strike sharpens the design elements. Devoid of mentionable marks. Census: 24 in 65 Brown, 13 finer (1/08). (#3312)

Terrific 1912 Cent, PR65 Red



- 3256 **1912 PR65 Red PCGS.** While the reverse shows even copper-orange coloration, the obverse of this Gem offers delightful shading from the lower left to the upper right that passes through magenta, peach, and lemon. Beautiful preservation and bold detail, a marvelous exemplar from this mid-date matte proof issue. Population: 16 in 65 Red, 1 finer (1/08). (#3314)

Luminous 1913 Cent, PR65 Red and Brown



- 3257 **1913 PR65 Red and Brown PCGS.** A strikingly toned Gem example of this popular matte proof issue, peach-toned at the upper obverse with lemon-gold at the lower portion of that side and a line of olive between them. The reverse offers deep reddish-orange and copper-orange coloration. This issue's mintage of just under 3,000 coins is the second-highest among matte proof Lincolns, but a few other issues are slightly more available. Population: 60 in 65 Red and Brown, 12 finer (1/08). (#3316)

Outstanding 1913 PR67 Red Cent



- 3258 **1913 PR67 Red NGC.** The 1913, according to David Lange (2005) is generally the most available of the early proofs in choice and gem condition. Fully red specimens in this lofty grade, however, are far and few between. Marvelous golden-copper luster adorns the impeccably preserved surfaces of this exquisitely struck piece. Census: 5 in 67 Red, 0 finer (1/08). (#3317)

Enticing 1914 Cent, PR66 Red



- 3259 **1914 PR66 Red PCGS.** A delightful Premium Gem example of this later matte proof Lincoln cent issue, boldly executed and primarily copper-orange with minor carbon behind the head. A curiously shiny area is noted to the left of Lincoln's shoulder, though this has no significant impact on the grade assigned. Population: 17 in 66 Red, 8 finer (1/08). (#3320)

Vibrant Red Gem Proof 1915 Lincoln Cent



- 3260 **1915 PR65 Red PCGS.** A satiny and delightful Gem survivor from this late-date matte proof Lincoln issue, luminous with copper-orange surfaces that show minimal carbon. A lone fingerprint is noted in the right obverse field. With a total production of 1,150 specimens and a tiny fraction of fully Red representatives, the 1915 is elusive in this state. Population: 21 in 65 Red, 7 finer (1/08). (#3323)

Beautiful 1915 Cent, PR66 Red



- 3261 **1915 PR66 Red PCGS.** The obverse of this later matte proof cent show lemon-gold peripheral elements with slightly deeper gold-orange centers, while the reverse shows similar coloration with added rose and lavender elements. Boldly impressed and beautifully preserved, a top-notch specimen. Population: 5 in 66 Red, 2 finer (1/08). (#3323)

- 3262 **1916 PR64 Red and Brown NGC.** Reddish-gold patina occupies the obverse, while the reverse assumes gold, yellow-green, and violet. The design elements are well impressed. A couple of tiny flyspecks are seen on the obverse. (#3325)

Magnificent 1916 Cent PR67 Red and Brown



- 3263 **1916 PR67 Red and Brown NGC.** David Lange (2005) notes that: "The new obverse master hub introduced this year greatly enhanced the already rich detailing of Lincoln's hair and beard, making proofs of this date perhaps the most desirable from a technical and aesthetic standpoint." This Superb Gem displays magnificent detail, and the red-tan and crimson patina, along with the immaculately preserved surfaces, further enhances the eye appeal. Census: 2 in 67 Red and Brown, 0 finer (1/08). (#3325)

Wonderful 1916 Cent, PR65 Red



- 3264 **1916 PR65 Red PCGS.** A delightful Gem representative of this final generally available matte proof Lincoln cent issue, sharply struck as always with a primarily copper-orange obverse and deeper peach shadings on the reverse. Carefully preserved with minimal carbon, one of just 1,150 specimens coined. Population: 10 in 65 Red, 3 finer (1/08). (#3326)

1936 Type One, Satin Finish Cent, PR65 Red



- 3265 1936 Type One—Satin Finish PR65 Red PCGS. David Lange (2005) writes that: "... the proofs of 1936-42 were typically coined from overpolished dies, leaving a number of low-relief elements such as the lapel of Lincoln's coat diminished or even detached from other features." This Red Gem displays much better definition than is normally seen on this issue. Nice detail is visible on Lincoln's coat, bow tie, and hair, and on the wheat stalks, and die polish lines are seen in the obverse fields. Orange-gold color adorns each side, and there are no significant contact marks or unsightly spots to report. Housed in a green-label holder. Population: 54 in 65, 25 finer (12/07). (#3332)

Satin Finish 1936 Cent, PR65 Red



- 3266 1936 Type One—Satin Finish PR65 Red PCGS. Rich orange luster with satin surfaces are accompanied by a trace of deeper toning on this delightful Gem. Both sides of this beauty are pristine with few obvious spots or surface marks. Population: 54 in 65 Red, 25 finer (1/08). (#3332)

Fantastic Satin 1936 Cent, PR66 Red



- 3267 1936 Type One—Satin Finish PR66 Red PCGS. The squared rims and decisively struck devices make this coin an undeniable proof, but early collector dissatisfaction with the subdued, satiny finishes on the first production runs led to the introduction of mirrored fields later in the year. Gorgeous reddish-orange surfaces that offer exquisite preservation. PCGS has graded only one finer Red specimen (1/08). (#3332)

Incredible Red Premium Gem 1936 Satin Finish Proof Cent



- 3268 1936 Type One—Satin Finish PR66 Red PCGS. Elegant copper-orange surfaces with subtle undercurrents of rose. The strike is bold, and while the luster is satiny compared to the later brilliant proofs, both sides show definite reflectivity. A single small flyspeck is noted in the upper right obverse field. Population: 24 in 66 Red, 1 finer (1/08). (#3332)

Spectacular 1936 Brilliant Finish Cent, PR66 Red



- 3269 1936 Type Two—Brilliant Finish PR66 Red PCGS. The vivid reddish-orange surfaces show the gleaming, watery texture that marks the later brilliant proofs for this initial modern-era proof issue. Decisively struck with squared rims and marvelous preservation. One of just 5,569 specimens coined. Population: 28 in 66 Red, 2 finer (1/08). (#3335)

Flashy 1936 Type Two—Brilliant Finish Cent PR66 Red



- 3270 1936 Type Two—Brilliant Finish PR66 Red NGC. Uniformly brilliant copper-gold coloration adorns both sides of this flashy Premium Gem proof, and an attentive strike results in virtually full definition on the design elements. Nicely preserved surfaces are devoid of contact marks. A couple of tiny toning specks are visible on each side. Census: 21 in 66 Red, 2 finer (1/08). (#3335)

Vibrant 1938 Cent, PR67 Red



3271 1938 PR67 Red PCGS. A gleaming Superb Gem exemplar, copper-orange with hints of lighter lemon-gold at the upper reverse. The strike is exquisite for this amazing piece, and the eye appeal is undeniable. Despite a mintage of 14,734 pieces, coins such as the present specimen are rare, and neither NGC nor PCGS has graded a finer Red representative (1/08). (#3341)

3272 1939 PR67 Red NGC. A charming apricot-red Superb Gem that has the needle-sharp strike expected of a proof. Flawless aside from microscopic peripheral flecks. Census: 14 in 67 Red, 0 finer (1/08). (#3344)

Gorgeous 1941 Cent, PR67 Red



3273 1941 PR67 Red PCGS. The watery mirrors are almost entirely copper-orange with subtle silver elements at the right obverse and reverse margins. The strike is bold, and the eye appeal is as impressive as the preservation. From a mintage of 21,100 pieces, neither NGC nor PCGS has graded a finer Red specimen (1/08). (#3350)

3274 1942 PR65 Red Cameo NGC. The flashy honey-gold fields compare with the radiant devices. Glimpses of olive and rose-red are also present. Infrequent minor flecks require a glass to see. Census: 18 in 65 Red Cameo, 12 finer (1/08). (#83353)

3275 1950 PR66 Cameo PCGS. Peach, gold, and rose endow this exactly struck and prominently mirrored Premium Gem. Void of carbon, and rare as such. Encapsulated in an old green label holder. Population: 53 in 66 Cameo, 7 finer (1/08). (#83359)

3276 1952 PR66 Cameo PCGS. An exceptional proof with deep orange color and faint lilac highlights on the devices. (#83365)

3277 1971-S Doubled Die Obverse, Type Two, PR66 Cameo ICG. FS-032, Breen-2262. LIBERTY and GOD are nicely die doubled. One of two highly coveted DDO 1971-S varieties, along with FS-033. Of the two, FS-032 has better die doubling on the date. Lovely orange, gold, rose, and lime alternate across this flashy Premium Gem. Unimportant flecks are noted near ONE and the throat. (#83533)

TWO CENT PIECES

3278 1864 Small Motto MS62 Brown PCGS. An attractive chocolate-brown representative of this *Guide Book* variant, well struck with hints of original copper-orange at the margins. Pleasing for the grade assigned. (#3579)

3279 1864 Small Motto MS62 Brown NGC. CAC. FS-000.5. A boldly struck and essentially unabraded example of this briefly produced subtype. Forest-green and tan-gold with moderate carbon and a central reverse fingerprint. *From The Southwest Collection.* (#3579)

3280 1870 MS65 Red and Brown NGC. Mint orange surfaces are splashed with traces of light tan and devoid of unsightly spotting. Sharply struck, with a couple of minute contacts. Census: 37 in 65 Red and Brown, 4 finer (1/08). (#3607)

3281 1871 MS65 Brown NGC. CAC. Business strike mintages for the two cent piece continued to slide through its short history, and the 1871 issue saw just 721,250 pieces coined. This dusky piece has predominantly violet-brown shadings, though hints of muted pumpkin-orange cling to the margins. Well-defined with excellent preservation. NGC has graded only two finer Brown representatives (1/08). *From The Southwest Collection.* (#3609)

3282 1872 PR64 Brown ICG. Despite the Brown designation, this near-Gem offers significant untarned copper-orange in addition to mahogany shadings. Faint hairlines in the fields account for the grade. (#3648)

PROOF TWO CENT PIECES

3283 1872 PR65 Red and Brown NGC. An early strike from a perfect reverse die, and identified as a proof because it lacks the die crack that is seen on business strikes. The surfaces are satiny, but lack the expected deep mirror appearance. The strike is bold and considerable original red remains on each side. (#3649)

Toned 1873 Closed 3 Two Cent, PR62 Brown



3284 1873 Closed 3 PR62 Brown NGC. The Closed 3 proofs were struck early in the year, followed by the Open 3 pieces later. Although it is only designated "brown," both sides of this beauty exhibit a kaleidoscope of rainbow toning. The mirrored surfaces are also remarkably well preserved for the grade. An excellent specimen and a wonderful opportunity. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two.* (#3651)

1873 Closed 3 Two Cent, PR64 Red and Brown



- 3285 1873 Closed 3 PR64 Red and Brown PCGS.** An early 1873 proof from the Closed 3 logotype. Harry X Boosel made the date famous with his lifetime of research. We know that proofs of most denominations are all Closed 3 pieces. This is because most proofs were struck at the beginning of the year, and the modified Open 3 logotype was not introduced until after the proofs were struck. A few exceptions, such as the two-cent piece, exist. In this denomination, all coins were proofs, including examples of both date styles. This moderately reflective proof is mostly brown, but exhibits portions of mint red on both sides. (#3652)

Open 3 Style 1873 Two Cent, PR64 Red and Brown



- 3286 1873 Open 3 PR64 Red and Brown PCGS.** Struck later in the year, the Open 3 logotype was a modification that was made after complaints were received that the original Closed 3 logotype looked more like the date 1878 than 1873. For most denominations, proofs were struck prior to the change. In some others, such as the three cent silver, only proofs were coined, again all early in the year and all of the Closed 3 style. However, two cent pieces were only struck in proof, but examples of both logotypes are known. This piece is a splendid near-Gem proof with considerable orange proof luster accompanying the brown surfaces. Hints of iridescent toning add to the overall appearance. (#3655)

THREE CENT SILVER

- 3287 1851 MS65 PCGS.** Light gold and sea-green patina over lustrous and lovely surfaces. A touch of softness is present on the central devices, but the overall preservation is excellent. (#3664)
- 3288 1851 MS66 NGC.** Lustrous silver-gray surfaces reveal traces of light gold color at the margins. Well struck, with no significant marks. Census: 66 in 66, 8 finer (1/08). (#3664)
- 3289 1851 MS66 NGC.** A lustrous Premium Gem with mottled iridescent toning over brilliant silver surfaces on both sides. Census: 66 in 66, 8 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#3664)

Superb 1851 Three Cent Silver



- 3290 1851 MS67 PCGS.** Ex: Larry Shapiro. A stellar representative of this smallest silver denomination officially issued by the United States. Well struck with frosty surfaces that are bright, untoned, and silver-white. A great candidate for the strongest of 19th century type sets. Population: 11 in 67, 0 finer (1/08). (#3664)
- 3291 1852 MS66 PCGS.** Fully original ivory color and frosty mint luster provide excellent eye appeal. This Premium Gem is a remarkable piece with a bold strike, including sharp clash marks. Population: 77 in 66, 13 finer (12/07). (#3666)
- 3292 1852 MS66 PCGS.** This trime's lustrous surfaces display a melange of pastel gray, lilac, tan, and sky-blue toning. Well struck and delightfully preserved, an impressive survivor. PCGS has graded 13 finer pieces (1/08). (#3666)
- 3293 1853 MS62 NGC. CAC.** Bold clash marks appear on both sides of this silver-gold piece, with good luster but a few tiny field marks and scrapes limiting a finer grade.
From The Southwest Collection. (#3667)
- 3294 1853 MS66 NGC.** Speckles of olive-green adhere to lustrous surfaces that are somewhat grainy from worn dies. Sharply struck, and devoid of significant marks. Census: 33 in 66, 6 finer (1/08). (#3667)
- 3295 1858 MS64 NGC.** Swirling luster enlivens minimally toned surfaces on this near-Gem trime. Above-average definition for this thin-planchet issue and pleasing preservation, though a few wispy flaws preclude a finer designation. NGC has certified 74 finer pieces (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#3674)
- 3296 1858 MS64 PCGS.** The final year of the Type Two design, and always in demand as a type coin in Choice condition. Both the obverse and reverse are well struck, and colorations of russet and olive-gold overlay original mint luster. There is a straight dark toning streak which extends from the lower obverse rim to just below the A in STATES, near the upper rim. (#3674)
- 3297 1858 MS64 PCGS.** A cream-gray and walnut-brown near-Gem with vibrant luster and gorgeously smooth fields. Excellent technical preservation, though the central devices show a degree of typical softness. (#3674)

Brilliant 1858 Three Cent, MS65



3298 1858 MS65 NGC. The final issue of the Type Two design; a brilliant Gem with frosty silver luster and untuned surfaces. Both sides are sharply detailed, including prominent clash marks in the fields. This lovely piece will grace even the finest cabinet. Census: 43 in 65, 31 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#3674)

3299 1861 MS65 NGC. A lovely Gem with lilac toning at the centers, framed by rich cobalt-blue, emerald-green, and light amber on each side. The surfaces are excellent with underlying frosty luster. (#3679)

3300 1861 MS65 PCGS. Lightly toned around the peripheries, with a well defined strike, save for softness on the reverse leaves. Glowing luster radiates from well preserved surfaces. Housed in a first generation PCGS holder. Population: 84 in 65, 96 finer (1/08). (#3679)

3301 1862 MS65 PCGS. This strongly lustrous and captivatingly toned Civil War-era trime is a beautiful Gem. Deep cerulean shadings visit the obverse margins and rose-plum is noted at the reverse periphery, while the centers are silver-gray. (#3680)

Tied for Finest 1862 Three Cent, MS67



3302 1862 MS67 NGC. This brilliant Civil War three cent silver is lovingly preserved and exhibits an above average strike, since only the centers of the horizontal shield lines exhibit any noticeable incompleteness of definition. Neither major grading service has certified any pieces in higher grades. Census: 20 in 67, 0 finer (1/08).

From The Southwest Collection. (#3680)

PROOF THREE CENT SILVER

3303 1867 PR64 PCGS. Deep blue-green patina graces the watery mirrors of this near-Gem. The surfaces are pleasingly preserved save for a handful of faint hairlines in the fields. Immensely appealing for this proof issue of just 625 pieces. (#3717)

THREE CENT NICKELS

3304 1869 MS66 PCGS. Delicate lilac and nickel-gray shadings grace the obverse of this luminous Superb Gem, while the reverse shows distinctive lavender and blue peripheral toning around a gold-inflected center. Well struck and expertly preserved. Population: 16 in 66, 0 finer (1/08). (#3735)

3305 1870 MS66 PCGS. Satiny and surprisingly well-defined for this business strike three cent nickel issue. Both sides are essentially untuned, with just a touch of weakness noted on the right Roman numeral. An exceptionally fine example, tied for the finest certified by PCGS (1/08). (#3736)

3306 1879 MS66 PCGS. Uncommonly strong luster for this odd-denomination issue with hints of peach patina against otherwise nickel-white devices. Well struck with strong eye appeal. Population: 31 in 66, 9 finer (12/07). (#3747)

Impressive 1880 Three Cent, MS67



3307 1880 MS67 PCGS. A remarkable and rare Superb Gem Mint State piece, normally found only in proof format. Business strikes are elusive and quite desirable. This sharply detailed piece is highly lustrous with pale gray surfaces and faint splashes of iridescence on each side. Population: 32 in 67, 0 finer (12/07). (#3748)

3308 1881 MS66 PCGS. CAC. Vibrant luster adorns the lightly toned surfaces of this Premium Gem. Exquisitely struck and impeccably preserved. A small planchet flaw is visible in the upper reverse. Population: 42 in 66, 7 finer (12/07). (#3749)

Collectors Acceptance Corp. (CAC) began offering its services on Sept. 1, 2007. The CAC tamper-proof hologram on third-party graded NGC or PCGS coins signifies that CAC backs that coin as premium quality within that numeric grade.

**Rare Business Strike 1884
Three Cent Nickel, MS65**



- 3309 1884 MS65 PCGS.** A rare and desirable coin in Gem grades. Close examination will reveal a couple of specks on both sides, including one below the E of AMERICA which serve to identify this rarity. Hints of pale blue are seen on the obverse, the reverse similar with nickel-gray in abundance. Fully struck with strong definition on the denomination and wreath, as well as on Liberty's curls. The Philadelphia Mint coined a total of 1,700 pieces in 1884, and few were saved from the time of issue. For the date specialist, this coin would make a welcome addition to any collection. Housed in an older green insert PCGS holder. Population: 4 in 65, 2 finer (1/08). (#3752)

PROOF THREE CENT NICKELS

- 3310 1865—Cleaned—ANACS. PR60 Details.** FS-001.5. The date is repunched east, with remnants of all four digits visible west of the peaks of the prominent digits. A lightly hairlined example with minute spots. Along with the 1877, the 1865 is a key to the proof series. Much of the proof mintage of 500+ pieces presumably failed to sell and was melted by the mint.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3761)

Doubled Date 1865 Three Cent Nickel, PR65



- 3311 1865 PR65 NGC. CAC.** Breen-2412. Doubled Date West. The first year of issue three cent nickel is one of the most common dates in business strike, but the rarest in proof. This untuned Gem has pristine surfaces with a few minor spots that are consistent with the grade. Census: 59 in 65, 15 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#3761)
- 3312 1866 PR65 NGC. CAC.** Pastel gold and blue patina drapes the gleaming mirrors of this second-year three cent nickel proof. Boldly impressed and carefully preserved, a worthy Gem. Census: 57 in 65, 19 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#3762)

Glittering 1866 Three Cent Nickel, PR66



- 3313 1866 PR66 PCGS.** There is no doubt that the buyer of this coin will be sending it back to PCGS for a Cameo or Deep Cameo designation. It currently resides in a green-label PCGS holder, certified prior to the introduction of such designations. It is a glittering Premium Gem with intense contrast between the brilliant devices and deeply mirrored fields. Aside from a faint splash of toning, both sides have full mint brilliance. (#3762)
- 3314 1867 PR65 NGC. CAC.** Luminous nickel-gray surfaces show occasional blue accents. Crisply struck and pleasingly preserved, an attractive Gem example of this earlier proof three cent nickel issue. Census: 49 in 65, 17 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#3763)
- 3315 1868 PR66 PCGS. CAC.** Light roller marks appear under a loupe, but this is a nonetheless delightful and pristine silver-gold example from the minuscule proof mintage, estimated at 600 pieces. Certified in a green-label holder.
From The Southwest Collection. (#3764)
- 3316 1869 PR65 NGC.** Rich sun-gold and champagne shadings drape the shining surfaces of this three cent nickel Gem. Boldly impressed with a tiny planchet flaw on Liberty's cheek that has no effect on the grade. NGC has certified 13 finer pieces (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#3765)
- 3317 1869 PR63 Cameo ANACS.** The obverse is close to brilliant, while the reverse has steel-gray toning. Well struck with good obverse cameo contrast. The reverse rim has a spot at 11:30.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#83765)
- 3318 1870 PR65 PCGS. CAC.** A mild cameo effect enhances the attractive surfaces of this silver-gray Gem, one of only 1,000 pieces struck. Population: 61 in 65, 7 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#3766)

- 3319 1871—Edge Corroded—ANACS. PR60 Details.** A boldly struck pearl-gray specimen with only a whisper of peripheral ebony toning. Any edge corrosion is obscured by the holder.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3767)
- 3320 1871 PR65 NGC.** A veneer of light blue and beige toning overruns the bright proof surfaces of this Gem three cent nickel. Nicely preserved and exquisitely struck.
From The Southwest Collection. (#3767)
- 3321 1871 PR65 NGC.** Subtle green-gold and sky-blue tints grace the luminous surfaces of this attractive Gem. Well-defined for this issue of just 960 specimens with wonderful preservation. (#3767)
- 3322 1872 PR66 NGC. CAC.** Faint ice-blue and tan-beige color adorns well preserved surfaces. Minor softness is seen in the middle lines of the first upright of the III. Census: 20 in 66, 0 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#3768)
- 3323 1873 Closed 3 PR66 NGC. CAC.** The reverse of this Premium Gem proof displays Cameo tendencies. Both sides are lightly toned and sharply struck. A few light flecks are visible on the reverse. Census: 25 in 66, 4 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#3769)
- 3324 1874 PR66 NGC.** An impressively struck three cent nickel proof displaying whispers of light gold-tan patina. Well preserved throughout. Census: 24 in 66, 1 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#3770)
- 3325 1874 PR64 Cameo ANACS.** This satiny near-Gem has faint tan toning and only minimal carbon. Modest cameo contrast aids the eye appeal. Only 700+ proofs were struck.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#83770)
- 3326 1875 PR65 NGC. CAC.** Pastel powder-blue and gold patina adheres to the bright proof surfaces of this Gem three cent nickel. Exquisitely struck, and revealing a few light handling marks, and a scattering of tiny specks. Census: 66 in 65, 10 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#3771)
- 3327 1876 PR65 NGC.** Nicely struck, with faint powder-blue patina. Peppery specks visit each side. Census: 96 in 65, 31 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#3772)

Proof-Only 1877 Three Cent Nickel, PR66



- 3328 1877 PR66 NGC. CAC.** A boldly detailed Premium Gem proof with exceptional contrast between the fields and devices. This gorgeous proof has faint champagne toning on each side. A single spot is evident right of the date on otherwise pristine surfaces. Census: 62 in 66, 4 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#3773)
- 3329 1878—Corroded—ANACS. PR60 Details.** This precisely struck proof-only example has delicate gold and lime toning. The reverse displays scattered small spots, mostly near the three columns.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3774)
- 3330 1878 PR66 NGC.** Blushes of ice-blue and gold-beige adorn both sides of this wonderful Premium Gem proof. A solid strike brings out excellent definition on the well preserved surfaces.
From The Southwest Collection. (#3774)
- 3331 1879 PR66 NGC.** This Premium Gem proof displays pleasing field-motif contrast. Lightly toned surfaces are crisply impressed and nicely preserved.
From The Southwest Collection. (#3775)

Exceptional PR68 1879 Three Cent Nickel



- 3332 1879 PR68 NGC.** The proofs of this issue were produced from three obverse dies. This die shows filling on neither the 8 nor the 9, and the date is further to the right than on other dies. The 9 is marginally higher and smaller than the remaining digits. The left serif of the 1 is over a space between two dentils. The reverse die, also used on the 1880 three cent nickels, shows fragmented ribbon and leaf details.
Only one word is needed to describe the brilliance and light original champagne-gold color of this remarkable Superb Gem proof three cent nickel: Wow! The 1879 proof is just another date in the three cent nickel series, not overly scarce, even in grades as high as PR66. But the parade slows above that level, and stops at MS68. If only the finest will do, consider this piece. Census: 6 in 68, 0 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#3775)
- 3333 1880 PR65 NGC.** An elegant Gem example of this later proof three cent nickel issue, minimally toned in the centers with splashes of green-gold to the left and right of the portrait. Well-defined and beautifully preserved. (#3776)
- 3334 1880 PR66 NGC.** Marvelously struck, with great luster emanating from champagne-gold surfaces that are impeccably preserved. Die polishing removed portions of the lower ribbon.
From The Southwest Collection. (#3776)
- 3335 1880 PR67 PCGS.** Sky-blue and apricot tints confirm the originality. Satiny, immaculate, and sharply struck. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 35 in 67, 0 finer (12/07). (#3776)
- 3336 1881—Corroded—ANACS. PR60 Details.** The 881 is nicely repunched. The rims have a few dark spots, the largest at 7 o'clock on the reverse. Liberty's neck and the denominational columns also have lesser spots. Sharply struck and satiny.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3777)
- 3337 1881 PR67 NGC. CAC.** A boldly detailed Superb Gem proof with brilliant nickel-gray surfaces that are enhanced by luscious lilac and blue iridescence. Census: 46 in 67, 7 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#3777)
- 3338 1882 PR67 NGC. CAC.** A boldly detailed piece, this Superb Gem proof is fully brilliant with excellent contrast between the lustrous devices and deeply mirrored fields. An undesignated Cameo proof. Census: 57 in 67, 4 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#3778)
- 3339 1883 PR66 NGC.** Subtle lavender-gray and champagne shadings drape the luminous mirrors of this odd-denomination Premium Gem. A pleasingly detailed specimen with elegant visual appeal. (#3779)
- 3340 1883 PR66 NGC. CAC.** Light gold and pale blue toning accompany the exquisite mirrored fields and lustrous devices of this Premium Gem proof.
From The Southwest Collection. (#3779)

Fantastic 1883 Three Cent Nickel, PR67



3341 1883 PR67 PCGS. This sharply struck specimen displays a thin layer of low-intensity powder-blue, lavender, and beige patina. One tiny fleck in the lower right (facing) reverse quadrant does not detract in the least from the fantastic eye appeal exuded by this coin. Population: 63 in 67, 4 finer (1/08). (#3779)

3342 1884 PR66 NGC. CAC. Medium gray proof surfaces and pale gold toning combine to form excellent eye appeal on this desirable Premium Gem proof.
From The Southwest Collection. (#3780)

3343 1885 PR66 NGC. Delicate sky-blue and golden tints visit the watery mirrors of this late-date three cent nickel. Pleasingly detailed overall with a hint of rose within the wreath on the reverse. (#3781)

3344 1885 PR66 NGC. CAC. This stunning Premium Gem proof exhibits a solid strike and champagne-gold color imbued with a blush or two of powder-blue. Impeccably preserved surfaces enhance the overall eye appeal.
From The Southwest Collection. (#3781)

3345 1886 PR66 NGC. CAC. Fully detailed with satiny proof surfaces rather than the usual deep mirrors. There is no doubt about the proof status of this Premium Gem. Pale champagne toning subdues the light gray surfaces.
From The Southwest Collection. (#3782)

3346 1887—Cleaned—ANACS. PR60 Details. A meticulously struck proof-only three cent nickel with light gunmetal-blue and olive toning. The obverse is moderately hairlined, the reverse has only faint indications of a cleaning.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3783)

3347 1887 PR66 PCGS. CAC. Faint yellow-gray patination covers the well cared for surfaces of this three cent nickel piece. Impressive detail is seen on the design elements. Population: 35 in 66, 0 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#3783)

Delightful 1887/6 Three Cent, PR67 Cameo



3348 1887/6 PR67 Cameo NGC. Bold overdate features are evident on this Superb Gem Cameo proof. It is one of the few proof-only overdates in American numismatics. All design motifs are fully and completely defined, with frosty luster on the devices and deep mirrors in the fields. Census: 10 in 67 Cameo, 2 finer (1/08). (#83784)

3349 1888 PR66 NGC. CAC. Well struck, frosted design elements stand out against the reflective fields, especially when the coin is turned slightly under a light source. Lightly toned surfaces are impeccably preserved.
From The Southwest Collection. (#3785)

3350 1888 PR66 NGC. Yellow-green and mint patina drapes the shining surfaces of this Premium Gem proof. Excellent preservation with modest contrast between the fields and the subtly frosted devices. (#3785)

3351 1889 PR67 NGC. CAC. Barely discernible light toning on the reverse cedes to a color-free obverse. Immaculately preserved surfaces yield attentively struck design elements. Census: 40 in 67, 1 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#3786)

3352 1889 PR67 NGC. CAC. Modestly reflective with traces of cream patina over parts of the obverse. Attractive and unusually well-preserved with pleasing detail, a great specimen from the final year of three cent nickel production. NGC has graded just one finer example (1/08). (#3786)

SHIELD NICKELS

3353 1866 Rays MS64 NGC. Pleasingly detailed for this first-year issue with soft, satiny luster beneath subtly toned nickel-blue surfaces. Well-defined overall with surprisingly strong detail on the reverse stars.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3790)

Untoned 1866 Rays Nickel, MS65



3354 1866 Rays MS65 PCGS. This Gem will make a wonderful type coin for some lucky collector. Brilliant throughout; there are no obvious or mentionable marks on either side. The striking details are almost complete overall, but the few devices that are incomplete give this coin a story to tell as a type piece. Because of the rays on the reverse, that side rarely struck up fully. As a result, the next year they were removed after 2+ million nickels were struck with the rays. This piece shows the best that is usually seen on an 1866 with contrasting softness on a few design elements. (#3790)

3355 1870 MS65 NGC. A softly lustrous nickel-gray piece that offers occasional slate-blue accents. Light die cracks appear at the obverse peripheries, but the surfaces are magnificently preserved. Census: 34 in 65, 6 finer (1/08). (#3797)

3356 1871 MS64 PCGS. Whispers of tan-gold toning adhere to the radiantly lustrous surfaces of this near-Gem. Well preserved, with suitably struck design elements. Population: 25 in 64, 34 finer (1/08).
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3798)

**Near-Gem 1883/2 Shield Nickel
FS-013.1**



- 3357 1883/2 MS64 PCGS.** FS-013.1. One of four varieties known of overdate for 1883. This one shows the bottom curve of the 2 just to the left of the 3. There is also a distinctive die crack that begins to the right of the date, goes through the ball, and terminates above the left side of the 1. The surfaces are untuned with satiny mint luster. Sharply struck. There is just the slightest sprinkling of carbon that prevents an even higher grade.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3814)

PROOF SHIELD NICKELS

- 3358 1869 PR65 NGC.** Sharply struck, except for several stars on the reverse. The obverse is untuned and pleasingly preserved, though the reverse shows a few russet toning specks and a couple of tiny planchet flaws. (#3823)
- 3359 1875 PR65 Cameo NGC.** Watery mirrors and delicately frosted devices combine for undeniable contrast on each side. Untuned save for whispers of golden-tan near the rims and eminently appealing. Census: 15 in 65 Cameo, 11 finer (1/08).
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#83829)

Key 1877 Shield Nickel, PR65



- 3360 1877 PR65 PCGS.** This key issue has a mintage of only 510 pieces, all of which were proofs. Unlike some 1877 and 1878 nickels, this example displays deeply reflective proof mirrors. The devices are also moderately frosted, but not enough to warrant a Cameo designation. Lightly toned and well-balanced from side to side.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3831)
- 3361 1878 PR65 PCGS.** This light gray Gem proof exhibits strong field-device contrast when the coin is tilted under a light source, particularly on the obverse. Well struck and devoid of mentionable marks.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3832)
- 3362 1879 PR66 NGC.** Decisively struck with gleaming fields that offer distinct contrast with the obverse devices. Whispers of haze visit seemingly immaculate surfaces. NGC has graded just 11 finer pieces (1/08). (#3833)
- 3363 1880 PR65 NGC.** A boldly impressed Gem with elegant eye appeal. Both sides offer luminous mirrors beneath soft, rich gold-green patina that shows occasional glints of nickel-gray.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3835)

- 3364 1880 PR67 Cameo NGC.** Hints of golden toning visit the reflective fields, while the devices remain essentially untuned and show delicate, pleasing frost. Solid contrast and excellent eye appeal. NGC has certified just one finer Cameo coin (1/08). (#83835)
- 3365 1881 PR65 PCGS.** Faint traces of champagne toning are evident on each side of this Gem proof that is housed in an old green-label holder. Typical of proof nickels from this period, the fields are satiny and only mildly reflective. (#3836)
- 3366 1881 PR67 ★ NGC.** A precisely struck and immaculate Superb Gem that has only a trace of gold toning. The second 8 in the date is recut. A low mintage date, especially when compared with the 1885 Liberty nickel. Census: 3 in 67 ★, 1 finer with a star designation (as PR67 ★ Cameo) (1/08). (#3836)
- 3367 1882 PR66 Cameo NGC.** An amazing Cameo proof with deep mirrors and excellent light gray surfaces. Full contrast is evident on both sides, especially on the obverse. The top of the D in the motto is entirely missing, an unusual die characteristic. (#83837)
- 3368 1883 PR65 PCGS.** An extraordinary Gem proof Shield nickel that remains in an older green-label PCGS holder. Light gold toning is evident over part of the obverse and most of the reverse, accompanying light gray proof surfaces. (#3838)

LIBERTY NICKELS

- 3369 1883 No Cents MS66 PCGS.** This lustrous first year of issue is exquisitely struck and essentially untuned. There are no marks of any consequence. Housed in a first generation holder. (#3841)
- 3370 1884 MS65 NGC.** Both sides offer strong, swirling luster with a touch of satin. Both sides offer sage and gold-orange patina, and the strike is generally sharp, though slight softness is evident at the first two stars and the lower wreath. Census: 57 in 65, 15 finer (1/08).
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3845)
- 3371 1890 MS65 NGC.** A veneer of light tan color resides on the lustrous surfaces of this sharply struck, gorgeous nickel. Nicely struck throughout, with minimum ticks on the frosty finish. Census: 41 in 65, 13 finer (1/08).
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3851)
- 3372 1891 MS65 PCGS.** Boldly detailed save for a few isolated areas of weakness near the margins. This shining Gem shows splashes of gold and rose patina over pleasingly preserved surfaces.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3852)

Sharp 1893 Liberty Nickel, MS66



- 3373 1893 MS66 PCGS.** An amazing Premium Gem with frosty light gray surfaces and exceptional design features. Mint State Liberty nickels are elusive in similar grades, regardless of date. The strike of this piece is nearly full, with weakness only at the lower left part of the wreath. Population: 13 in 66, 0 finer (1/08).
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3854)
- 3374 1899 MS64 PCGS.** This is a uniformly well struck, highly lustrous near-Gem nickel with soft golden-gray color. A lengthy graze paralleling the jaw limits the grade.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3860)

- 3375 1900 MS64 PCGS.** Swirling luster adorns both sides of this nicely struck, essentially untoned near-Gem. A few minor obverse contacts define the grade.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3861)
- 3376 1901 MS66 PCGS.** Excellent definition on the portrait, though the peripheral elements are a touch soft. Gold and blue accents visit otherwise nickel-gray surfaces on this turn-of-the-century Premium Gem.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3862)
- 3377 1903 MS65 NGC.** Both sides show elements of mustard-gold patina, though the toning on the reverse is fainter than that of the obverse. Well struck in the centers, though this Gem shows softness on the peripheral devices. (#3864)
- 3378 1903 MS66 PCGS.** Fully brilliant and frosty gray enhanced by hints of champagne toning. Sharply detailed, with pristine surfaces; a highly appealing Premium Gem, seldom found any nicer. Population: 83 in 66, 2 finer (12/07). (#3864)
- 3379 1904 MS65 PCGS.** Satiny surfaces reveal pleasing luster and a faint golden-gray cast. A couple of tiny marks are unworthy of individual mention, and a well directed strike leaves great definition on the design elements.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3865)
- 3380 1907 MS66 PCGS.** Ex: Larry Shapiro. Gorgeous luster emanates from the pastel-blue and lilac surfaces. Though the stars and wreath show slight softness, the portrait is well-defined, and the overall visual appeal is remarkable. Tied for the finest certified by either NGC or PCGS (1/08). (#3868)
- 3381 1909 MS65 PCGS.** Well struck and fully lustrous, with lovely cartwheel effects in the fields and visually enticing champagne-gray coloration over both sides. The expertly preserved surfaces are essentially pristine. A beautiful Gem example of this lower mintage issue. Population: 51 in 65, 21 finer (1/08). (#3870)
- 3382 1911 MS65 PCGS.** Soft beige-gray patina bathes the highly lustrous surfaces of this attractive Gem, and an attentive strike brings out strong definition on the devices, except for the usual softness on the elements immediately left of the bowknot. A well preserved piece.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3872)
- 3383 1912-D MS64 NGC.** This lovely branch mint emission offers deep olive-orange coloration on each side, with relatively pristine surfaces. Some of the right-side stars are softly struck, along with the lower wreath details, but there are few abrasions. (#3874)

Sharply Defined 1912-S Nickel, MS64



- 3384 1912-S MS64 PCGS.** One of only three keys to the always-popular Liberty nickel series with a mintage of only 238,000 pieces. This issue is invariably seen with satiny mint luster rather than the frosted variant that one usually sees from San Francisco. The surfaces on this piece are sharp throughout and covered with light, iridescent toning. A couple of flecks of carbon and tiny planchet flakes are apparently enough to keep this coin from the Gem category.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3875)

PROOF LIBERTY NICKELS

- 3385 1883 With Cents PR65 Cameo PCGS.** Delicate blue tints grace the fields, while the devices are minimally toned on this moderately contrasted first-year Gem. Watery mirrors enhance the visual appeal. Population: 33 in 65 Cameo, 23 finer (12/07). (#83881)
- 3386 1885 PR64 NGC.** An uncommonly flashy Choice example of this popular proof issue, sharply struck with excellent mirrors beneath soft gold and peach toning. A few small flyspecks appear to the left of the portrait.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3883)
- 3387 1885 PR64 Cameo NGC.** Excellent contrast is evident on both sides of this Choice Cameo proof. The surfaces are fully brilliant medium gray, with lighter gray devices. The 1885 is a key date in business strike, and proofs are always in demand as well. (#83883)
- 3388 1886 PR65 NGC.** An exquisitely struck Gem proof that displays satiny luster. Both sides are remarkably well preserved. Most of the demand for high-grade nickels with the 1886 date is supplied by proofs (David Bowers, 2006).
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3884)
- 3389 1886 PR65 PCGS.** This is a lovely, sparkling Gem proof example with attractive champagne-gold toning and highly reflective fields. The design elements are fully struck, and the surfaces are impeccably preserved. (#3884)
- 3390 1888 PR66 NGC.** Rich olive, green-gold, and nickel-gray toning drapes the luminous surfaces of this sharply struck proof Liberty nickel. Marvelous preservation and eye appeal to match. NGC has graded just nine finer examples (1/08). (#3886)
- 3391 1889 PR66 PCGS.** Gold, green, and blue tints visit the gleaming surfaces of this sharply struck Premium Gem. Excellent luster and eye appeal for this proof issue, which consists of just 3,336 specimens.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3887)
- 3392 1893 PR65 Cameo PCGS.** Elegant golden toning drapes the stately mirrors of this moderately contrasted Gem proof. Boldly impressed with a single tiny contact mark behind Liberty's head. Population: 15 in 65 Cameo, 20 finer (1/08). (#83891)

Amazing 1897 Liberty Nickel, PR67



- 3393 1897 PR67 NGC. CAC.** A stunning Superb Gem proof with deeply mirrored fields and excellent contrast. Every detail is boldly evident on this piece. The obverse has faint blue toning and the reverse has rainbow iridescence. A tiny spot at I of AMERICA is the only noticeable blemish. Census: 23 in 67, 2 finer (1/08).
From The Southwest Collection. (#3895)
- 3394 1901 PR66 PCGS.** Fully struck with intricate design details on both sides, this Premium Gem proof is an exceptional piece with pale gold toning on each side. Population: 82 in 66, 23 finer (1/08). (#3899)
- 3395 1903 PR66 PCGS.** Delicate silver-blue and olive-gold shadings drape the luminous surfaces of this 20th century Liberty nickel proof. Boldly impressed with solid eye appeal. Population: 60 in 66, 23 finer (12/07). (#3901)

- 3396 1903 PR66 PCGS.** This lovely Premium Gem is light gold aside from a band of lavender on the left reverse. Needle-sharp and immaculate with mild cameo contrast. Certified in a green label holder. (#3901)
- 3397 1903 PR67 Cameo NGC. CAC.** Untoned surfaces are deeply cameoed and immaculately preserved, and an impressive strike emboldens the design elements. Great technical quality and aesthetic appeal. Census: 8 in 67 Cameo, 2 finer (1/08). (#83901)
- 3398 1910 PR65 PCGS.** A sharply struck and shining late-date Liberty nickel proof, delicately toned green-gold with hints of lavender. Excellent preservation and eye appeal, as expected of the grade. (#3908)

BUFFALO NICKELS

- 3399 1913 Type One MS67 PCGS. CAC.** This is a simply beautiful Type One 1913 nickel that radiates outstanding luster from lightly toned, impeccably preserved surfaces. These attributes are complemented with well struck design elements.
From The Southwest Collection. (#3915)
- 3400 1913-D Type Two VF25 ANACS.** This nice medium-gray piece offers pleasingly undisturbed surfaces save for the moderate wear, an attractive example for a midgrade certified set. The buffalo's horn is full except for the extreme tip.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3922)
- 3401 1913-D Type Two MS64 NGC.** Elegant golden-tan and nickel-gray patina drapes the quicksilver-satin surfaces of this luminous Choice exemplar. Well-defined and attractive, a great example of this first-year Type Two issue. (#3922)

Impressive 1913-S Type Two Nickel, MS65



- 3402 1913-S Type Two MS65 PCGS.** A remarkable Gem with rich champagne and gold toning over frosty luster. This is a highly appealing representative of the date, despite some tiny spots that are only visible with a magnifier. PCGS has only certified 50 finer examples of the 1913-S Type Two nickel.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3923)
- 3403 1914-D MS64 PCGS.** Both sides offer quicksilver luster beneath luminous steel-gray, violet, rose, and tan-gold patina. Well-defined at the margins, though the center of the portrait shows softness. (#3925)
- 3404 1914-D MS65 PCGS.** Boldly impressed with swirling luster beneath rich rose and gold shadings. Remarkable visual appeal merely reinforces the coin's Gem designation. PCGS has certified 41 finer pieces (1/08).
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3925)
- 3405 1915-S MS64 NGC.** Golden-tan and violet patina is slightly deeper on the obverse of this highly lustrous near-Gem. Impeccably preserved surfaces exhibit sharply struck design elements. (#3929)
- 3406 1916-D MS65 PCGS.** A satiny Gem with gold toning over about 75% of each side, the bottom obverse and top reverse exhibiting light gray color. PCGS has only certified 10 finer examples of this date (1/08). (#3932)

- 3407 1917-D MS64 PCGS.** Lightly toned, fully lustrous surfaces exhibit well impressed design elements, save for the usual softness on the lower part of the Indian's hair, and that above the bison's forehead. Well preserved throughout.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3935)
- 3408 1917-D MS64 PCGS.** Well-defined at the margins, though the centers show a measure of softness, as is usual for this wartime Denver issue. Delicate gold and violet tints visit pleasingly preserved, subtly lustrous surfaces. (#3935)
- 3409 1918-D MS64 PCGS.** Sharply struck with soft, pleasing luster. This near-Gem offers vibrant visual appeal with hints of gold and blue patina in the faintly marked fields. PCGS has graded 92 finer coins (1/08).
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3938)
- 3410 1918/7-D Good 6 NGC.** FS-016.5. Despite extensive wear, the date is plain, and the underdigit shows clearly on this variety piece. Primarily nickel-gray surfaces show elements of deeper slate toning in the crevices near the margins.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3939)

Lustrous 1918-S Buffalo Nickel, MS63



- 3411 1918-S MS63 PCGS.** Considerable central weakness on each side is a given for the 1918-S Buffalo. Original planchet marks remain at the weakly defined areas, perhaps preventing a higher grade. This piece has satiny light gray luster with excellent overall eye appeal. Hints of slightly deeper gold toning are evident at the borders.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3940)
- 3412 1919 MS66 PCGS.** A stunning beauty with highly lustrous, satiny light gray surfaces. The design features on both sides are boldly rendered. PCGS has only certified seven finer examples of the date, despite a mintage of more than 60 million coins. (#3941)
- 3413 1919-D MS63 PCGS.** Solid detail for the issue and a pleasing appearance for the grade. The luminous nickel-gray obverse displays nicely, though two significant abrasions affect the bison's leg.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3942)

Satiny 1919-S Buffalo, MS64



- 3414 1919-S MS64 PCGS.** An outstanding piece with satiny light gray luster and faint gold toning along the peripheries, especially on the reverse. The 1919-S nickel is a condition rarity that is seldom seen in higher grades. PCGS has only certified 33 examples of the date in better grades than this piece.
From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3943)

- 3415 1920 MS65 ANACS.** Olive-green and rose-red endow this lustrous and nearly mark-free Gem. Well struck aside from the centers, which show blending characteristic of the type. (#3944)

Sharply Defined 1920-D Nickel, MS64



- 3416 1920-D MS64 PCGS.** Sharply detailed, especially for this issue, with LIBERTY fully separated from the obverse border, and essentially complete details on the bison. Lustrous light gray surfaces have a faint trace of gold on the obverse, and steaks of darker steel on the reverse. PCGS has only graded 48 finer examples in 20 years of coin certification.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3945)

- 3417 1920-S MS63 PCGS.** Pale gold and emerald toning accompanies the strong design elements and satiny luster of this desirable piece. The central motifs are slightly weak as usual, but all of the surrounding detail is boldly evident. (#3946)

- 3418 1921 MS65 NGC.** Well-defined by the standards of this 1920s issue, though the central devices show a hint of typical softness. Light orange patina visits the peripheries, while the centers show strong, slightly satiny luster.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3947)

- 3419 1921-S XF40 NGC.** Crisply struck for this San Francisco issue, with particularly impressive definition on the Indian's hair. Light, even wear with golden-tan and rose-orange patina over each side. (#3948)

- 3420 1923 MS66 PCGS.** A frosty Premium Gem with lustrous light gray surfaces. A hint of pale gold toning is seen on each side. The design elements are sharp, although this piece is somewhat shy of a full strike. (#3949)

- 3421 1923 MS66 PCGS.** Softly shimmering luster enlivens the delicate lavender and gold patina gracing this well-defined Premium Gem. Beautifully preserved and simply delightful. PCGS has graded nine finer pieces (1/08). (#3949)

- 3422 1923-S MS63 NGC.** Pleasing definition for the San Francisco issue, though this Select coin shows quicksilver surfaces with a number of wispy flaws. Green-gold and magenta-violet tints drape each side. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3950)*

- 3423 1923-S MS63 PCGS.** Well struck with quicksilver luster beneath luminous steel-gray patina that shows blue and gold accents at the margins. Lightly flawed on the portrait, yet appealing. (#3950)

- 3424 1923-S MS64 PCGS.** Pale gold and medium gray are blended across the satiny surfaces of this near-Gem. It is surprising to see such a sharp strike on one of these elusive Western nickels. A desirable example, due to the rarity of Gem specimens. (#3950)

- 3425 1924 MS65 NGC.** Solidly struck with subtle golden-tan and champagne shadings over the strongly lustrous surfaces. Magnificently preserved with excellent visual appeal. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3951)*

- 3426 1925 MS66 PCGS.** Traces of ice-blue and gold reside on the lustrous surfaces of this pleasing Premium Gem. Nicely preserved, and generally well struck. (#3954)

- 3427 1925 MS66 PCGS.** Radiantly lustrous surfaces display soft powder-blue patina on the obverse, that is joined by light gold on the reverse. A sharply struck coin, with clean, well preserved surfaces. PCGS has seen only six finer (1/08). *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3954)*

- 3428 1925 MS66 PCGS.** Luminous coral-red and steel-blue dominate this immaculate Buffalo nickel, sharply struck with an aura of originality. Remarkable eye appeal for this Philadelphia issue. PCGS has certified six finer pieces (1/08). (#3954)

- 3429 1925-D MS63 PCGS.** Well struck for the mint and era with luminous olive, orange, and steel-gray surfaces. Only a handful of wispy flaws on the portrait preclude a finer designation. (#3955)

Satiny 1925-S Nickel, MS64



- 3430 1925-S MS64 PCGS.** A satiny near-Gem with highly lustrous light gray surfaces. Typical of the 1925-S nickel, the obverse is sharply detailed, and the reverse is not as well defined. Both sides have light gold toning to add eye appeal. PCGS has only certified 20 finer Gems of the date. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3956)*

- 3431 1928-S MS64 NGC.** Well-defined by the standards of the issue with delicate quicksilver luster beneath luminous silver-gray patina. Striking eye appeal despite a handful of tiny flaws near the portrait. *From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3965)*

- 3432 1928-S MS64 PCGS.** Pleasing detail for this S-mint issue, including a well-defined horn, though the bison's shoulder shows softness. Delicate blue and gold tints visit the quicksilver surfaces of this lovely near-Gem. (#3965)

- 3433 1929 MS66 PCGS.** This marvelous Gem displays glistening mint luster with no significant surface marks. It is well struck, with seemingly complete definition on almost all of the design elements, except for some flatness directly above the knot in the Indian's braid. A number of carbon specks reside near the right obverse border, but do not attract the unaided eye. The reverse is especially smooth and well preserved. PCGS has only certified three finer examples (1/08). (#3966)

- 3434 1929-S MS66 NGC.** Vibrant luster exudes from champagne-gold surfaces, and an attentive strike results in excellent definition on most of the design elements. Well preserved throughout. Census: 43 in 66, 4 finer (1/08). (#3968)

- 3435 1929-S MS66 PCGS.** Well-defined for this often-challenging San Francisco issue with minimal patina and strong, pleasing luster. Beautifully preserved and a visual delight. PCGS has graded five finer pieces (1/08). (#3968)

- 3436 1930-S MS66 PCGS.** This Premium Gem exhibits satiny luster with full mint brilliance on each side. The surfaces have light gold toning that adds to its overall eye appeal. PCGS has only certified four finer examples of the date. (#3970)

- 3437 1931-S MS66 PCGS.** Sharply detailed, which is entirely uncharacteristic for the date. This piece exhibits highly lustrous gold surfaces with hints of iridescent toning on the reverse. (#3971)

- 3438 1934-D MS65 PCGS.** Delicate gold, blue, and pink shadings enliven the quicksilver surfaces of this D-mint Buffalo Gem. Well struck overall with remarkable preservation. PCGS has graded 40 finer examples (12/07). (#3973)
- 3439 1935 MS67 PCGS.** An exceptional business strike Buffalo nickel that has a light golden caste covering the reverse. Nearly flawless and probably unimprovable. Just one finer example of the date has been reviewed at PCGS. (#3974)
- 3440 1935-D MS66 PCGS.** Rich gold toning with fully brilliant and highly lustrous surfaces. The 1935-D is a scarce Buffalo nickel that is always in demand. Just five finer examples have been certified by PCGS. (#3975)
- 3441 1936-D MS67 PCGS.** This satiny Superb Gem exhibits splendid gold toning on both sides. It is sharply struck with virtually full and complete details. An important conditionally-rare issue. Population: 56 in 67, 2 finer (1/08). (#3978)

Popular 1936-D 3 1/2 Legs Nickel, VF20



- 3442 1936-D 3 1/2 Legs VF20 PCGS.** A golden-gray tint shows on both sides of this popular variety. The design elements retain good definition, and about two-thirds of the horn is visible. The surfaces are relatively clean, though an old pinscratch on the bison is mentioned for complete accuracy. (#93978)
- 3443 1937-D Three-Legged Fine 15 ANACS.** FS-020.2. The granular, low relief appearance of the bison's back leg is diagnostic for this eternally popular variety. The silver-gray fields and devices are attractive. A minor retained obverse lamination is noted at 4 o'clock, and a few specks of brown residue bookend the denomination. (#3982)
- 3444 1937-D Three-Legged XF40 PCGS.** A moderately abraded dove-gray and sea-green key date nickels. Die lumps are faintly visible beneath the bison's flank, and these are characteristic of the variety. Encased in an old green label holder. (#3982)
- 3445 1937-D Three-Legged XF45 ICG.** Subtle traces of luster remain in the protected areas of this blue-gray and gold-gray Choice XF piece. Well-defined for the variant, and even though the diagnostics are present on the reverse, that side retains excellent overall detail. (#3982)
- 3446 1937-D Three-Legged ANACS.** AU53 Details. ANACS omits an impairment from the insert, but the slate-gray appearance suggests a mild past cleaning. The devices display moderate wear. A popular key date. (#3982)
- 3447 1937-D Three-Legged AU55 ANACS.** A faint trace of wear is evident on the highpoints of this pleasing Choice AU piece. The surfaces have nearly full luster with light gold toning on both sides. Always popular and in demand. (#3982)

Lightly Toned 1937-D Three-Legged Nickel, MS61



- 3448 1937-D Three-Legged MS61 NGC.** A thin coat of golden-tan patina laced with wisps of lavender and sky-blue adheres to both sides of this popular variety, and sharp definition is seen on the design features. A minute buildup of foreign material is visible behind the Indian's neck, and a few light handling marks are scattered about. (#3982)

Popular 1937-D Three-Legged Nickel, MS61



- 3449 1937-D Three-Legged MS61 NGC.** Bold details and satiny surfaces allow the devices to stand against the fields in a medalllic appearance. Light champagne toning is evident on both sides. The famous Three-Legged Buffalo has been a favorite with collectors ever since it was first recorded in the *Guide Book*. (#3982)

Noteworthy 1937-D Three-Legged Nickel, MS62



- 3450 1937-D Three-Legged MS62 PCGS.** An attractive and important example of this popular Buffalo nickel die state variety, luminous with delicate peach and champagne shadings over each side. Well struck overall, though both sides show the considerable die erosion that characterizes the pairing. The portrait is clean for the grade assigned, though a handful of moderate abrasions appear on the bison's body. (#3982)

PROOF BUFFALO NICKELS

Gem Proof Type One 1913 Buffalo Nickel



- 3451 1913 Type One PR65 NGC.** As a proof type, the Raised Ground reverse has a mintage of only 1,520 pieces. While examples of the design will never be as coveted as the *other* 1913 proof nickel, they still pose a challenge for Buffalo nickel specialists. This needle-sharp Gem appears devoid of marks, and only trivial pinpoint carbon is detected.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3988)

- 3452 1936 Type One—Satin Finish PR66 NGC.** Hints of peach-gold patina visit the sharply struck devices and satiny fields of this attractive Type One 1936 proof. Gorgeous preservation and eye appeal to match.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3994)

- 3453 1936 Type One—Satin Finish PR66 PCGS.** This satiny Premium Gem specimen offers wonderful detail and delightful patina. Gold-green obverse shadings cede to intermingled orange and butter hues with rose and cerulean accents. (#3994)

Flashy PR68 1936 Brilliant Finish Nickel



- 3454 1936 Type Two—Brilliant Finish PR68 NGC.** Between the two major certification services only one 1936 proof nickel has achieved a higher grade than this one. And this piece is tied with only 18 others at this lofty grade level. Brilliant throughout, the fields are deeply mirrored and the devices are equally bright. The surfaces are virtually perfect, as one would expect from a PR68 grade.

From The Southwest Collection. (#3995)

- 3455 1937 PR65 NGC.** A simply gorgeous Gem exemplar from this popular proof Buffalo nickel issue, one that gleams beneath delicate champagne patina that adorns watery mirrors. Pleasingly preserved and magnificent in virtually every respect.

From The John Stimson, Sr. Collection, Part Two. (#3996)

- 3456 1937 PR65 PCGS.** A rainbow-toned Gem that is housed in a first-generation PCGS holder. This Gem proof should appeal to the toning enthusiast. (#3996)

- 3457 1937 PR65 NGC.** A gleaming Gem exemplar from the last proof Buffalo nickel issue, decisively struck with whispers of gold-green that grace the slightly hazy nickel-gray surfaces. Carefully preserved and delightful. (#3996)

- 3458 1937 PR65 PCGS.** A hint of gold toning visits this razor-sharp and flashy Gem. Only the 1937 and the Type Two 1936 proof nickels exhibit prominent field reflectivity. Struck from moderately rotated dies. Housed in a green label holder. (#3996)

JEFFERSON NICKELS

- 3459 1939 Reverse of 1940 MS65 Full Steps PCGS.** FS-022.5. The Quadrupled Die Reverse variety, which is different from (although perhaps scarcer than) the *Guide Book* Doubled Monticello variety. Both varieties have their pick-up point on the lower reverse legends. Lustrous and sharply struck with faint chestnut toning. (#894003)

- 3460 1939 Reverse of 1940 MS66 Full Steps PCGS.** FS-022.5. The lower reverse legends have an inordinately stretched appearance, especially the S in CENTS and the final O in MONTICELLO. A strong loupe reveals multiple die doubling. This satiny Premium Gem has light gold toning and uncommonly smooth surfaces. (#894003)

- 3461 1943-P Doubled Die Obverse MS66 PCGS.** FS-029. The “doubled eye” doubled die, most notable for the namesake doubling evident at Jefferson’s eye. Both sides offer strongly lustrous and carefully preserved surfaces. The steps on the reverse show only slight incompleteness. Tied for the finest example certified by PCGS (1/08). (#4174)

- 3462 1952-D MS66 Full Steps PCGS.** Ex: Omaha Bank Hoard. A nicely struck and highly lustrous piece, well-preserved overall. Population: 25 in 66 Full Steps, 0 finer (1/08). (#84047)

SMS JEFFERSON NICKELS

- 3463 1965 SMS MS68 Cameo NGC.** Gleaming with appreciable contrast, a delightful representative of this first-year Special Mint Set specimen. The delicately frosted obverse and reverse devices show no trace of patina. Immensely appealing for the issue and the grade assigned. Census: 11 in 68 Cameo, 0 finer (1/08). (#84197)

- 3464 1966 SMS MS67 Ultra Cameo NGC.** The different Cameo designations are normally reserved for proof coins, but they are also used for the 1965 to 1967 Special Mint Set coins, including this piece. It is fully brilliant and untuned with frosty white devices and black mirrored fields. Census: 9 in 67 Ultra Cameo, 1 finer (1/08). (#94198)

PROOF JEFFERSON NICKELS

- 3465 1952 PR69 Cameo NGC.** This piece has a razor-sharp strike with liquid mirrors and mint frost on the ivory devices. For those looking to build a high-caliber set of proof Jefferson nickels, this is the coin to buy. Census: 15 in 69 Cameo, 0 finer (1/08). (#84184)

- 3466 1957 PR68 Cameo PCGS.** A nearly perfect Cameo proof that could only be improved by the addition of a little stronger contrast between the fields and devices. It is an impressive gold and gray example that is tied for the finest Cameo proof PCGS has certified. Population: 15 in 68 Cameo, 0 finer (12/07). (#84189)

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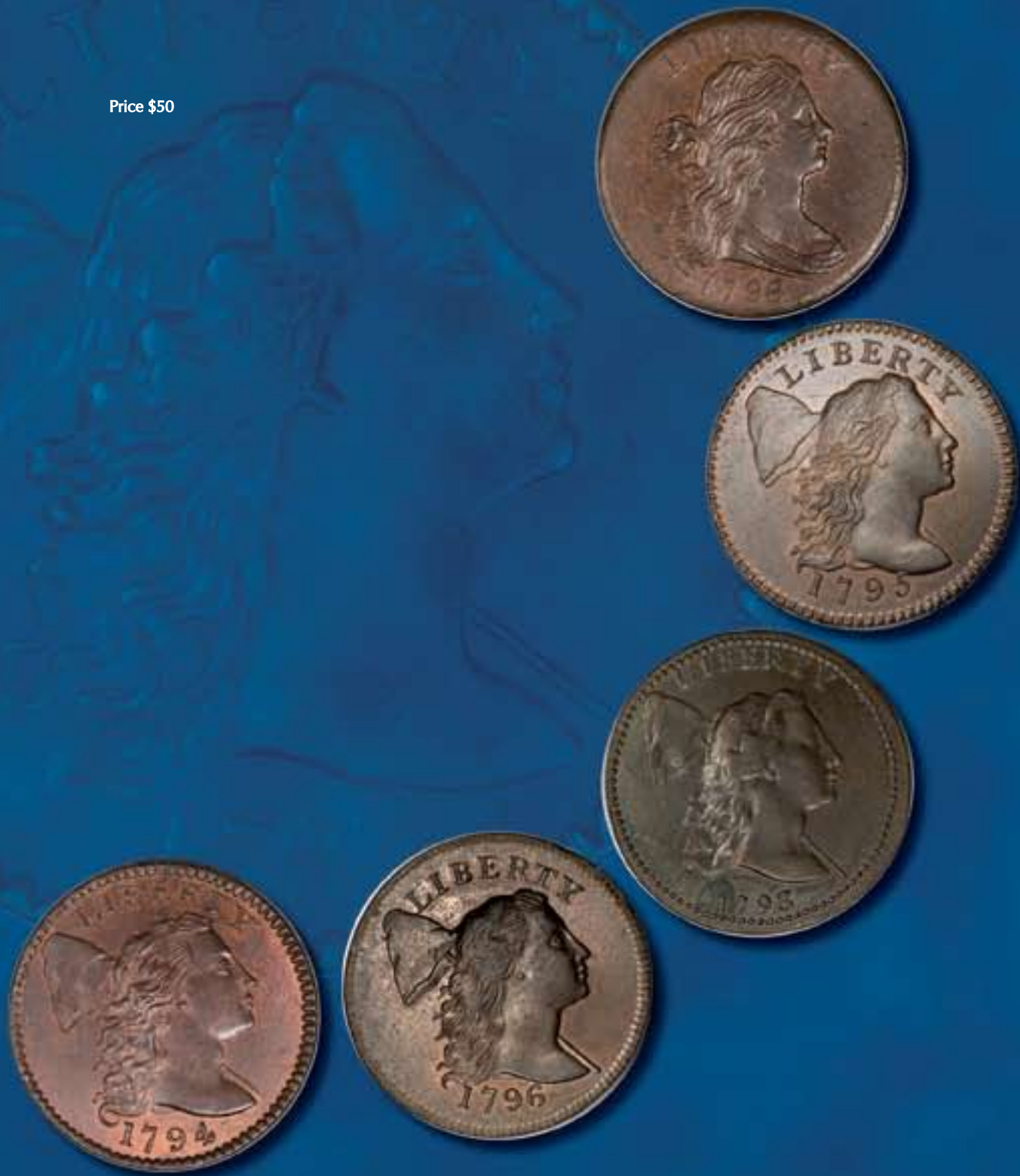
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Session 3 (**Husak Collection**) Friday, February 15 5PM Room 103 B,C Lots 2000-2300
Session 4 Friday, February 15 Approx 7PM (Immediately following session 3) Room 103 B,C Lots 2301-2910
Session 5 Saturday, February 16 9:30AM Room 103 B,C Lots 2911-3466

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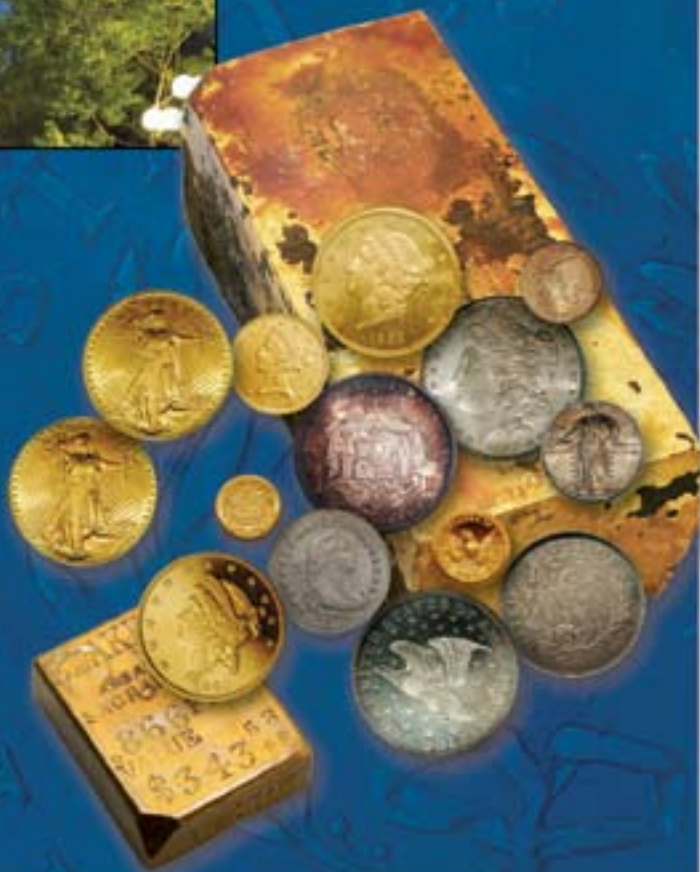
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Dear Bidder:

We are delighted to welcome you to perhaps the greatest sale of large cents ever held – the Walter J. Husak Collection of Early U.S. Cents. While far from the largest collection ever sold, nor the most comprehensive collection extending to 1857, the Husak Collection includes nearly every Sheldon number in the 1793 to 1814 series, including many Mint State pieces and numerous Condition Census examples. The only varieties missing are 1793 S-15, 1795 S-79, and 1795 S-80. The collection contains all other Sheldon numbers with subvarieties, and die states of 1804.

It has been my pleasure to create the text for this catalog, enjoying each and every coin in the process. When Walter started this collection, he had two goals in mind. His first goal was the acquisition of coins that are attractive and pleasant representatives, preferably in the Condition Census. His second collecting goal was the acquisition of coins with exceptional pedigrees. Either one of these two goals presents a major hurdle across a wide range of dates in the large cent field, and a few of the following pieces fall short of his requirements ... very few, indeed. Most examples meet one or the other of Walter's goals, and quite a few meet both. An example of the last category, and one of this cataloger's favorite coins in the entire collection, is the famous 1799 Abbey Cent. It is solidly within the Condition Census of the Sheldon-189 die marriage, and it has a continuous, uninterrupted pedigree dating back to the 1840s.

This collection, filled with numerous finest known pieces, Condition Census coins, and die variety rarities, should be considered carefully by those collectors who are assembling date or type collections, and by those others who appreciate the joy of owning truly special coins. What collector wouldn't want to own the finest known 1794 Starred Reverse cent? The date or type collector who would like to own the second finest existing 1793 Liberty Cap cent (S-13), or arguably the finest surviving 1794 large cent of any variety, should consult the pages that follow. As an early copper enthusiast for many years and a 35-year member of the Early American Coppers club, I have my own favorites. Hopefully, everyone can pick out and acquire their own favorite coin or two.

There are several people whom I would like to thank. First, I must say the biggest thank you to Patricia and Walter Husak for allowing me this opportunity. I hope that my passion for these coins will show in the descriptions. I also thank Steve Ivy, Jim Halperin, Greg Rohan, and Paul Minshull. They allowed me a free hand to create a catalog that the Husak Collection deserves. Indeed, they provided the flexibility for me to truly enjoy the project. I also want to thank the Heritage cataloging team who worked very hard on many other catalogs, allowing me additional time to finish this catalog. Among the Heritage catalogers, John Dale Beety deserves special credit for his assistance with some of the personality research. Samuel Foose was instrumental in this project from the very beginning, and Denis W. Loring reviewed the entire draft, made many comments, and added additional stories from his vast copper experience. Finally, an anonymous Heritage consultant made substantial contributions, proofreading every page and making many valuable suggestions.

Please join us for an evening of copper and memories. Sam Foose, Greg Rohan, and I look forward to meeting you at the auction and we would like to invite you to join us at the dinner reception in Walt's honor immediately following.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Mark R. Borckardt". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Mark Borckardt
Senior Cataloger

Dear Bidder,

Heritage has been proud to offer some wonderful collections of early copper in the past, including the coins of Jules Reiver and Wes Rasmussen. I mention these because the incredible collection of early Large Cents assembled by Walter J. Husak created a greater stir among our numismatists than I had ever seen before. On a personal level, I have greatly enjoyed knowing Walt during his trips to Dallas and on mine to California. His enthusiasm for collecting is infectious, his knowledge and devotion extraordinary – and at the end of the day, he is the type of person you would want to enjoy a good dinner and a nice bottle of wine with. I've done both, and it was a pure pleasure.

Why is this collection great? Perhaps it is because experienced numismatists understand the important role these coins played in our nation's story, as well as in the growth of the hobby. Perhaps it is the knowledge that the earliest American numismatic research seems to have focused on these coins. Perhaps it is due to the many dramatic varieties, as well as the subtle ones requiring a sophisticated eye. Perhaps it is because most of us have never seen such an impressive combination of rarity, quality, and completeness. Then again, it may be all of these things – after all, how often does one get to work with the greatest collection of early Large Cents ever formed?

I am not going to review the collection for you. Mark Borckardt, who wrote the catalog and offers his own introduction, has already described the significance of this collection far more eloquently than I could. Indeed, having worked carefully with the coins for many months preparing this magnificent tribute, Mark is even more impressed than he was at the beginning – and he was pretty impressed then! I think that points out a truth understood by all numismatists. No matter how much you admire a coin, regardless of what you paid for it, over time your appreciation of a great coin only grows. And one way of judging the greatness of a coin is by considering how much your appreciation has grown. In the case of the Husak coins, that appreciation is shared by an entire community of collectors and scholars. Mark explains this a different way – by explaining how difficult it was to pick a single favorite cent. There are just so many wonderful coins from which to choose.

At the conclusion of this auction, you too will have made your decisions, and each and every coin will become part of another great collection, to be appreciated by another knowing numismatist.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Greg', with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Greg Rohan



Vignettes From A Collector's Life

Walter Husak was born on May 27, 1942 in Chicago instead of Los Angeles; his pregnant mother had fled the West Coast after the attack on Pearl Harbor, fearing an imminent invasion. They returned to Los Angeles in July of 1942, where Walt would begin his schooling. He summered at his grandparent's farm in Iowa, where he was introduced to tractor driving and collecting rare coins in 1955; actually, the connection was fairly direct, as he took his compensation for his farm chores and began to buy Buffalo nickels and Lincoln cents (his coins of choice at the time).

During these early years, his father worked at the Merchants National Bank in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. A fellow employee had squirreled away a few old coins that had crossed the counter, and when he heard about young Walt's interest, showed him a

half dozen Indian cents. Already acquiring an eye for quality, Walt offered to buy the group for \$12. Walt's elation at his purchase was dashed after he rushed home to show his grandmother his exciting purchase; she burst into tears over her grandson being cheated. The Jack and the Beanstalk story had a happy ending, after he took one of the coins – a duplicate 1864-L in AU+ condition – to the local coin shop. The dealer paid him fifteen dollars for the one coin, so he now had five free coins and a three-dollar profit to show for his Magic Beans! He tried to explain to his grandmother, who remained totally confused about the entire business of collecting old coins.

Coins made a significant difference in his life, in many ways. Walt continued to build his first collection until his second child was about to be born. It was then that a "twist of fate" introduced him to his "second passion, collecting vintage cars." Needing a larger car to bring his enlarging family home from the hospital in 1963, Walt "stumbled onto a 1954 Cadillac convertible," which he purchased with the remaining proceeds from his coin collection. A modern businessman might refer to this as a redeployment of assets, but for Walt, it really meant that his child would enter the world in style.

Several years later, after getting “hooked on buying and restoring vintage automobiles,” Walt sold that car. Running (his third passionate hobby) generated another twist of fate a decade later, while training for the Los Angeles Marathons (he ran in six, and finished four). Out on a training run in 1988, he noticed a 1954 Cadillac for sale in a gas station; it turned out to be the same one he had purchased in 1963! Serendipity dictated that he buy it again to restore to its original condition. He still owns it, and he and Patricia drive it around the vineyards and ranches in the Santa Ynez Valley.

In 1959, Walt got his first job in Aerospace. After working for others for more than two decades, Walt discovered what it meant to be an entrepreneur with his own business: “you work eighty hours each week for yourself for half the pay, to avoid working forty hours a week for someone else.” His business prospered after 1983, and it is through the success of his business ventures that he “had the opportunity to buy and enjoy the coins and cars” that he loves.

After 18 years of watching numismatics from the sidelines, Walt purchased an 1804 Large Cent in June 1980 – his “first exposure to the Large Pennies.” In 1986, he attended the Robbie Brown auction and purchased his first Sheldon-13. He enjoyed owning that coin so much that in 1988 he traveled to the Herman Halpern auction in New York. Instead of expanding his collection, he “returned home empty-handed.” After that experience, Walt was even more motivated to pursue the early coppers. With each purchasing decision he made, he drew closer to his ultimate goal. At the end of 1994, he made the decision “to collect all of the Sheldon varieties.” The rest, as he reflects, “is history,” and we are proud to offer this historic collection.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Bob". The letter "B" is large and stylized, with a loop at the top. The "o" is a simple circle, and the "b" is a simple vertical stroke.

Bob Korver

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Please note the changes in our bid increments effective immediately.

Current Bid	Bid Increment	Current Bid	Bid Increment
<\$10	\$1	\$20,000 - \$29,999	\$2,000
\$10 - \$29	\$2	\$30,000 - \$49,999	\$2,500
\$30 - \$49	\$3	\$50,000 - \$99,999	\$5,000
\$50 - \$99	\$5	\$100,000 - \$199,999	\$10,000
\$100 - \$199	\$10	\$200,000 - \$299,999	\$20,000
\$200 - \$299	\$20	\$300,000 - \$499,999	\$25,000
\$300 - \$499	\$25	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$50,000
\$500 - \$999	\$50	\$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999	\$100,000
\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$100	\$2,000,000 - \$2,999,999	\$200,000
\$2,000 - \$2,999	\$200	\$3,000,000 - \$4,999,999	\$250,000
\$3,000 - \$4,999	\$250	\$5,000,000 - \$9,999,999	\$500,000
\$5,000 - \$9,999	\$500	>\$10,000,000	\$1,000,000
\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$1,000		

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46. Auctioneer in no event shall be responsible for consequential damages, incidental damages, compensatory damages, or other damages arising from the auction of any lot. In the event that Auctioneer cannot deliver the lot or subsequently it is established that the lot lacks title, or other transfer or condition issue is claimed, Auctioneer's liability shall be limited to rescission of sale and refund of purchase price; in no case shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot. After one year has elapsed, Auctioneer's maximum liability shall be limited to any commissions and fees Auctioneer earned on that lot.
47. In the event of an attribution error, Auctioneer may at its sole discretion, correct the error on the Internet, or, if discovered at a later date, to refund the buyer's purchase price without further obligation.
48. Arbitration Clause: All controversies or claims under this Agreement or arising from or pertaining to: this Agreement or related documents, or to the Properties consigned hereunder, or the enforcement or interpretation hereof of this or any related agreements, or damage to Properties, payment, or any other matter, or because of an alleged breach, default or misrepresentation under the provisions hereof or otherwise, that cannot be settled amicably within one (1) month from the date of notification of either party to the other of such dispute or question, which notice shall specify the details of such dispute or question, shall be settled by final and binding arbitration by one arbitrator appointed by the American Arbitration Association ("AAA"). The arbitration shall be conducted in Dallas, Dallas County, Texas in accordance with the then existing Commercial Arbitration Rules of the AAA. The arbitration shall be brought within two (2) years of the alleged breach, default or misrepresentation or the claim is waived. The prevailing party (a party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its claim or defense) may be awarded its reasonable attorney's fees and costs. Judgment upon the award rendered by the arbitrator may be entered in any court having jurisdiction thereof; provided, however, that the law applicable to any controversy shall be the law of the State of Texas, regardless of its or any other jurisdiction's choice of law principles and under the provisions of the Federal Arbitration Act.
49. No claims of any kind can be considered after the settlements have been made with the consignors. Any dispute after the settlement date is strictly between the Bidder and consignor without involvement or responsibility of the Auctioneer.
50. In consideration of their participation in or application for the Auction, a person or entity (whether the successful Bidder, a Bidder, a purchaser and/or other Auction participant or registrant) agrees that all disputes in any way relating to, arising under, connected with, or incidental to these Terms and Conditions and purchases, or default in payment thereof, shall be arbitrated pursuant to the arbitration provision. In the event that any matter including actions to compel arbitration, construe the agreement, actions in aid or arbitration or otherwise needs to be litigated, such litigation shall be exclusively in the Courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, Texas, and if necessary the corresponding appellate courts. The successful Bidder, purchaser, or Auction participant also expressly submits himself to the personal jurisdiction of the State of Texas.
51. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process. Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies; Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.

Miscellaneous:

52. Agreements between Bidders and consignors to effectuate a non-sale of an item at Auction, inhibit bidding on a consigned item to enter into a private sale agreement for said item, or to utilize the Auctioneer's Auction to obtain sales for non-selling consigned items subsequent to the Auction, are strictly prohibited. If a subsequent sale of a previously consigned item occurs in violation of this provision, Auctioneer reserves the right to charge Bidder the applicable Buyer's Premium and consignor a Seller's Commission as determined for each auction venue and by the terms of the seller's agreement.
53. Acceptance of these Terms and Conditions qualifies Bidder as a Heritage customer who has consented to be contacted by Heritage in the future. In conformity with "do-not-call" regulations promulgated by the Federal or State regulatory agencies, participation by the Bidder is affirmative consent to being contacted at the phone number shown in his application and this consent shall remain in effect until it is revoked in writing. Heritage may from time to time contact Bidder concerning sale, purchase, and auction opportunities available through Heritage and its affiliates and subsidiaries.

State Notices:

Notice as to an Auction in California. Auctioneer has in compliance with Title 2.95 of the California Civil Code as amended October 11, 993 Sec. 1812.600, posted with the California Secretary of State its bonds for it and its employees, and the auction is being conducted in compliance with Sec. 2338 of the Commercial Code and Sec. 535 of the Penal Code.

Notice as to an Auction in New York City. These Terms and Conditions are designed to conform to the applicable sections of the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs Rules and Regulations as Amended. This is a Public Auction Sale conducted by Auctioneer. The New York City licensed Auctioneers are Kathleen Guzman, No.0762165, and Samuel W. Foose, No.0952360, who will conduct the Auction on behalf of Heritage Auctions, Inc. ("Auctioneer"). All lots are subject to: the consignor's right to bid thereon in accord with these Terms and Conditions of Auction, consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments, and Auctioneer, in its sole discretion, may offer limited extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. A registered bidder may inquire whether a lot is subject to an advance or reserve. Auctioneer has made advances to various consignors in this sale.

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Additional Terms and Conditions of Auction

COINS and CURRENCY TERM A: Signature Auctions are not on approval. No certified material may be returned because of possible differences of opinion with respect to the grade offered by any third-party organization, dealer, or service. No guarantee of grade is offered for uncertified Property sold and subsequently submitted to a third-party grading service. There are absolutely no exceptions to this policy. Under extremely limited circumstances, (e.g. gross cataloging error) a purchaser, who did not bid from the floor, may request Auctioneer to evaluate voiding a sale: such request must be made in writing detailing the alleged gross error; submission of the lot to the Auctioneer must be pre-approved by the Auctioneer; and bidder must notify Ron Brackemyre (1-800-872-6467 Ext. 1312) in writing of such request within three (3) days of the non-floor bidder's receipt of the lot. Any lot that is to be evaluated must be in our offices within 30 days after Auction. Grading or method of manufacture do not qualify for this evaluation process nor do such complaints constitute a basis to challenge the authenticity of a lot. AFTER THAT 30-DAY PERIOD, NO LOTS MAY BE RETURNED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN AUTHENTICITY. Lots returned must be housed intact in their original holder. No lots purchased by floor Bidders may be returned (including those Bidders acting as agents for others) except for authenticity. Late remittance for purchases may be considered just cause to revoke all return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM B: Auctions conducted solely on the Internet **THREE (3) DAY RETURN POLICY:** Certified Coin and Uncertified Currency lots paid for within seven days of the Auction closing are sold with a three (3) day return privilege. Third party graded notes are not returnable for any reason whatsoever. You may return lots under the following conditions: Within three days of receipt of the lot, you must first notify Auctioneer by contacting Client Service by phone (1-800-872-6467) or e-mail (Bid@HA.com), and immediately ship the lot(s) fully insured to the attention of Returns, Heritage, 3500 Maple Avenue, 17th Floor, Dallas TX 75219-3941. Lots must be housed intact in their original holder and condition. You are responsible for the insured, safe delivery of any lots. A non-negotiable return fee of 5% of the purchase price (\$10 per lot minimum) will be deducted from the refund for each returned lot or billed directly. Postage and handling fees are not refunded. After the three-day period (from receipt), no items may be returned for any reason. Late remittance for purchases revokes these Return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM C: Bidders who have inspected the lots prior to any Auction will not be granted any return privileges, except for reasons of authenticity.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM D: Coins sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for a guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: ANACS, 6555 S. Kenton St., Suite 303, Englewood, CO 80112; Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC), P.O. Box 4776, Sarasota, FL 34230; Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658; and Independent Coin Grading Co. (ICG), 7901 East Bellevue Ave., Suite 50, Englewood, CO 80111.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM E: Notes sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Grading, condition or other attributes of any lot may have a material effect on its value, and the opinion of others, including third-party grading services such as PCGS Currency, PMG, and CGA may differ with that of Auctioneer. Auctioneer shall not be bound by any prior or subsequent opinion, determination, or certification by any grading service. Bidder specifically waives any claim to right of return of any item because of the opinion, determination, or certification, or lack thereof, by any grading service. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Paper Money Guaranty (PMG), PO Box 4711, Sarasota FL 34230; PCGS Currency, PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658; Currency Grading & Authentication (CGA), PO Box 418, Three Bridges, NJ 08887. Third party graded notes are not returnable for any reason whatsoever.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM F: Since we cannot examine encapsulated coins or notes, they are sold "as is" without our grading opinion, and may not be returned for any reason. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any patent or latent defect or controversy pertaining to or arising from any encapsulated collectible. In any such instance, purchaser's remedy, if any, shall be solely against the service certifying the collectible.

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COINS and CURRENCY TERM I: Certification does not guarantee protection against the normal risks associated with potentially volatile markets. The degree of liquidity for certified coins and collectibles will vary according to general market conditions and the particular lot involved. For some lots there may be no active market at all at certain points in time.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM J: All non-certified coins and currency are guaranteed genuine, but are not guaranteed as to grade, since grading is a matter of opinion, an art and not a science, and therefore the opinion rendered by the Auctioneer or any third party grading service may not agree with the opinion of others (including trained experts), and the same expert may not grade the same item with the same grade at two different times. Auctioneer has graded the non-certified numismatic items, in the Auctioneer's opinion, to their current interpretation of the American Numismatic Association's standards as of the date the catalog was prepared. There is no guarantee or warranty implied or expressed that the grading standards utilized by the Auctioneer will meet the standards of any grading service at any time in the future.

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COINS and CURRENCY TERM L: NOTE: Purchasers of rare coins or currency through Heritage have available the option of arbitration by the Professional Numismatists Guild (PNG); if an election is not made within ten (10) days of an unresolved dispute, Auctioneer may elect either PNG or A.A.A. Arbitration.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM M: For more information regarding Canadian lots attributed to the Charlton reference guides, please contact: Charlton International, PO Box 820, Station Willowdale B, North York, Ontario M2K 2R1 Canada.

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ABA Number: 021000021
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5. Bid and receive immediate notification if you are the top bidder; later, if someone else bids higher, you will be notified automatically by e-mail.
6. The *Interactive Internet[™]* program opens the lot on the floor at one increment over the second highest bid. As the high bidder, your secret maximum bid will compete for you during the floor auction, and it is possible that you may be outbid on the floor after Internet bidding closes. Bid early, as the earliest bird wins in the event of a tie bid.

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1. Log Onto Website
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Search or browse for the lot you are interested in. You can do this from the home page, from the Auctions home page, or from the home page for the particular auction in which you wish to participate.
3. Select Lots
Click on the link or the photo icon for the lot you want to bid on.
4. Enter Bid
At the top of the page, next to a small picture of the item, is a box outlining the current bid. Enter the amount of your secret maximum bid in the textbox next to "Secret Maximum Bid." The secret maximum bid is the maximum amount you are willing to pay for the item you are bidding on (for more information about bidding and bid increments, please see the section labeled "Bidding Increments" elsewhere in this catalog). Click on the button marked "Place Absentee Bid." A new area on the same page will open up for you to enter your username (or e-mail address) and password. Enter these, then click "Place Absentee Bid" again.
5. Confirm Absentee Bid
You are taken to a page labeled, "Please Confirm Your Bid." This page shows you the name of the item you're bidding on, the current bid, and the maximum bid. When you are satisfied that all the information shown is correct, click on the button labeled, "Confirm Bid."
6. Bidding Status Notification
One of two pages is now displayed.
 - a. If your bid is the current high bid, you will be notified and given additional information as to what might happen to affect your high bidder status over the course of the remainder of the auction. You will also receive a Bid Confirmation notice via email.
 - b. If your bid is not the current high bid, you will be notified of that fact and given the opportunity to increase your bid.

Current Bid: \$0 (\$0.00 with Buyer's Premium)
Secret Maximum Bid: \$50 (\$1 or more)
Buyer's Premium: 15% (minimum \$0 per lot) of the successful bid

Please Confirm Your Bid - Auction #123, Lot #1000
Current Bid: \$0 (\$0.00 with Buyer's Premium)
Secret Maximum Bid: \$50 (\$1 or more)
Buyer's Premium: 15% (minimum \$0 per lot) of the successful bid

Congratulations!
You are the current high bidder on Lot #1000.
Your Maximum Bid was: \$50.00 (\$50.00 with Buyer's Premium)
Current Bid: \$0.00 (\$0.00 with Buyer's Premium)

Your bid is not the current high bid.
The current high bid is \$100.00 (\$100.00 with Buyer's Premium).
Your Maximum Bid was: \$50.00 (\$50.00 with Buyer's Premium).
Current Bid: \$100.00 (\$100.00 with Buyer's Premium)

Choose Your Bidding Method (Cont'd.)

Mail Bidding at Auction

Mail bidding at auction is fun and easy and only requires a few simple steps.

1. Look through the catalog, and determine the lots of interest.
2. Research their market value by checking price lists and other price guidelines.
3. Fill out your bid sheet, entering your maximum bid on each lot.

4. Verify your bids!

5. Mail Early. Preference is given to the first bids received in case of a tie. When bidding by mail, you frequently purchase items at less than your maximum bid.

Bidding is opened at the published increment above the second highest mail or Internet bid; we act on your behalf as the highest mail bidder. If bidding proceeds, we act as your agent, bidding in increments over the previous bid. This process is continued until you are awarded the lot or you are outbid.

An example of this procedure: You submit a bid of \$100, and the second highest mail bid is at \$50. Bidding starts at \$51 on your behalf. If no other bids are placed, you purchase the lot for \$51. If other bids are placed, we bid for you in the posted increments until we reach your maximum bid of \$100. If bidding passes your maximum: if you are bidding through the Internet, we will contact you by e-mail; if you bid by mail, we take no other action. Bidding continues until the final bidder wins.

Mail Bidding Instructions

1. Name, Address, City, State, Zip
Your address is needed to mail your purchases. We need your telephone number to communicate any problems or changes that may affect your bids.

2. References
If you have not established credit with us from previous auctions, you must send a 25% deposit, or list dealers with whom you have credit established.

3. Lot Numbers and Bids
List all lots you desire to purchase. On the reverse are additional columns; you may also use another sheet. Under "Amount" enter the maximum you would pay for that lot (whole dollar amounts only). We will purchase the lot(s) for you as much below your bids as possible.

4. Total Bid Sheet
Add up all bids and list that total in the appropriate box.

5. Sign Your Bid Sheet
By signing the bid sheet, you have agreed to abide by the Terms of Auction listed in the auction catalog.

6. Fax Your Bid Sheet
When time is short submit a Mail Bid Sheet on our exclusive Fax Hotline. There's no faster method to get your bids to us *instantly*. Simply use the **Heritage Fax Hotline number: 214-443-8425.**

When you send us your original after faxing, mark it "Confirmation of Fax" (preferably in red!)

7. Bidding Increments
To facilitate bidding, please consult the following chart. Bids will be accepted on the increments or on the half increments.

The official prices realized list that accompanies our auction catalogs is reserved for bidders and consignors only. We are happy to mail one to others upon receipt of \$1.00. Written requests should be directed to Customer Service.

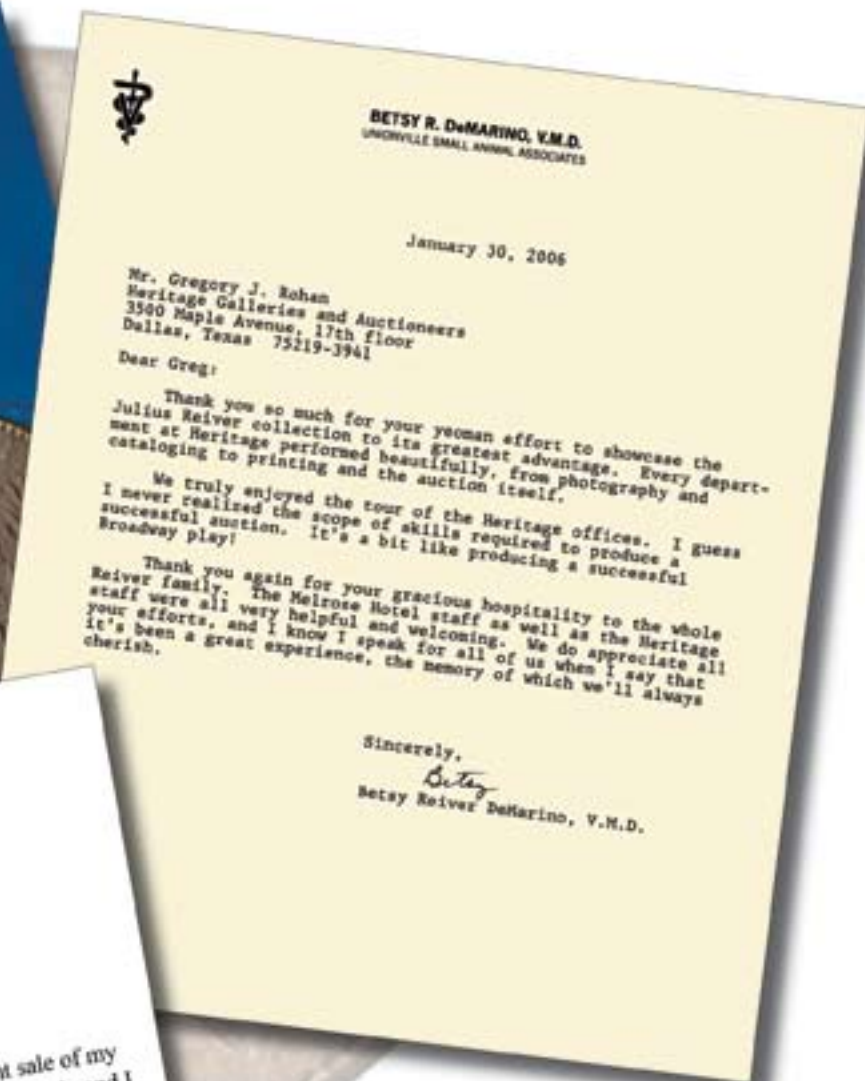
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EAC Member
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Heritage Auction Galleries Staff



Steve Ivy - Co-Chairman and CEO

Steve Ivy began collecting and studying rare coins in his youth, and as a teenager in 1963 began advertising coins for sale in national publications. Seven years later, at the age of twenty, he opened Steve Ivy Rare Coins in downtown Dallas, and in 1976, Steve Ivy Numismatic Auctions was incorporated. Steve managed the business as well as serving as chief numismatist, buying and selling hundreds of millions of dollars of coins during the 1970s and early 1980s. In early 1983, James Halperin became a full partner, and the name of the corporation was changed to Heritage Rare Coin Galleries. Steve's primary responsibilities now include management of the marketing and selling efforts of the company, the formation of corporate policy for long-term growth, and corporate relations with financial institutions. He remains intimately involved in numismatics, attending all major national shows. Steve engages in daily discourse with industry leaders on all aspects of the rare coin/currency business, and his views on grading, market trends and hobby developments are respected throughout the industry. He serves on the Board of Directors of the Professional Numismatists Guild (and was immediate past president), is the current Chairman of The Industry Council for Tangible Assets, and is a member of most leading numismatic organizations. Steve's keen appreciation of history is reflected in his active participation in other organizations, including past or present board positions on the Texas Historical Foundation and the Dallas Historical Society (where he also served as Exhibits Chairman). Steve is an avid collector of Texas books, manuscripts, and national currency, and he owns one of the largest and finest collections in private hands. He is also a past Board Chair of Dallas Challenge, and is currently the Finance Chair of the Phoenix House of Texas.



James Halperin - Co-Chairman

Jim Halperin and the traders under his supervision have transacted billions of dollars in rare coin business, and have outsold all other numismatic firms every year for over two decades. Born in Boston in 1952, Jim attended Middlesex School in Concord from 1966 to 1970. At the age of 15, he formed a part-time rare coin business after discovering that he had a knack (along with a nearly photographic memory) for coins. Jim scored a perfect 800 on his math SATs and received early acceptance to Harvard College, but after attending three semesters, he took a permanent leave of absence to pursue his full-time numismatic career. In 1975, Jim personally supervised the protocols for the first mainframe computer system in the numismatic business, which would catapult New England Rare Coin Galleries to the top of the industry in less than four years. In 1983, Jim merged with his friend and former archrival Steve Ivy, whom Jim had long admired. Their partnership has become the world's largest and most successful numismatic company, as well as the third-largest auctioneer in America. Jim remains arguably the best "eye" in the coin business today (he won the professional division of the PCGS World Series of Grading). In the mid-1980s, he authored "How to Grade U.S. Coins" (now posted on the web at www.CoinGrading.com), a highly-acclaimed text upon which the NGC and PCGS grading standards would ultimately be based. Jim is a bit of a Renaissance man, as a well-known futurist, an active collector of EC comics and early 20th-century American art (visit www.jhalpe.com), venture capital investor, philanthropist (he endows a multimillion-dollar health education foundation), and part-time novelist. His first fictional novel, "The Truth Machine," was published in 1996 and became an international science fiction bestseller, and was optioned for movie development by Warner Brothers. Jim's second novel, "The First Immortal," was published in early 1998 and immediately optioned as a Hallmark Hall of Fame television miniseries. Jim is married to Gayle Ziaks, and they have two sons, David and Michael. In 1996, with funding from Jim and Gayle's foundation, Gayle founded Dallas' Dance for the Planet, which has grown to become the largest free dance festival in the world.



Greg Rohan - President

At the age of eight, Greg Rohan started collecting coins as well as buying them for resale to his schoolmates. By 1971, at the age of ten, he was already buying and selling coins from a dealer's table at trade shows in his hometown of Seattle. His business grew rapidly, and by 1985 he had offices in both Seattle and Minneapolis. He joined Heritage in 1987 as Executive Vice-President and Manager of the firm's rare coin business. Today, as an owner and as President of Heritage, his responsibilities include overseeing the firm's private client group and working with top collectors in every field in which Heritage is active. Greg has been involved with many of the rarest items and most important collections handled by the firm, including the purchase and/or sale of the Ed Trompeter Collection (the world's largest numismatic purchase according to the Guinness Book of World Records), the legendary 1894 San Francisco Dime, the 1838 New Orleans Half Dollar, and the 1804 Silver Dollar. During his career, Greg has handled more than \$1 billion of rare coins, collectibles and art, and provided expert consultation concerning the authenticity and grade condition of coins for the Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS). He has provided expert testimony for the United States Attorneys in San Francisco, Dallas, and Philadelphia, and for the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). He has worked with collectors, consignors, and their advisors regarding significant collections of books, manuscripts, comics, currency, jewelry, vintage movie posters, sports and entertainment memorabilia, decorative arts, and fine art. Additionally, Greg is a Sage Society member of the American Numismatic Society, and a member/life member of the PNG, ANA, and most other leading numismatic organizations. Greg is also Chapter Chairman for North Texas of the Young Presidents' Organization (YPO), and is an active supporter of the arts. Greg co-authored "The Collectors Estate Handbook," winner of the NLG's Robert Friedberg Award for numismatic book of the year. Mr. Rohan currently serves on the seven-person Advisory Board to the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas, in his second appointed term. He and his wife, Lysa, are avid collectors of rare wine, Native American artifacts, and American art.



Paul Minshull - Chief Operating Officer

As Chief Operating Officer, Paul Minshull's managerial responsibilities include integrating sales, personnel, inventory, security and MIS for Heritage. His major accomplishments include overseeing the hardware migration from mainframe to PC, the software migration of all inventory and sales systems, and implementation of a major Internet presence. Heritage's successful employee-suggestion program has generated 200 or more ideas each month since 1995, and has helped increase employee productivity, expand business, and improve employee retention. Paul oversees the company's highly-regarded IT department, and has been the driving force behind Heritage's web development, now a significant portion of Heritage's future plans. As the only numismatic auction house that combines traditional floor bidding with active Internet bidding, the totally interactive system has catapulted Heritage to the top rare coin website (according to Forbes Magazine's "Best of the Web"). Paul was born in Michigan and came to Heritage in 1984 after 12 years as the General Manager of a plastics manufacturing company in Ann Arbor. Since 1987, he has been a general partner in Heritage Capital Properties, Sales Manager, Vice President of Operations, and Chief Operating Officer for all Heritage companies and affiliates since 1996. Paul maintains an active interest in sports and physical fitness, and he and his wife have three children.

**Todd Imhof - Vice President**

Unlike most professional numismatists, Todd Imhof did not start as a coin collector. Shortly after graduating college in 1987, Todd declined an offer from a prestigious Wall Street bank to join a former high school classmate who was operating a small rare coin company in the Seattle area. The rare coin industry was then undergoing huge changes after the advent of certified grading and growing computer technologies. Being new to the industry, Todd had an easier time than most embracing the new dynamics. He soon discovered a personal passion for rare coins, and for working with high-level collectors. Through his accomplishments, Todd enjoys a reputation envied by the entire numismatic community. During his earlier tenure with Hertzberg Rare Coins, it was named by Inc. magazine as one of the nation's fastest growing private companies 1989-1991. In 1991, Todd co-founded Pinnacle Rarities, Inc., a boutique-styled firm that specialized in servicing the rare coin industry's savviest and most prominent collectors. At 25, he was among the youngest people ever accepted into the Professional Numismatists Guild, and

currently serves on its Consumer Protection Committee. In 1992, he was invited to join the Board of Directors for the Industry Council for Tangible Assets, serving as its Chairman 2002-2005. Todd served as Pinnacle's President until his decision to join Heritage in 2006. In the Morse Auction, he became the only person in history to purchase two \$1mm+ coins during a single auction session! Todd serves Heritage's Legacy clients, many of whom had previously sought his counsel and found his expertise and integrity to be of great value. Todd really understands what collectors are trying to accomplish, and he has an uncanny ability to identify the perfect coins at the right prices while navigating complex and difficult deals with unsurpassed professionalism.

**Leo Frese - Executive VP - Numismatic Auctions**

Leo has been involved in numismatics for nearly 40 years, a professional numismatist since 1971, and has been with Heritage for over 20 years. He literally worked his way up the Heritage "ladder" through dedication, hard work, and a belief that the client is the most important asset Heritage has. He worked with Bob Merrill for nearly 15 years and now is the Director of Consignments. Leo has been actively involved in assisting clients sell nearly \$500,000,000 in numismatic material. Leo was recently accepted as a member of PNG, is a life member of the ANA, and holds membership in FUN, CSNS, and other numismatic organizations. He believes education is the foremost building block in numismatics. Leo encourages all collectors to broaden their horizons, be actively involved in the hobby, and donate freely to YN organizations. Leo's interests include collecting Minnesota pottery and elegant Depression glass. Although travel is an important element of his job, he relishes time with his wife Wendy, children Alicen and Adam, and son-in-law Jeff.

**David Mayfield - Consignment Director**

David has been collecting and trading rare coins and currency for over 35 years. A chance encounter with his father's coin collection at the age of nine led to his lifetime interest. David has been buying and selling at coin shows since the age of 10. He became a full time coin & currency dealer in the mid-80s. David's main collecting interest is in all things Texas, specializing in currency and documents from the Republic of Texas. Being a sixth generation Texan whose family fought for Texas' independence has only increased the value and meaning of these historical artifacts for him. After more than two decades of marriage, David and Tammy have two wonderful sons, Brian and Michael.

**Jim Jelinski - Consignment Director**

A collector since age 8, Jim has been involved in numismatics over 5 decades, progressing from humble collector to professional dealer and educator. He is a Life Member of the *American Numismatic Association*, the *American Numismatic Society*, and other state and national organizations. Starting as Buyer for Paramount International Coin Corporation in 1972, he opened Essex Numismatic Properties in 1975 in New Hampshire. Later, positions at M.B. Simmons & Associates of Narberth, Pennsylvania included Director of Sales, Director of Marketing and Advertising, and Executive Vice President. In 1979, he reorganized Essex in Connecticut and, as Essex Numismatics, Inc., worked as COO and CFO. He joined the staff at Heritage as Senior Numismatist and Consignment Coordinator. Jim has two sons, and is actively involved in his church, and community; he just completed his 20th season of coaching youth athletics, and working in Boy Scouting as a troop leader and merit badge counselor. He has been a fund raiser for Paul Newman's "Hole in the Wall Gang" camp for terminally ill children, and for Boy Scouts. His personal diversions include fly fishing, sky diving, cooking, and wine collecting.

**Sam Foose - Consignment Director and Auctioneer**

Sam's professional career at Heritage divides neatly into two parts. Sam joined Heritage Numismatic Auctions, Inc. in 1993 as an Auction Coordinator. Over the next five years, Sam ran the day-to-day auction operations, ultimately rising to Assistant Auction Director, and began calling auctions. After serving as a Senior Manager and Consignment Director in other collectible fields outside of numismatics, Sam returned to Heritage in 2002 as a Consignment Director in time to help Heritage's expansion into other collectibles. Sam travels the country assisting clients who wish to liquidate their collections of coins, paper money, decorative arts, and sports collectibles. To Sam, helping consignors make the best decisions to maximize their returns from auctioning their properties is the most rewarding part of his job. Sam holds auction licenses in several jurisdictions, and has hammered in excess of \$250 million in collectibles as one of Heritage's primary auctioneers. During his free time, Sam enjoys his wife (Heather) and two children (Jackson and Caroline), gardening, golf, grilling, and sports.

**David Lisot - Consignment Director**

David Lisot is in his fourth decade as a numismatist, writer, researcher, publisher, cataloger, public speaker, and website creator. His expertise includes US & world coins and paper money, gemstones, jewelry, stamps, pocket watches, art, postcards, cigar label art, and antique advertising. David is Director of Heritage's Coin Club Outreach program and a Consignment Director. An accomplished videographer and television producer, David produced the award-winning documentaries, *Money*, *History in Your Hands*, *Era of Hometown Bank Notes* for the Higgins Money Museum, and video productions for Heritage. He has videotaped over 750 lectures and presentations about coins and collecting as seen on Coinvideo.com. David was featured in the PBS series, *Money Moves* with Jack Gallagher, as a reporter for FNN, and as founder of CoinTelevision.com. David served as an ANA Governor and is a member of many numismatic organizations. He is a Philosophy graduate of the University of Colorado in Boulder, and a Graduate Gemologist from the GIA. David is married with two children, and enjoys travel, history, exercise, and religious studies.

**Bob Marino - Consignment Director & Senior Numismatist**

Bob started collecting coins in his youth, and started selling through eBay as the Internet became a serious collector resource. He joined Heritage in 1999, managing and developing Internet coin sales, and building Heritage's client base through eBay and other Internet auction websites. He has successfully concluded more than 40,000 transactions on eBay, selling millions of dollars of rare coins to satisfied clients. Many collectors were first introduced to Heritage through Bob's efforts, and he takes pride in dealing with each client on a personal level. Bob is now a Consignment Director, assisting consignors in placing their coins and collectibles in the best of the many Heritage venues – in short, maximizing their return on many of the coins that he sold to them previously! Bob and his family moved to the DFW area from the Bitterroot Valley in Western Montana. He enjoys spending time with his family, woodworking (building furniture), and remodeling his house.

**Charles Clifford - Consignment Director**

Charles has been involved with collectibles for over 35 years. His first venture with coins began in the 1970s when he drove to banks all over North Texas buying bags of half dollars to search for the 40% silver clad coins. He has worked as a bullion trader, a rare coin buyer, worked in both wholesale and retail sales, served as a cataloger, and has traveled to hundreds of coin and sports card conventions across the country. Charles also has the distinction of working with Steve Ivy over four decades! Currently he is assisting clients obtain top dollar for the items they have for sale, either by direct purchase or by placing their material in auction. He appreciates Heritage's total commitment to "World Class Client Service" and the "Can Do - Nothing is Impossible" attitude of management and each and every employee. He enjoys collecting hand-blown Depression glass and antique aquarium statues.

**Mike Sadler - Consignment Director**

Mike Sadler joined the Heritage team in September 2003. Mike attended the United States Air Force Academy, earning a degree in civil engineering and pinned on his silver wings in June 1985. After seven years flying various aircraft, he joined American Airlines where he still pilots. More than once, Mike has surprised Heritage employees serving as their pilot while they flew to shows, conventions, and to visit clients. Like so many of our clients, Mike started putting together sets of coins from circulation when he was a small boy, and that collection grew to go to the auction block with Heritage in January 2004. Before coming to Heritage, his unlimited access to air travel enabled him to attend coin shows all around the country. He gained a tremendous knowledge of rare coins and developed an outstanding eye for quality. He is a trusted friend and colleague to many of today's most active collectors. Having been a collector for so long, and a Heritage consignor himself, Mike understands the needs of the collector and what Heritage can offer. Mike is married, has three children, and enjoys coaching and playing lacrosse.

**Katherine Kurachek - Consignment Director**

Katherine grew up in Sarasota, Florida, graduated from the University of Mississippi in 1993 as an art major, and then resided in Colorado (where she opened a pizzeria!) before moving to Dallas. Acting on a suggestion from her father, an avid collector of type coins and a client of Steve Ivy for more than two decades, Katherine came to Heritage in January 2003. She worked alongside Leo Frese for several years, honing her experience in dealing with the numismatic wholesale trade. Taking care of the needs of our dealer-consignors includes soliciting the consignments, inputting the material into our computer systems, and ensuring the smooth flow of the consignment through the many production processes. Katherine is now frequently traveling to coin shows to represent Heritage and service her dealer accounts. In her spare time, she enjoys gardening, golf, hiking, fly-fishing, and walking her two Akitas (Moses and April). Katherine has finally inherited her father's love of these pieces of history, and currently collects love tokens and counterstamps.

**Harvey Gamer - Consignment Director**

Harv Gamer has been collecting coins since the mid-1950s, but unlike most young collectors then, he pursued world coins. Selling his first coin for a profit in 1958, he began dealing as a California teenager. After high school, Harvey joined the USAF in 1967. After his service, he started on the coin show circuit, traveling regularly around the U.S. and Canada. In more recent years, Harv operated his own coin store in Canada. When his wife was offered a job transfer to Dallas, Harv joined the Heritage team. He just celebrated his 25th ANA anniversary, and is also a member of CNA, CNS, AINA, TAMS, and NTCA. Harv has been a Contributor to the *Standard Catalog of United States Tokens 1700-1900* by Russ Rulau and *American and Canadian Countermarked Coins* by Dr. Gregory Brunk.

**Jason Friedman - Consignment Director**

Jason's interest in rare coins began at the age of twelve when he discovered a bag of Wheat cents and Liberty nickels in his garage. His collecting interest expanded to Morgans and dealing in various coinage. Jason's numismatic business allowed him to pay for most of his college tuition while working part time and attending classes full time. Jason earned his degree in business from the University of North Texas in 2005. Shortly after, he joined Heritage and was able to turn his passion for numismatics into a career. His computer skills and coordinator background are invaluable tools in accessing all levels of expertise at Heritage. Jason enjoys interacting with clients and assisting them in every aspect of the auction process. Apart from his director position, Jason finds it particularly gratifying phone bidding on clients' behalf. He is a member of the American Numismatic Association (ANA) and Florida United Numismatists (FUN).

**Doug Nyholm - Consignment Director**

Doug has been collecting coins since the age of ten and fondly recalls spending Morgan silver dollars to purchase candy as a boy. He worked in the IT industry for 28 years with Unisys, 3Com and Sun Microsystems before joining Heritage. Doug's expertise includes all U.S. coins and varieties. He is also well acquainted with U.S. Federal currency and obsoletes. Doug has a special interest in territorials, and in 2004 he wrote and published *The History of Mormon Currency* and has authored many articles on Kirtland currency, scrip and related Utah items. He is currently writing several additional books including one on Utah National Banknotes. Doug is married, has two daughters, and enjoys mountain climbing and hiking. Doug was the President of the Utah Numismatic Society for 2006-07. His current collecting interests include Capped Bust & Seated half dollars, U.S. Type, and Mormon coins & currency.

**Amber Dinh - Consignment Director**

Amber joined the team at Heritage Auction Galleries in 2007 and is an active gold, platinum, and silver collector. Prior to starting her numismatic career with Heritage, she was a client specialist for a high volume seller of numismatic coins. In addition to rising to become a Senior Gold and Platinum Specialist, Amber also worked in the audio-video realm; her client-orientation catapulted her to the top of recognition when she was selected among the "Top 40 Under 40" in the country for retail sales. She has been featured in several industry publications for her outstanding client service, and has received numerous awards for her attention to detail. Her love of travel has taken her to amazing places across the globe, including Japan, Saipan, Guam, Okinawa, Korea, Diego Garcia, as well as numerous fascinating places in America. In her spare time, she enjoys working with numerous charities around Dallas and participated in the Susan G. Komen 60 mile, 3-day walk to raise funds to fight breast cancer. Her young daughter is a cancer survivor, so anytime spent with family is truly cherished. She looks forward to providing Heritage's clients "with all the client service they deserve, and more than they expect."

**David Lindvall - Consignment Director**

David is a Life Member of the American Numismatic Association, and it seems at times that he has spent his entire life traveling to coin shows across America. His career in numismatics actually started in 1973 at International Coin of Minneapolis. In 1988, he joined Heritage in their Wholesale Division, ultimately rising to become Manager. David continues to enjoy numismatics, but after three decades of traveling to conventions large and small, he decided to change positions so he could spend more time at home than in airport lounges. He joined Heritage's Consignment Director team, where his lifetime of numismatic experience is benefiting clients who expect the very best service when they consign their coins and notes to auction. David has a BA in History and a Masters of Divinity, and he continues to be active in both areas. Now living on Cedar Creek Lake, his hobbies include boating, fishing, and making his lake home available to family and friends to enjoy the lakeside amenities.

**Mark Van Winkle - Chief Cataloger**

Mark has worked for Heritage (and Steve Ivy) since 1979. He has been Chief Cataloger since 1990, and has handled some of the premier numismatic rarities sold at public auction. Mark's literary achievements are considerable. He was editor of *Legacy* magazine, won the 1989 NLG award for Best U.S. Commercial Magazine, and the next year won another NLG award for Best Article with his "Interview With John Ford." In 1996 he was awarded the NLG's Best Numismatic Article "Changing Concepts of Liberty," and was accorded a third place Heath Literary Award that same year. He has done extensive research and published his findings on Branch Mint Proof Morgan Dollars, in addition to writing numerous articles for *Coin World* and *Numismatic News*. Mark has also contributed to past editions of the *Red Book*, and helped with the Standard Silver series in Andrew Pollock's *United States Patterns and Related Issues*. He was also a contributor to *The Guide Book of Double Eagle Gold Coins*.

**Mark Borckardt - Senior Cataloger**

Mark started attending coin shows and conventions as a dealer in 1970, and has been a full-time professional numismatist since 1980. He received the Early American Coppers Literary Award, and the Numismatic Literary Guild's Book of the Year Award, for the *Encyclopedia of Early United States Cents, 1793-1814*, published in 2000. He serves as a contributor to *A Guide Book of United States Coins*, and has contributed to many references, including the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Sylloge, and the *Encyclopedia of Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States*. Most recently, he was Senior Numismatist with Bowers and Merena Galleries, serving as a major contributor to all of that firm's landmark auctions. Mark is a life member of the A. N. A., and an active member of numerous organizations. He is an avid collector of numismatic literature, holding several thousand volumes in his library, as well as related postcards and ephemera. He is an avid bowler, carrying an 200+ average, and with seven perfect 300 games. Mark is a graduate of the University of Findlay (Ohio) with a Bachelors Degree in Mathematics. Mark and his wife have a 20-something year old son, and twin daughters who are enrolled at Baylor.

**Brian Koller - Cataloger & Catalog Production Manager**

Brian's attention to detail ensures that every catalog, printed and on-line, is as error free as technology and human activity allows. In addition to his coin cataloging duties, he also helps with consignor promises and client service issues. Brian has been a Heritage cataloger since 2001, and before that he worked as a telecom software engineer for 16 years. He is a graduate of Iowa State University with a Bachelor's degree in Computer Engineering, and is an avid collector of U.S. gold coins. Brian's numismatic footnote is as discoverer of a 1944-D half dollar variety that has the designer's monogram engraved by hand onto a working die. In addition to describing many thousands of coins in Heritage catalogs, Brian has written more than one thousand reviews of classic movies, which can be found on his website, filmsgraded.com.

**John Salyer - Cataloger**

John has been a numismatist and coin cataloger with Heritage since 2002. He began collecting Lincoln Cents, Jefferson Nickels, Mercury and Roosevelt Dimes, and Franklin Halves at the age of eleven, as a sixth-grader in Fort Worth; his best friend was also a collector, and his dad would drive them to coin shops and flea markets in search of numismatic treasures. The two youngsters even mowed lawns together in order to purchase their coins, which were always transferred into Whitman folders. John graduated from the University of Texas with a bachelor's degree in English. Prior to his numismatic employment, he worked primarily within the federal government and for several major airlines. His hobbies include playing guitar and collecting antique postcards; an avid golfer, he also enjoys spending time on the links. John has enjoyed making his former hobby his current occupation, and he still actively collects coins.

**Jon Amato - Cataloger**

Jon has been with Heritage since 2004. He was previously a Program Manager in the NY State Dept. of Economic Development, and an Adjunct Professor at the State University of New York at Albany, where he taught economic geography, natural disasters assessment, and environmental management. Jon is currently writing a monograph on the draped bust, small eagle half dollars of 1796-1797; his research included surveying more than 4,000 auction catalogs, recording the descriptions, grades, and photos of 1796-1797 halves. He published an article entitled "Surviving 1796-1797 Draped Bust Half Dollars and their Grade Distribution," in the *John Reich Journal*, February 2005, and also wrote "An Analysis of 1796-1797 Draped Bust Half Dollars," in *The Numismatist*, Sept. 2001. Jon belongs to many numismatic organizations, including the ANA, ANS, John Reich Collectors Society, and the Liberty Seated Collectors Club, and has made several presentations at ANA Numismatic Theaters. He earned a bachelor's degree from Arizona State University, an M.A. from the S. U. N. Y. at Buffalo, and a Ph. D. from

the University of Toronto.

**Greg Lauderdale - Cataloger**

Greg grew up in Dallas, and began working in a coin shop there in 1979. His interest in numismatics and his trading skills blossomed, and he became a Life Member of the ANA only two years later in 1981. During the 1980s, he conducted several coin auctions in the Dallas Area, including several for the Dallas Coin Club show. He first contracted with Heritage to help write the 1985 Baltimore ANA catalog. He joined Heritage full-time in September of 1985, working as a cataloger and a coin buyer. Greg "left" Heritage in 1988 to develop his personal rare coin company, but has continued to split his time between cataloging for Heritage and trading on eBay from his new home in Maui. Greg has also developed into quite a 'presence' in the world of rare and early Hawaiian postcards. For bidders who attend Heritage's auctions, Greg can often be seen working at the front table – one of the few catalogers in America who is actively involved in the selling process!

**John Beety - Cataloger**

John grew up in Logansport, Indiana, a small town associated with several numismatic luminaries. Highlights as a Young Numismatist include attending Pittman III, four ANA Summer Seminars (thanks to various YN scholarships), and placing third in the 2001 World Series of Numismatics with Eric Li Cheung. He accepted a position with Heritage as a cataloger immediately after graduation from Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology, after serving an internship at Heritage during the summer of 2004. In addition to his numismatic interests, he enjoys many types of games, with two state junior titles in chess and an appearance in the Top 20 Juniors list of the World Blitz Chess Association.

**Norma L. Gonzalez - VP of Operations - Numismatic Auctions**

Born in Dallas, Texas, Norma joined the U.S. Navy in August of 1993. During her five-year enlistment, she received her Bachelor's Degree in Resource Management and traveled to Japan, Singapore, Thailand and lived in Cuba for three years. After her enlistment, she moved back to Dallas where her family resides. Norma joined Heritage in 1998; always ready for a challenge, she spent her days at Heritage and her nights pursuing an M. B. A. She was promoted to Vice President in 2003. She currently manages the operations departments, including Coins, Currency, World & Ancient Coins, Sportscards & Memorabilia, Comics, Movie Posters, Pop Culture and Political Memorabilia. Norma enjoys running, biking and spending time with her family. In February 2004 she ran a 26.2-mile marathon in Austin, Texas and later, in March she accomplished a 100-mile bike ride in California.

**Kelley Norwine - VP - Marketing**

Born and raised in South Carolina, Kelley pursued a double major at Southern Wesleyan University, earning a BA in Music Education and a BS in Business Management. A contestant in the Miss South Carolina pageant, Kelley was later Regional Manager & Director of Training at Bank of Travelers Rest in South Carolina. Relocating to Los Angeles, Kelley became the Regional Manager and Client Services Director for NAS-McCann World Group, an international Advertising & Communications Agency where she was responsible for running one of the largest offices in the country. During her years with NAS Kelley was the recipient of numerous awards including Regional Manager of the Quarter and the NAS Courage and Dedication award. After relocating to Dallas, Kelley took a job as Director of Client Services for TMP/Monster Worldwide and joined Heritage in 2005 as Director of Client Development. She was named VP of Marketing for Heritage in 2007. A cancer survivor, Kelley is an often-requested motivational speaker for the American Cancer Society. In her spare time, she writes music, sings, and plays the piano.

**Marti Korver - Manager - Credit/Collections**

Marti has been working in numismatics for more than three decades. She was recruited out of the banking profession by Jim Ruddy, and she worked with Paul Rynearson, Karl Stephens, and Judy Cahn on ancients and world coins at Bowers & Ruddy Galleries, in Hollywood, CA. She migrated into the coin auction business, running the bid books for such memorable sales as the Garrett Collection and representing bidders as agent at B&R auctions for 10 years. She also worked as a research assistant for Q. David Bowers for several years. Memorable events included such clients (and friends) as Richard Lobel, John Ford, Harry Bass, and John J. Pittman. She is married to noted professional numismatist and writer, Robert Korver, (who is sometimes seen auctioneering at coin shows) and they migrated to Heritage in Dallas in 1996. She has an RN daughter (who worked her way through college showing lots for Heritage) and a son (who is currently a college student and sometimes a Heritage employee) and a type set of dogs (one black and one white). She currently collects kitschy English teapots and compliments.



Long Beach Signature Auction #460

THE WALTER J. HUSAK COLLECTION

Friday, February 15 • 5PM • Lots 2000-2300

LARGE CENTS



Steel-Brown 1793 S-1 AMERI. Cent

2000 1793 Chain AMERI. AU53 PCGS. S-1, B-1, R.4. Bland XF40; tied for CC-11. Noyes VF35; CC-12. Photo #33333. Our EAC Grade XF40.

Equivalents. Crosby-Levick 1A; Frossard 1, first reverse; Proskey 1; Doughty 1; Crosby 1-A; McGirk 1-A, 1-G; EAC 1; *Encyclopedia* 1632; PCGS #1340.

Variety. Widest date of all Chain cents. Legend abbreviated AMERI. The obverse appears on S-1 and S-2. The famous Abbreviated Reverse die was only used for S-1, taken out of service when a large piece of the die broke away over TAT. The edge of all the Chain cents consists of a Vine and Bars design, as on most of the Wreath cents. At about the time of the Civil War, this edge was commonly called “Stars and Stripes.” A continuous chain of 15 links appears on the reverse, one for each state at the time (Kentucky became the 15th state in 1792). The public disapproved of the initial design concept intended to represent unity of the country, feeling that the chain suggested slavery.

Surfaces. Excellent surfaces with the sharpness slightly finer than the net grade. Both sides have smooth steel-brown and dark olive color with only the slightest handling marks expected for the grade. A faint scratch across the neck into the hair and another at the chin are the only visible provenance markers, with a few fainter scratches and other blemishes mostly hidden in the devices. Traces of cartwheel luster remain on both sides.

Die State III. This piece represents an intermediate die state with faint clash marks below the bust truncation, but no evidence of the die crack that eventually forms through the tops of TATE. Aspects of this piece seem to meet Breen’s criteria of different die states recorded in his *Large Cent Encyclopedia*. While the clash marks of Breen’s Die State III are faintly visible on the obverse, there is no indication of the die bulge over the U on the reverse, recorded for State II.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. Several high-grade examples of the Chain AMERI variety are known, including two Mint State pieces and four others that grade AU. Breen often explained the existence of high grade coins by stating they were saved as the first of their kind. No documentation is known to support such a claim. Just seven of the top 15 pieces were known prior to 1900.

Commentary. Most numismatists consider the Chain AMERI. to be the first variety struck, and therefore the first American coin produced at the new Philadelphia Mint. Sheldon wrote in *Early American Cents*: “This coin is in strong demand at all times, and the high value arises in part from the fact that it is the first coin struck for circulation at the U.S. Mint.” His comments are equally valid today, nearly 60 years after he wrote them. Although considered just Rarity-4, with 150 to 200 examples known, the Chain AMERI. is hard to locate in higher grades due to a typical weak obverse, quickly affected by wear. Sheldon also noted that older cent collectors sometimes called this the “weak obverse” variety. It is unknown who was the first to identify the Chain AMERI. cent as a new variety, although it was clearly discovered before publication of the Crosby-Levick plate in 1869.

The history of large cent collecting dates back to at least 1858, when Edward Cogan conducted a small sealed bid sale of 77 large cents. Although he did not publish the results until 1862, it is clear that there were several active collectors in the late 1850s. The 77 pieces realized a total of \$128.68, for an average of \$1.67 each. While seeming unimpressive today, the results were astonishing at the time.

In the 1860s some numismatists discouraged collecting these “insignificant” pieces. In the introduction to his *Monographs* reference, John Adams quotes an 1865 address by Dr. Winslow Lewis, president of the Boston Numismatic Society, to the members: “Are we not somewhat degenerate at this present time in our Numismatic pursuits? Will the possession of fifty or sixty cents from the first coinage to this year, a series not certainly strikingly artistic nor elegantly suggestive, be called a lofty pursuit? Let us ... do all we can to discourage the folly of collecting worthless pieces of metal, whose sole value is their scarcity.” Adams comments that the Boston society would soon devote entire evenings to large cents. Die variety references for 1793 and 1794 large cents were published in 1869, and critics were silenced.

Prior to the establishment of the Mint in Philadelphia, coinage in circulation consisted of a mixture of Colonial issues and foreign coins. Gold and silver coins were primarily issues from England, France, Spain, and Portugal, while copper coins included issues from those countries, as well as various state coinage issues and private tokens. As there was no standard coinage, the system created a nightmare for bankers, merchants, and consumers. Gold and silver issues were accepted at weight, based on their approximate content, requiring each merchant to test the pieces and weigh them.

David Rittenhouse submitted an assay report to Congress on January 7, 1793 (reprinted in *American State Papers*), indicating the content of various gold and silver coins then in common circulation. David Ott conducted the actual assay work, indicating that Spain used the lowest quality gold and Portugal, the highest. Similar assays were conducted periodically for many years, as long as various world coinage remained in circulation. Although weighing was still necessary, those assays lessened the need to test individual pieces.

Provenance. Purchased in 1941 by J.S. Gensheimer (*Stack’s*, 2/1951), lot 396, \$240; Willard C. Blaisdell; J.J. Teaparty (1976); Ed Hipps; Dean Oakes; Julian Leidman (7/1994); John B. MacDonald; Denis W. Loring.

Personality. John B. MacDonald is a retired manufacturer’s representative from Dayton, Ohio. Consulting initially with Jack Borckardt and later with Denis Loring, MacDonald formed several specialty collections of high-grade cents, his favorite being the cents of 1793. Three of Walter Husak’s four Chain cents are from the MacDonald Collection. (#35432)



Impressive Census Level 1793 S-2 Chain Cent

2001 1793 Chain AMERICA MS60 Details, Light Surface Damage, ANACS. S-2, B-2, High R.4. Bland MS61; CC-1. Noyes AU50; tied for CC-6. Photo #35070. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Crosby-Levick 1B; Frossard 1, second reverse; Proskey 2; Doughty 2; Crosby 1-C; McGirk 1-B; EAC 2; *Encyclopedia* 1633; PCGS #1341.

Variety. Widest date of all Chain cents. Full legend, AMERICA. The obverse appears on S-1 and S-2. The reverse appears on S-2, S-3, S-4, and NC-1. The obverse die was resurfaced to remove clash marks, also diminishing the appearance of the die bulge that appeared during striking of the earlier S-1 coins.

Surfaces. A remarkable Chain cent with lustrous medium olive color and considerable red on exceptional surfaces. The slightest smoothing of the surfaces are mentioned by ANACS. There is no trace of wear, but a blunt strike is described by Del Bland in his Condition Census, evident on the hair around the ear and on letters of the legend. According to the New Netherlands cataloger, one of America's greatest collectors described the appearance as "liquid fire" when he first saw this coin.

Die State II. A late die state with clash marks visible in the obverse field. The earlier obverse clash marks from the S-1 were polished off the die, and production of the S-2 cents began. Soon, another die clashing occurred, and the late state S-2 cents appeared. Theoretically, early state examples of this die marriage could exist with clash marks from the AMERI. reverse.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Walter Breen's *Encyclopedia of Early United States Cents 1793-1814* and in Noyes (2006).

Census. Del Bland lists this piece as finest known in his Census, followed by five pieces graded AU55 and one other graded AU50. Bill Noyes had apparently not seen this coin when his 1991 photographic study was published. In *United States Large Cents 1793-1814*, he listed this piece as finest known with a grade of MS60+. A number of years later, in *The Official Condition Census for U.S. Large Cents* and in *United States Large Cents 1793-1794*, he listed the coin as AU50 and tied for sixth finest known, based on his personal examination.

The disparity in grade between Del Bland and Bill Noyes results from differing opinions regarding the appearance of this piece. Noyes believes the coin may have been cleaned and recolored, while Bland suggests that the appearance is fully original. However, the bottom line is the opinion of the owner. Certainly Walter Husak likes this piece or he would not have it in his collection, and we are sure the new owner will be equally delighted.

Commentary. When considering all varieties of Chain cents certified by both NGC and PCGS, the population figures suggest that 23 different pieces have been certified MS60 or finer. Comparing current Condition Census notes with population reports will show that only about a dozen Chain cents have legitimate claims to Mint State status in today's commercial grading environment.

Various proposals were presented for the establishment of a Mint in the United States or for the supply of coinage from overseas. Thomas Jefferson received a proposal from John H. Mitchell, who stated that he could furnish a supply of copper coinage of better quality and at less cost than anyone else in any country. Mitchell claimed that his coinage dies would be engraved by the finest artist in that line of work in Europe, that his coinage would be struck by a "fire engine," and that his process would strike the edge at the same time as the faces of the coin. Furthermore, his coinage would be produced of pure, unalloyed copper, wrapped and packed in casks ready for shipping, at the rate of 14 pence sterling per pound.

Based on specimens that Jefferson personally saw, he commented: "He [Jefferson] is, therefore, of opinion, that the undertaker, aided by that artist, and by his own excellent machines, is truly in a condition to furnish coin in a state of higher perfection than has ever yet been issued by any nation." However, Jefferson recommended that the coinage proposal be declined. "We lose the opportunity of calling in and re-coining the clipped money in circulation, or we double our risk by a double transportation. We lose, in like manner, the resource of coining up our household plate in the instant of great distress. We lose the means of forming artists to continue the works, when the common accidents of mortality shall have deprived us of those who began them."

Provenance. F.C.C. Boyd (1957); *New Netherlands Coin Co. (Sale 50, 12/1957)*, lot 881, \$1,350; *Corrado Romano (Stack's, 6/1987)*, lot 145, \$31,900; *Martin Paul; Superior (1/1988)*, lot 50, \$50,600; *Martin Paul; Dr. Kenneth Baer; Auction '89 (David Akers)*, lot 1003, \$88,000; *American Rare Coin Fund, LP; Auction '90 (Superior)*, lot 1007, \$132,000; *Martin Haber; Heritage (10/1990)*, lot 453; later, *Bowers and Merena (1/1993)*, lot 217; later, *Superior; Spectrum Numismatics (9/1996)*.

Personality. **Frederick C.C. Boyd** was born in New York City, on April 10, 1886, and died on September 7, 1958, in East Orange, New Jersey. Over many years he was employed in a variety of fields, beginning as an apprentice printer at age 13. He spent some time as a traveling salesman and an advertising manager before taking a managerial position with the Union News Company. Boyd was a vice president with Union News when he retired in 1946. He kept busy as a part-time coin dealer, conducting three auction sales including the 1922 ANA auction. He held Life Member number 5 in the ANA, was a life fellow of the ANS, and served as president and secretary-treasurer of the New York Numismatic Club over a period of many years. Boyd assembled an amazing collection, much of it sold by Numismatic Gallery over a series of six sales billed as "The World's Greatest Collection" in 1945 and 1946. His pattern coins were sold to King Farouk, and his Colonials to John Ford. (#35435)



Lustrous 1793 S-3 Chain Cent, A Golden Beauty

2002 1793 Chain AMERICA MS62 Brown PCGS. S-3, B-4, Low R.3. Bland AU55; tied for CC-3. Noyes AU50; CC-5. Photo #32066. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Crosby-Levick 2B; Frossard 3; Proskey 3; Doughty 3; Crosby 3-C; McGirk 1-E; EAC 4; *Encyclopedia* 1635; PCGS #1341.

Variety. Close date with R large and leaning right. Full legend, AMERICA. The obverse appears on S-3. The reverse appears on S-2, S-3, S-4, and NC-1. The obverse has a smoothly curved bust line and a close date with the digits 1 and 9 higher than the 7 and 3.

Surfaces. A lustrous steel and golden-brown Chain cent with frosty surfaces faded from original mint color. Both sides are splendid and problem-free with the exception of a couple of insignificant rim bruises on the obverse. Noyes assigns a sharpness grade of AU55 and deducts five points for the rim bruises.

Die State III. The obverse has heavy clash marks around the profile, while the reverse is rough near UNITED STATES. In 1897 Crosby correctly identified the clash marks: "The form or outline of the chain upon the reverse is often found incused on this obverse in front of the mouth and throat, and under the neck, probably caused by a partial impression of the reverse die being received by the obverse from an accidental contact without an intervening planchet." The reverse is rotated to 12:30.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006) and in the 1914 *ANS Exhibition Catalogue*. In 1914 the American Numismatic Society mounted an exhibit of the most impressive numismatic specimens known at the time. The exhibit brought together examples from the society's own collection, as well as those from many of the most famous collectors of the day. An extensive plated catalog of the collection was published, and remains a valuable source of provenance information to this day.

Census. In addition to two Mint State pieces, three coins are graded AU55 by Del Bland, followed by a small group graded XF45. One of the AU55 coins is in the ANS collection, leaving only four AU or finer examples of the Sheldon-3 variety available to collectors.

Commentary. Sheldon-3 is easily the most common Chain cent, with enough pieces available that every interested collector can acquire an example. This variety represents fully half of all known Chain cents that exist today, so it probably also represents half of those pieces originally struck in 1793, or about 18,000 coins. It is unknown who first identified the Sheldon-3 die marriage. Since it was illustrated on the Crosby-Levick plate along with all other Sheldon-numbered Chain cents, it was recognized as a variety before 1869.

On January 28, 1791 Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton submitted an extensive report that examined the issues relative to the establishment of a Mint: "A plan for an establishment of this nature, involves a great variety of considerations-intricate, nice, and important. The general state of debtor and creditor; all the relations and consequences of price; the essential interests of trade and industry; the value of all property; the whole income, both of the State and of individuals, are liable to be sensibly influenced, beneficially or otherwise, by the judicious or injudicious regulation of this interesting object."

Hamilton examined all aspects of such an establishment in an extremely detailed report, which was the basis for the Mint Act of April 2, 1792. In his report, Hamilton considered numerous particulars:

"1st. What ought to be the nature of the money unit of the United States?

"2nd. What the proportion between gold and silver, if coins of both metals are to be established?

"3rd. What the proportion and composition of alloy in each kind?

"4th. Whether the expense of coinage shall be defrayed by the Government, or out of the material itself?

"5th. What shall be the number, denominations, sizes, and devices of the coins?

"6th. Whether foreign coins shall be permitted to be current or not; if the former, at what rate, and for what period?"

Provenance. *Malcolm N. Jackson (United States Coin Co., 5/1913), lot 1226, \$140; Carl Wurtzbach (1919); Virgil M. Brand (2/1941); B.G. Johnson (St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.); Dr. J. Hewitt Judd; Abe Kosoff (Illustrated History, 1962 fixed price list), lot 16; Kreisberg and Schulman (5/1966), lot 753, \$6,750; Jake Browning; Harmer, Rooke (11/1969), lot 807A, \$9,000; 1970 ANA (RARCOA), lot 1602A, \$8,500; Stack's (10/1990), lot 1590, \$33,000; Anthony Terranova, Kenneth M. Goldman, and Martin Paul; Denis W. Loring (7/1994); John B. MacDonald; Denis W. Loring.*

Personality. A resident of Omaha, Nebraska, **Dr. J. Hewitt Judd** was born on May 12, 1899, and died on December 23, 1986. Judd was a professor at the University of Nebraska from 1930 to 1964, and accepted the position of chairman of the Ophthalmology Department in 1942. He is best known for his interest in patterns, and wrote the standard reference to the series, *United States Pattern, Experimental, and Trial Pieces*. Judd was active in ANA operations, serving on the board of governors from 1945 to 1951, as vice president from 1951 to 1953, and as president from 1953 to 1955. He also served on the 1965 Assay Commission. (#35438)



Near-Census 1793 S-4 Chain Cent, Periods Obverse

2003 1793 Chain Periods AU50 PCGS. S-4, B-5, R.3. Bland XF40; tied for CC-7. Noyes VF35; tied for CC-8. Photo #31155. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Crosby-Levick 3B; Frossard 2; Proskey 4; Doughty 4; Crosby 4-C; McGirk 1-F; EAC 5; *Encyclopedia* 1636; PCGS #91341.

Variety. Periods follow the date and LIBERTY. Full legend, AMERICA. The obverse appears on S-4. The reverse appears on S-2, S-3, S-4, and NC-1.

Surfaces. The pleasing surfaces of this lovely piece display mottled dark brown and golden-olive color. The obverse has a nearly invisible hairline in the lower right field. Only faint evidence of porosity is noted on the reverse. It is sharply struck with excellent details on the portrait and the chain, standing boldly against the field. The date and all of the obverse and reverse lettering are complete and fully outlined with a raised border.

Die State III. This is a late die state piece with a small die chip where the two obverse cracks join at 7 o'clock. An earlier crack has already joined the bases of BERTY and extends faintly through the period into the right obverse field. Slight clash marks are visible from the nose down to the bust point.

The first reverse with abbreviated legend only lasted for about 6,000 coins before the die broke apart. The second reverse die was used to produce about 30,000 coins and appears to remain fully serviceable in the latest states of this variety at the time of the change to the Wreath design.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. The Mickley-Crosby coin and the Parmelee-Brand specimen are both Mint State. The Eliasberg example plated in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia* is considered AU, and all other known examples grade no better than XF. Opportunities are limited when searching for a high-grade example of the S-4 die marriage.

Commentary. This is the last Chain cent coined, as the supply of blank planchets was exhausted during the second week of March 1793. Due to public criticism of the design, the new Wreath dies were prepared for further cent coinage.

An oft-quoted contemporary commentary was published *Claypoole's Daily Advertiser* on March 18, 1793, and reprinted in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*: "The American cents (says a letter from Newark) do not answer our expectations. The chain on the reverse is but a bad omen for liberty, and Liberty herself appears to be in a fright. May she not justly cry out in the words of the Apostle, 'Alexander the coppersmith hath done me much evil: the Lord reward him according to his works!'"

The engraver of this obverse included periods after the date and LIBERTY. The engraving style is entirely different from the previous obverse dies, and is likely that the Periods obverse is from a different hand. Walter Breen believed that similarities between this piece and the 1792 pattern quarter, which also has periods as part of the design, point to Joseph Wright as the engraver.

Researcher R.W. Julian notes that Wright and Adam Eckfeldt have both been suggested, but that both must be discounted. In "Aspects of the Copper Coinage, 1793-1796" presented at the 1996 *ANS Coinage of the Americas Conference*, Julian rules out Wright on the basis that the engraving was below his skill as an artisan. Julian rules out Eckfeldt because he was not an official Mint employee until January 1, 1796. While Julian's comments were specifically in regard to the new Wreath design, they are equally appropriate for this final Chain cent variety.

Alexander Hamilton's 1791 report recommended that the copper coins be made of full value: "It may, perhaps, be thought expedient, according to general practice, to make the copper coinage an object of profit, but, where this is done to any considerable extent, it is hardly possible to have effectual security against counterfeits. This consideration, concurring with the soundness of the principle of preserving the intrinsic value of the money of a country, seems to outweigh the consideration of profit." Hamilton continued: "Taking the weight, as has been suggested, the size of the cent may be nearly that of the piece herewith transmitted, which weighs 10 dwt. 11 grs. 10 m. Two-thirds of the diameter of the cent will suffice for the diameter of the half cent."

It is regrettable that there is no specific record of "the piece herewith transmitted," although it was likely a European copper piece. The weight translates to just over 251 grains, or about 15 grams. We are unaware of any contemporary Colonial issues that meet this weight standard.

Provenance. Charles M. Williams (*Numismatic Gallery*, 11/1950), lot 5, \$210; Harold Bareford (9/1985); Herman Halpern (*Stack's*, 3/1988), lot 4, \$19,800; David Bloom; Dennis Irving Long (*Bowers and Merena*, 1/1990), lot 14, \$34,100; Dr. Eugene Sherman (12/1996); John B. MacDonald; Denis W. Loring.

Personality. Dennis Irving Long, a fourth-generation Kentuckian, was educated at Yale and served in the Army Air Corps during World War II. In addition to operating the family horse farm and associated breeding business, Long was involved in various other business activities, including motion pictures, shopping malls, and real estate development. (#35444)



Glossy Olive-Brown 1793 S-5 Wreath Cent

2004 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge. MS62 Brown PCGS. S-5, B-6, R.4. Bland AU50; tied for CC-6. Noyes AU50; tied for CC-7. Photo #59278. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Crosby-Levick 4C; Frossard 4; Proskey 7; Doughty 7; Crosby 6-F; McGirk 2-C; EAC 6; *Encyclopedia* 1637; PCGS #1347.

Variety. Large date and LIBERTY. The bow is small and heavy. The obverse appears on S-5. The reverse appears on S-5, S-6, S-7, and NC-5. The obverse has large letters in LIBERTY, similar to the earlier Chain cents. All remaining Wreath cent obverses have smaller letters. Vine and Bars Edge.

Surfaces. Above-average surfaces have attractive olive and steel-brown color, with a tiny nick on the cheek that is the only obvious provenance marker on either side. Both sides are glossy with traces of luster in the protected areas, especially visible on the reverse. Sharply struck and nicely centered with a full border.

Die State I. Early die state with no evidence of rim crumbling over LIBERTY. The border beads at the upper right merge, giving the general appearance of denticles. A faint reverse die crack joins the tops of TE in UNITED to a bead just left of the adjacent D, called die chips by Breen.

Appearances. The obverse is illustrated in *Early American Cents* and *Penny Whimsy*. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. Five Mint State pieces and three AU coins are recorded in Del Bland's Census, including a remarkable prooflike coin that Breen considered to be a specimen strike. One of the Mint State pieces is held by the ANS.

Commentary. The large letters in LIBERTY are more closely related to the Chain cents than to any other Wreath cents, so Sheldon-5 is placed first in the emission sequence for these early coins. Walter Breen suggests that the design was Mint Director David Rittenhouse's answer to published criticism of the Chain design that appeared in contemporary newspapers.

In *Early American Cents*, Sheldon wrote: "This is a beautiful coin, nearly always well struck, of excellent aesthetic proportions, and, for practical purposes at least, it is considered the first of the Wreath cents. It is possibly the first American cent to have met with popular approval." Nine years later, in *Penny Whimsy*, he shortened his comments: "Sometimes called the most beautiful Wreath cent."

Like the earlier Chain cents, the new Wreath design is attributed to Henry Voigt, chief coiner for the earliest days of the Mint. Elias Boudinot's February 1795 report to Congress confirms this attribution: "It was also a considerable time before an engraver could be engaged, during which, the chief coiner was obliged to make the dies for himself." Less than four weeks' time elapsed between the last delivery of Chain cents on March 12 and the first delivery of Wreath cents on April 9.

The Act of April 2, 1792, establishing the Mint specified that the cent shall contain 11 pennyweight of copper, equal to 264 grains. Perhaps Congress had misgivings about the production of copper coinage at full value, or perhaps the price of copper had risen after passage of the April Act, as an Act dated January 14, 1793, amended the original legislation, reducing the statutory weight of the cent to 208 grains.

Congress passed a lesser-known Mint Act on May 8, 1792, authorizing the director to purchase copper for coinage of cents and half cents as soon as practical. The first section of the Act provided that the director had approval to purchase copper in an amount not exceeding 150 tons. The second section required public notice after a sum of \$50,000 in cents and half cents had been paid into the Treasury. The notice, to be "announced by the treasurer in at least two gazettes or newspapers, published at the seat of government of the United States" required penalties for the use of other copper issues, including Colonials and tokens. Neither of the two provisions was an immediate concern, as it was not until 1801 that the Mint had fulfilled the provision to purchase 150 tons of copper, and Mint records indicate that the sum of \$50,000 in cents and half cents was not met until March 6, 1800.

Provenance. J.P. Lyman (*S.H. Chapman*, 11/1913), lot 390, \$112; Elmer S. Sears; Virgil M. Brand (2/1941); B.G. Johnson (*St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co.*); Oscar Pearl (*Numismatic Gallery*, 1944 fixed price list), lot 4, \$1,400; Charles M. Williams (*Numismatic Gallery*, 11/1950), lot 7, \$710; Harold Bareford (9/1985); Herman Halpern (12/1986); C. Douglas Smith; Allan J. Kollar; *Superior Galleries* (5/2005), lot 1012, \$71,300.

Personality. **Burdette G. Johnson** was born in DeSoto, Missouri, on January 2, 1885, and lived in St. Louis, where he was proprietor of St. Louis Stamp and Coin Company. He and a partner, David Sutherland, bought the business from F.E. Ellis in July 1907, and Johnson bought out his partner a year later. From 1902 to 1915, the firm conducted 36 coin auctions. Johnson was instrumental in the numismatic education of Eric Newman, refusing to sell any coin to him until the young collector could recite a history of the coin. In later years, the association of Johnson and Newman brought many numismatic rewards, including the acquisition of material from the Col. Green estate. (#35447)



Famous 'Sprung Die' 1793 S-6 Wreath Cent

2005 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge. XF45 PCGS. S-6, B-7, R.3. Noyes VF30; CC-15. Photo #39173. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. Crosby-Levick 5C; Frossard 5; Proskey 8; Doughty 8; Crosby 7-F; McGirk 2-D; EAC 7; *Encyclopedia* 1638; PCGS #1347.

Variety. The Sprung Die; TY is over the forelock. The bow is small and heavy. The obverse appears on S-6. The reverse appears on S-5, S-6, S-7, and NC-5. The only appearance of the obverse die, obviously failing as a result of the bulge and later crack that cross the entire die from left to right. Vine and Bars Edge.

Surfaces. Cleaned and recolored with steel surfaces and hints of pale blue on both sides and lighter reddish-tan on the devices. A few insignificant rim bumps are present at the upper right obverse. Microscopic porosity slightly dulls the surfaces, especially on the reverse.

Die State III. An intermediate die state between Breen's State III and State IV that shows the pronounced ridge in the left obverse field extending to Liberty's jaw, and a fine die crack from Liberty's lower lip toward the right obverse border.

Census. This piece is unlisted in Bland's Census. More than a dozen examples are known that grade XF40 or finer, including four Mint State pieces.

Commentary. The Sprung Die is a plentiful variety among the Wreath cents, the third commonest behind Sheldon-8 and 9. Between 200 and 500 coins defines the original Rarity-3 rating developed by Sheldon. More recently, attempts have been made to further pinpoint the actual rarity of early coinage varieties, dividing each individual rarity level into three parts, High, Normal, and Low. These are generally equal divisions. High Rarity-3 indicates a population of 201 to 300 coins, Normal (usually designated only by the original rarity indicator as seen above) indicates 301 to 400 coins, and Low Rarity-3 indicates 401 to 500 survivors.

This variety is called the Sprung Die, a name Sylvester S. Crosby gave it in 1897. The nomenclature refers to the prominent die bulge in the left obverse field, present to some degree on all known examples. Crosby wrote: "the coins from this die are usually slightly convex, as it probably 'caved' or yielded across the center, - a line or slight crack showing on some specimens, from the border to the mouth, and the die giving way more across and behind the head. It is known as the warped or sprung die."

Like most 1793 cent varieties, the Sprung Die is illustrated on the Crosby-Levick plate, indicating that the variety was known before the 1869 publication of that plate in *American Journal of Numismatics*.

Purchases of copper for the new Mint actually began in 1792 and continued through 1793. Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia* presents a record of the actual copper purchases, although his accounting of its use is hardly accurate. From September through November 1792, a total of 6,345 pounds of copper was purchased, with an additional 980.625 pounds in March 1793, 59.5 pounds in April, 11,294 pounds in May, 391.5 pounds in June, and 2,434 pounds in August.

The Mint had three uses for copper: half cents, large cents, and alloy for silver and gold once such coins were in production. As there was no need for copper to alloy the precious metals in 1793, the first copper purchases were available for half cent and large cent production. At the 208-grain standard, large cents were produced at the rate of 33.67 pieces per pound, half cents at double that rate. Therefore, the entire coinage of copper in 1793 only required a little over 3,800 pounds of copper, assuming no waste.

Provenance. Auction '88 (*Superior*, 7/1988), lot 16; Dr. J. Bruce Jackson; Bowers and Merena (8/1995), lot 11, \$4,180.

Personality. The **Apostrophe Auctions** (Auction '79, Auction '80, etc.) were conducted from 1979 to 1990 by Paramount, RARCOA, Stack's, and Superior (later sales had David Akers replacing Paramount). Each firm was limited to 500 lots, and had a different position in the sale from year to year. Each annual sale was held just prior to the ANA Convention, generally the weekend immediately before the convention opened, and always in the same locale. (#35450)



Rare and Desirable 1793 S-7 Wreath Cent

2006 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge. Very Good 10 PCGS. S-7, B-8, Low R.6. Bland Very Good 7; tied for CC-12. Noyes Very Good 7; tied for CC-9. Photo #24052. Our EAC Grade Very Good 7.

Equivalents. Crosby 8-F; McGirk 2-E; EAC 8; *Encyclopedia* 1638; PCGS #1347.

Variety. Left leaf is wide, the right leaf narrow. The bow is small and heavy. The obverse appears on S-7. The reverse appears on S-5, S-6, S-7, and NC-5. Vine and Bars Edge. The obverse is usually recognized by the arcing die failure through the date.

Surfaces. Even, glossy, dark brown surfaces. Noticeable porosity is seen over each side with a tiny planchet flake out of the obverse on the upper portion of Liberty's neck, and a larger flake out of the reverse over the lower portion of the C in CENT.

Die State IV. A later die state, one where the dot over the I in LIBERTY no longer shows. Heavy die failure is seen through the 179 of the date. Even though absent on this coin, the dot on the unique early die state of S-7 is considered by some to be proof that the engraver used a twin punch to make the border beads. However, Bill Noyes writes: "The enigmatic 'Double dot' cent has what appears to be an extra border bead dotting the I in LIBERTY. No plausible explanation has been reported."

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. Most known examples of this die variety are found in lower grades, with only two pieces known in Very Fine or better. Despite the low grade of this specimen, it remains in the top 12 for the variety.

Commentary. In his *Encyclopedia of United States Large Cents*, Walter Breen attempted to correlate delivery dates and varieties, giving an estimated mintage for each die marriage. For example, he suggested that this variety constituted just a few hundred examples from the delivery of April 13.

Today, numismatists are divided in their opinion of the validity of this study. Such a determination requires accurate answers to difficult questions. The exact emission sequence—the order that all coins were struck—must be precisely determined, including any possible remarriages where a single die variety was produced both before and after another variety. Accurate rarity ratings must also be determined, including separate accountings of the individual die states for those varieties that were remarried. A successful distribution of varieties across various delivery records must assume that both of those variables can accurately be determined. Assuming that such a successful distribution can be accomplished, other factors must still be considered, such as the influence of hoards discovered over the years. An example is the Nichols Find of 1796 and 1797 cents.

Sheldon-7 is a rarity that Sylvester Crosby discovered in 1878, although the discovery coin is no longer traced. Crosby also discovered a second known example at the same time, likewise now untraced. In 1897, Crosby recounted: "The discovery of this obverse was a curious instance of the appearance of a new die after a search of many years over a large field. Nearly ten years after the publication of the article on these cents in the *Journal of Numismatics*, in 1869, when we had most of the important collections at our service, and a thorough search had been made in all directions, a lot of about seventy-five worn-out 1793 cents was sent me from Philadelphia, for examination. Among these I found two pieces from a die hitherto unnoticed, the only feature sufficiently preserved to distinguish them being the sprig under the bust."

Provenance. Dr. William H. Sheldon (*Stack's*, 10/1938), lot 256, \$76; Floyd Starr (*Stack's*, 6/1984), lot 11, \$4,950; G. Lee Kuntz (*Superior*, 10/1991), lot 7, \$5,500; Wes Rasmussen (*Heritage*, 1/2005), lot 3007, \$12,650.

Personality. **Floyd T. Starr** was born on December 8, 1904, in Wyncote, Pennsylvania, and died in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, on April 7, 1971. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1929 and served in the Naval Reserve during World War II. His career was with the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, where he eventually held the position of financial vice president from 1959 to 1964. His earliest coin collecting activities seem to be about the time of his college graduation, as he attended the 1929 Henry Chapman sale of the Eaton Collection. Starr had diverse interests, although he is best known for his large cent collection and his collection of early proof coinage. In 1945 he purchased the entire late-date cent collection of Howard Newcomb for \$5,350. (#35453)



Certified Mint State 1793 S-8 Wreath Cent

2007 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge. MS62 Brown PCGS. S-8, B-13, R.3. Bland AU50; tied for CC-10. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Crosby-Levick 7E; Frossard 6, 7.1; Proskey 11; Doughty 10; Crosby 9-G; McGirk 2-F; EAC 13; *Encyclopedia* 1641; PCGS #1347.

Variety. Horizontal stem parallel to the date. The bow is high and triangular. The obverse appears on S-8, S-9, and NC-4. The reverse appears on S-8. Vine and Bars Edge. The distinctive shape of the leaf cluster over the date, with a horizontal stem that follows the top of the date, immediately identifies the obverse. All other Wreath cent dies have a vertical stem.

Surfaces. Splendid steel and chocolate-brown surfaces blend with olive and traces of red in the protected areas. A minuscule rim bump left of L on the obverse and a tiny horizontal mark between the tops of EN in CENT are the only marks, and they are barely worth describing. An exceptional piece with impressive eye appeal.

Die State II. Minor obverse clash marks, and the reverse has a diagonal bisecting crack along the bulge through the center of the wreath.

Census. Del Bland lists just two Mint State examples of Sheldon-8 in his Census, while Bill Noyes records only one. This example ranks eighth best according to Noyes. It dropped out of sight for 30 years until its reappearance in the February 2007 Goldberg sale.

Commentary. Sheldon-8 and S-6 are about equal in variety, although the Sprung Die (S-6) variety is slightly more popular with collectors. Sheldon remarked that the lower interest in this variety is possibly due to its association with S-9, the most plentiful 1793 large cent variety of any design.

Although presented in an earlier position by both Crosby and Sheldon (who listed 1793 varieties in the same sequence as Crosby), the S-8 die marriage was coined after both NC-4 and S-9, each from the same obverse die. Fine die cracks present on the neck, cheek, and temple of this variety actually developed during its marriage with the reverse of S-9.

Crosby was aware of the incorrect variety order presented in his 1897 reference. Discussing an obverse crack from the bust point to the border, he wrote: "Had I pursued my studies of this increasing crack with reference to the two reverses found with this obverse, before the pieces were arranged for engraving [of the plates], I should have transposed reverses G and H, as I find the obverses showing this fault the least are coupled with reverse H [Sheldon-9], conclusively proving that to have been the one earliest in use." Sheldon also commented about the incorrect sequence.

The Mint continued its production of copper coins throughout 1793 and well into 1794. On December 30, 1793, Thomas Jefferson reported to Congress that "an impediment has arisen to the coinage of the precious metals." Section 5 of the original Mint Act required that the assayer, chief coiner, and treasurer each post a bond to the Secretary of the Treasury in the amount of \$10,000. By the end of 1793, it was determined that Assayer Albion Cox and Chief Coiner Henry Voigt were unable to fulfill the requirement.

On March 3, 1794, Congress passed an amendment that lowered the bond required of Cox to just \$1,000 and that of Voigt to \$5,000, more realistic amounts. Coinage of precious metals began once the bonds were posted.

Provenance. Frank H. Masters, Jr. (RARCOA, 5/1971), lot 38, \$4,400; Jerry A. Bobbe; Del Bland; Don Quiggins; Mike Brownlee; Dennis Weaver Rare Coins (FPL #22, 3/1975); Bowers and Ruddy (11/1976), lot 405, \$6,500; Fred Sweeney Rare Coins (Coin World, 12/8/1976), \$8,900; Kenneth M. Goldman; later, Goldberg Coins (2/2007), lot 254, \$66,125.

Personality. One of the best known numismatic authorities of the 19th century, **Sylvester S. Crosby** was born in Charlestown, New Hampshire, on September 2, 1831, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on August 18, 1914. Crosby was the youngest of 11 children of the Reverend Avazaniah Crosby, pastor of the Charlestown Congregational Church. A watchmaker by trade, Crosby had an interest in numismatics, mushrooms, archaeology, and astronomy. He collaborated with J.N.T. Levick in an article on 1793 cent varieties (which included the famous Levick Plate), authored a later reference on 1793 cent varieties in 1897 that became the standard for many years, and is best known for his Colonial reference *Early Coins of America*. (#35456)



Popular 1793 S-9 Wreath Cent

2008 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge. AU50 PCGS. S-9, B-12, R.2. Noyes VF20; tied for CC-21. Photo #36165. Our EAC Grade VF25.

Equivalents. Crosby-Levick 7F; Frossard 7.2; Proskey 10; Doughty 11; Crosby 9-H; McGirk 2-G; EAC 12; *Encyclopedia* 1641; PCGS #1347.

Variety. Horizontal stem parallel to the date. The bow is large and rounded. The obverse appears on S-8, S-9, and NC-4. The reverse appears on S-9. Vine and Bars Edge. The S-9 is the single most common Wreath cent variety by a wide margin.

Surfaces. An attractive piece with smooth, hard, glossy surfaces. Both sides have mottled golden-brown and deep steel color, probably cleaned and recolored. A few minor handling marks are visible on the obverse, with a small reverse edge bump over M. Light corrosion is evident, primarily on the reverse. Full obverse and reverse borders are visible, with the reverse imperfectly centered. Both sides are sharply detailed, and the obverse and reverse types stand boldly against the field.

Die State VII. The reverse has die cracks through R and CA of AMERICA, and from the left stem through UNIT. A late die state, although most of the individual die defects Breen describes are faintly visible.

Census. Perhaps 10 examples are known in Mint State. This piece has considerable sharpness but is downgraded for various minor imperfections.

Commentary. The S-9 is clearly the most common Wreath cent variety, and the only 1793 large cent of any design with a rarity rating less than R.3. Sheldon mentioned in *Early American Cents* that S.H. Chapman considered this variety to represent 35% of all existing Wreath cents. From a mintage of 63,353 Wreath cents, this would imply a “mintage” of about 22,000 coins.

One famous example of this variety is the “Space Cent” that was carried aboard Gemini VII in December 1965, manned by Col. Frank Borman and Capt. James A. Lovell. The craft orbited Earth 206 times before its return.

In the March 1988 issue of *Penny-Wise*, copper enthusiast Robert W. Miller, Sr. compared the S-9 to the famous Smith counterfeit 1793 cents:

“Sometime after large cents were recalled, early collectors noticed cents of 1793 were hard to come by. A New York City jeweler named Smith filed down cents of 1794 and reengraved, by hand, copies of 1793 cents. Smith must have used a real S9 cent as his model, as the copies are very close in design to a S9. All of the hair is very flat and the surfaces unusually smooth. Since quite a few were made, possibly 50 - 200, each example is different in lettering and wreath detail. If you have a S9 with flat hair detail, and nice surfaces, check carefully as you may own a Smith counterfeit and not know it.”

Raw material for copper coinage at the new Mint came from a variety of local sources, none particularly ideal, generally consisting of scrap, rough ingots, or sheet. In Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*, contributor Craig Sholley wrote: “The locally obtained scrap proved to be especially troublesome. Copper is a difficult metal to properly melt and it is far more difficult to roll than silver or gold. The Mint, lacking both experience and proper equipment, was not prepared for either of these operations.”

The first of the two processes required that Mint personnel melt the metal and pour it into ingot molds, while watching for retained gas bubbles or impurities. Bubbles in the metal resulted in split planchets, laminations, or other defects to the finished coins. Impurities resulted in various streaks or discoloration spots.

The other process was rolling the ingots into planchet strip of the appropriate width and thickness. The Mint used horsepower-operated rollers that were apparently poorly made. Coinage of the Wreath cents was suspended after the April 19 delivery while the rollers were repaired.

Provenance. *Bowers and Merena (1/1990), lot 1074; Bud Lee (3/1997).*

Personality. **Henry Voigt** (sometimes spelled Voight) was the first chief coiner at the Philadelphia Mint. President Washington appointed him to the position on January 29, 1793, and he served in that capacity until his death on February 7, 1814. He was a clockmaker by trade, known for his skill and knowledge of mechanics. He also held a patent for boats propelled by cattle. Some confusion surrounds his early life. In *American Numismatic Biographies*, Pete Smith notes that Voigt was born in Germany in 1744. However, R.W. Julian writes in his article “Aspects of the Copper Coinage” (ANS, *Coinage of the Americas Conference*, 1996) that Voigt was born about 1745 in Pennsylvania. (#35459)



Crosby-Levick Plate 1793 S-10 Wreath Cent

2009 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge. AU50 PCGS. S-10, B-10, R.4. Bland VF35; tied for CC-12. Noyes VF35; tied for CC-9. Photo #36661. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. Crosby-Levick 8G; Frossard 8; Proskey 9; Doughty 9; Crosby 10-I; McGirk 2-J; EAC 10; *Encyclopedia* 1640; PCGS #1347.

Variety. Injured rim; the stem end is heavy. A period follows the legend. The obverse appears on S-10 and NC-5. The reverse appears on S-10 and NC-4. Vine and Bars Edge.

Surfaces. The obverse has attractive mahogany color, and the reverse has a combination of chocolate-brown and maroon. Both sides are subdued and attractive, with a single small edge bump over the O on the reverse. The sharpness is a few points finer than the net grade, with microscopic porosity on both sides.

Die State I. The obverse border flaw at 2:30 has weakened the beads at that location, although they all remain visible. The reverse has a crack outside the border beads over NITE.

Appearances. The obverse is illustrated on the Crosby-Levick plate. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. Only four Mint State examples of this variety are known, and only a few others grade XF or better.

Commentary. Nine collectible Wreath cent varieties are known, along with two non-collectible varieties of the normal design, and two different non-collectible Strawberry Leaf varieties. The total population of all four non-collectible leaf cents is less than 10 coins. Sheldon devised the term Non-Collectible as a label for varieties with fewer than four examples known. The purpose was to ease the collecting burden, and the result is the prestige of completing a set of the “Sheldon numbers” without the necessity of an unlimited bankroll.

Walter Breen noted in his *Large Cent Encyclopedia* that George F. Seavey discovered this variety sometime before its 1869 appearance on the Crosby-Levick plate, although he provided no basis for his statement. If Breen is correct, then this coin is the discovery coin for the variety. Another candidate for discovery coin status is the Mint State coin that belonged to Sylvester Crosby, used for the reverse of the same plate.

Sylvester S. Crosby and Joseph N.T. Levick collaborated to produce the Crosby-Levick plate, a photographic reproduction of 15 varieties of 1793 cents that appeared in the *American Journal of Numismatics* in 1869. James Neiswinter commented at the 1996 *ANS Coinage of the Americas Conference*: “Levick’s Plate of 1793 cents is arguably the most famous photographic plate in American numismatics. When you consider that photography was less than 20 years old the quality is amazing. Add to that the quality of the coins and you have a work that has not been matched since.” The quality is such that all coins appearing on the plate are identifiable today.

After the planchet strip was prepared and passed through the draw bench to fine-tune its thickness, it had to be annealed or softened before individual planchets could be cut. The annealing process was simple: The strip was heated until it was red-hot, then it was allowed to slowly cool until it could be safely handled. The cutting press was used to punch out the planchets and may have also done double duty to actually strike the earliest coins. It was essentially a hand-operated screw press with a “cookie cutter” in place of the upper die. After they were cut, the planchets were again annealed, cleaned, and sent through the Castaing machine to receive the appropriate edge device. Only then were they ready to be struck into finished coins.

Provenance. George F. Seavey; William H. Strobridge (1873), lot 211; Lorin G. Parmelee; William H. Strobridge (6/1873), lot 129, \$9.50; John W. Haseltine; Dr. Augustine Shurtleff (2/1901); Boston Museum of Fine Arts; 1976 ANA (*Stack’s*, 8/1976), lot 224, \$3,250; Ed Hipps; Bowers and Merena (11/1984), lot 2023; Fred Borchardt; Anthony Terranova (4/1997).

Personality. The **Boston Museum of Fine Arts**, founded in 1870 and opened in 1876, serves a wide variety of people through encounters with their many collections. From their mission statement: “The Museum aims for the highest standards of quality in all its endeavors. It serves as a resource for both those who are already familiar with art and those for whom art is a new experience. Through exhibitions, programs, research and publications, the Museum documents and interprets its own collections. It provides information and perspective on art through time and throughout the world. ... The Museum’s ultimate aim is to encourage inquiry and to heighten public understanding and appreciation of the visual world.” (#35462)



Desirable 1793 S-11a Vine and Bars Cent

2010 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge. AU50 PCGS. S-11a, B-16a, High R.4. Noyes VF30; tied for CC-8. Photo #59257. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. Crosby-Levick 9H; Frossard 9; Crosby 11-J; McGirk 2-K; EAC 16a; *Encyclopedia* 1644; PCGS #1347.

Variety. Left leaf is vertical, others lean right. Fraction is right of center below the bow. The obverse appears on S-11a, S-11b, and S-11c. The reverse appears on S-11a, S-11b, and S-11c. Vine and Bars Edge. Because this is the only die marriage with Lettered Edge examples, S-11 is placed last in the emission sequence of Wreath cents.

Surfaces. Pleasing light brown surfaces with some diagonal linear planchet flaws at the lower reverse. A few faint hairlines on each side suggest that this piece may have been cleaned at one time in its past. A small rim bruise is noted below the right ribbon end. In *Early American Cents*, Sheldon commented: "Many defective planchets were used for the 11-J [Sheldon-11] cents, particularly for those with the Vine and Bars Edge. The defects often look like die breaks, and it is common to hear of 11-J cents with various die breaks, but all such 'breaks' that I have seen have turned out to be planchet defects."

Die State I. An early die state without visible clash marks. Although later states exist, most Vine and Bars Edge coins from these dies are in this die state.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. Although two pieces are considered Mint State, the next best grades just XF45, per Del Bland and Bill Noyes. The Census continues to drop quickly, with only about 10 pieces ranked VF30 or finer. Noyes recorded this example in his Census, but it is absent from the Bland Census, still waiting to be discovered when that Census was published.

Commentary. This obverse and reverse die combination is known for both Lettered Edge and Vine and Bars Edge coins. Die states are similar for both edge types, indicating that planchets of both edge types were intermixed before the coins were struck.

The S.S. Crosby article that accompanies the famous Levick Plate in the April 1869 issue of *American Journal of Numismatics* describes all three edge varieties of Sheldon-11: "This type is sometimes found with edge of vine and milling, but oftener lettered ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR, in letters sometimes so large as to cover fully three-quarters of the thickness of the coin; at others not much more than half its thickness; and followed, on some, by two short leaf-like dashes, on others by only one."

Jean Castaing was a 17th-century French engineer who invented a machine to place edge lettering or other designs on individual planchets. His device was simply a bench that had two edge dies, each containing part of the design. One die was fixed to the bench while the other die was moved by a crank and gears. The planchet is placed between the two edge dies, and the crank moved half a turn, resulting in a complete transfer of the design from the edge dies to the planchet. A detailed description of the history and operation of the Castaing machine appears in "Origins of Edge Lettering on Early American Copper Coinage," by George W. Ewing, Jr. in the 1984 *ANS Coinage of the Americas Conference*. In *The Art and Craft of Coin Making*, Denis Cooper notes that recorded details of the Castaing machine appeared circa 1680.

A recently published history of the Mint incorrectly attributes the invention of the lettering machine to Jacob Perkins of Newburyport, Massachusetts. In *Henry Voigt and Others Involved in America's Early Coinage*, Karl Moulton refers to a newspaper article in the July 21, 1792, issue of the *Columbian Centennial*, published in Boston. Moulton quotes a passage from the article that states that one of the machines Perkins brought to Philadelphia was used "for milling or lettering the edge." Moulton continued: "It is because of Perkins' innovative equipment that we have such items as the Vine and Bars 1793 large cents."

Provenance. Thomas D. Reynolds (12/2002).

Personality. **Tristram Dalton** served as the first Mint treasurer. A Massachusetts senator, Dalton was born in Newburyport on May 28, 1738. He was educated at Harvard, graduating in 1755. Although he studied law and was admitted to the bar, Dalton pursued other business interests until the start of his political career that lasted from 1782 to 1791. He served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, the state Senate, and the United States Senate. He was also elected to the Continental Congress in 1783 and 1784, but did not attend. Appointed by Washington to his post as Mint treasurer in May 1792, Dalton served until resigning on April 23, 1794. Dalton invested in Washington, D.C., real estate, but his agent's mismanagement of those investments reduced him to poverty. He held the post of surveyor of the Port of Boston from November 1814 until his death there on May 30, 1817. (#35465)



Important 1793 S-11b Lettered Edge Cent

2011 1793 Wreath, Lettered Edge. VF30 PCGS. S-11b, B-16b, R.4. Bland VF20; tied for CC-15. Noyes Fine 12; tied for CC-17. Photo #28134. Our EAC Grade Fine 15.

Equivalents. Crosby-Levick 9H; Crosby 11-J; McGirk 2-K2; EAC 16b; *Encyclopedia* 1645; PCGS #1350.

Variety. Left leaf is vertical, others lean right. Fraction is right of center below the bow. The obverse appears on S-11a, S-11b, and S-11c. The reverse appears on S-11a, S-11b, and S-11c. From the same dies as S-11a, but with the edge lettered ONE HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR, followed by two leaves.

Surfaces. A thin planchet defect on the obverse extends from the neck into the lower right obverse field toward the border at 5 o'clock. Otherwise, both sides have smooth medium brown surfaces with a small red spot near the final A. The only other provenance markers are a dull scratch through Liberty's nose and a small surface disturbance at the end of the left ribbon. Both sides also have a few tiny edge bruises, but only that at 6:30 on the reverse is worth mentioning.

Die State II. Light clash marks are primarily visible at Liberty's neck.

Census. The finest known example of this subvariety grades AU50, with the top dozen examples including coins that grade VF20.

Commentary. Sheldon-11b is the only opportunity to acquire the two-leaf edge device, as Sheldon discusses in *Early American Cents*: "In all probability the double leaf coins were struck before the single leaf coins (subvariety 11c), since the double leaf does not appear again on the big cents, and it is reasonable to suppose that it was abandoned in favor of the single leaf."

In the late 1920s, an exchange of correspondence appeared in *The Numismatist*. Baldwin, Kansas, collector Will W. Neil reported his discovery of a "new variety of the 1793 Wreath cent." In the March 1928 issue was this commentary: "The new variety, however, is on the edge and consists of two leaves instead of one after the lettering." According to the report, Neil had sent the coin to Howard Newcomb, who claimed that it was the first example he had seen with two leaves after DOLLAR.

In the April issue, Carl Wurtzbach, of Lee, Massachusetts, stated that this was not a new discovery: "I long ago noted the edge he speaks of. ... I have both one and two leaves, being quite uncirculated." Apparently, Wurtzbach was claiming the discovery of this edge variant as his own.

Neither collector acknowledged that the three different edge variations for this die combination were known many years before, as they were all described in the *American Journal of Numismatics* article that accompanied the Crosby-Levick plate in 1869.

Die-making during the first days of the Mint was a difficult process. There were no hubs in use until the Liberty Cap design. All details, including the head of Liberty and the wreath, had to be individually engraved, with letters and numerals punched one at a time. Before this could be done, a piece of steel had to be prepared, as Craig Sholley describes: "The first step in creating a die by either means was to make a sound die body. To do this, the die forger had to select a suitable mass of steel, heat it to 'red heat' and, while hot, forge it into the proper size and shape, taking care that the forging contained no laps or seams. Once forged, the die was annealed and thoroughly cleaned."

Provenance. *Stack's* (10/1966), lot 43, \$510; later, *New England Rare Coin Auctions* (10/1981), lot 44, \$1,760; *Adrian Ross*; *Stack's* (6/1990), lot 1180, \$4,620; *Robinson S. Brown, Jr.* (*Superior*, 1/1996), lot 14, \$3,080; *Chris Victor-McCawley*.

Personality. *Stack's* is a New York City auction company that has been in continuous operation since 1934, beginning under the direction of Joseph and Morton Stack. Prior to the business change into numismatic auctions, the Stack's family reportedly operated a foreign exchange house since 1858. They have handled many important large cent collections, beginning with coins from Dr. Sheldon in 1938. About the earlier history of the firm, John Adams writes: "Having been in the jewelry and antique business, brothers Morton and Joseph Stack decided to specialize in coins in 1934. The earlier roots of the business are unclear. A current rendition of history [*Coin World*, November 6, 1985] traces the Stack's lineage back to 1858 and a venture in foreign exchange launched in the Wall Street area. In contrast, some old timers in the business recall that the Stacks emigrated from the less illustrious locus of Wheeling, West Virginia." According to Adams, Stack's declined an interview at the time he was preparing his book. In addition to the long series of auctions that continues today, Stack's published *Numismatic Review* for a short period 60 years ago. This was an exceptional publication that regrettably did not continue for many more issues. In late 2006 the firm merged with American Numismatic Rarities of Wolfeboro, New Hampshire. The new venture, Stack's Rarities, is operated by Larry Stack and Christine Karstedt. (#35474)



Remarkable 1793 S-11c Lettered Edge Cent

2012 1793 Wreath, Lettered Edge. AU58 PCGS. S-11c, B-16c, R.3. Bland XF45; tied for CC-6. Noyes XF45; tied for CC-6. Photo #31019. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Crosby-Levick 9H; Frossard 9; Proskey 12; Doughty 12; Crosby 11-J; McGirk 2-K2; EAC 16c; *Encyclopedia* 1646; PCGS #1350.

Variety. Left leaf is vertical, others lean right. Fraction is right of center below the bow. The obverse appears on S-11a, S-11b, and S-11c. The reverse appears on S-11a, S-11b, and S-11c. The Single Leaf Edge variant from the S-11 die combination.

Surfaces. A splendid piece with Average surfaces according to Bill Noyes, but perhaps deserving an Above Average designation. Both sides retain considerable luster with pleasing light brown color and iridescent blue toning. A small dark stain is evident at the lower right obverse. A thin diagonal line of lamination can be seen through the center reverse.

Die State III. A remarkable example with heavy clash marks at Liberty's neck and in the right field. Virtually all of AMERICA can actually be read in the obverse field.

Appearances. The obverse is illustrated in *Early American Cents* and *Penny Whimsy*. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. In addition to a single Mint State specimen, about a dozen pieces grade XF or AU, per Noyes. This piece ranks at the low end of the traditional Condition Census, consisting of the six finest examples of each variety.

Commentary. Although S-11a, 11b, and 11c are considered separate subvarieties, each was struck from a single die pair. It is believed that the three subvarieties were the last Wreath cents coined, in early July 1793. The Lettered Edge of these pieces continued to the Liberty Cap series. On July 6, 1793, the coiner delivered 11,825 coins to the treasurer. One additional delivery of 176 coins was dated July 17, 1793. In the past some have speculated that the Strawberry Leaf cents were the odd 176 coins delivered July 17. Breen pointed out the Vine and Bars Edge of those coins, asking why they would have been produced after all of the Lettered Edge coins were struck.

In *Early American Cents*, Sheldon described a scene from one of the Chapman brothers, probably Henry, who actually employed Sheldon for a period of time: "Chapman used to have a special box in which he kept quantities of 3-C's, 9-H's, and 11-J's [Sheldon-3, 9, 11], and this was always the first box brought out for prospective customers who 'wanted to see some 1793 cents.' More carefully guarded stocks were brought forth only if the customer displayed enough knowledge of the coins to warrant such a courtesy."

Once prepared for engraving, the steel die body was sent to the engraver. Sholley explains: "To hand-cut a die, the engraver would first trace the layout onto the surface of the die, and then, using various gravers, gouges, and scribes, cut the major designs into the die. Punching in or cutting the letters, numerals, and border details then completed the die. The die would then be lapped to remove any extraneous metal pushed up by the engraving and punching."

Provenance. Oscar Pearl (*Numismatic Gallery FPL*, 1944), lot 11, \$625; Walla Walla Coin Co.; Robert Burggraff (6/1963), lot 558; Jonah Shapiro; Lester Merkin (10/1966), lot 91, \$3,200; Herbert Oechsner; Lelan Rogers; Jonathan Kern (2/1994); Dr. Thomas Turissini.

Personality. Herbert Oechsner formed an impressive cabinet over several decades. In the catalog of his collection, offered by Stack's in September 1988, the firm notes: "Classic numismatic collections in the finest tradition are marked by breadth of subject and depth of specialization. Bushnell, Earle, Stickney, Jenks, Garrett: the roll of famous names echoes down the generations. Herbert M. Oechsner strove for decades to build a truly comprehensive and broadly based collection on their model, seeking to balance specialization in certain series with representative examples from the entire world of numismatic collecting." (#35477)



Census Level 1793 S-12 Liberty Cap Cent

2013 1793 Liberty Cap. VF35 PCGS. S-12, B-21, Low R.6. Bland VF20; tied for CC-2. Noyes VF25; tied for CC-2. Photo #20424. Our EAC Grade VF20.

Equivalents. Frossard 11.2; Proskey 14; Doughty 13; Crosby 12-K; McGirk 3-A; EAC 21; *Encyclopedia* 1647; PCGS #1359.

Variety. L touches bead, two beads over I. Single leaf is positioned below OF. The obverse appears on S-12 and S-13. The reverse appears on S-12 and S-15. Lettered Edge, one leaf.

Surfaces. An impressive example considered the second finest known, despite a few minor edge nicks, more noticeable on the reverse. Pleasing medium olive surfaces are intermingled with light gold color. The obverse surface is a tad glossy. The strike is excellent and well centered, with full beaded borders on each side.

Die State II. An early state with ONE CENT prominent. There is only faint evidence of the central reverse bulge that obliterates ONE CENT in late die states.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. Once in the cabinet of Virgil Brand, this example is tied for the second finest known survivor of the S-12 dies. The only finer piece is graded VF35 by Bland and XF40 by Noyes, and resides permanently in the ANS. The piece offered is the best available to collectors. In 1949 Sheldon estimated about 20 known examples. Today the population is estimated at 25 to 30 coins.

Commentary. Although the mintage of 1793 Liberty Cap cents was just 11,056 coins, there are six different die marriages known, none common. The obverse design is the well-known Liberty Head with pole and cap, prepared by Joseph Wright after the *Libertas Americana* medal. The reverse design is a wreath composed of two branches tied at the bottom by a ribbon with a double bow.

Production of the six die varieties of 1793 Liberty Cap cents used four obverse dies and two reverse dies. The entire production of Wright's design was delivered on September 18, 1793, less than a week after its designer succumbed to the first yellow fever outbreak in Philadelphia. Warren A. Lapp, M.D., one of the cofounders of Early American Coppers, wrote about yellow fever in the April 1971 issue of *The Numismatist*. "No portents of any impending catastrophe had been noted prior to the sudden appearance of the disease. The outbreak was unexpected and devastating, and the disease spread rampantly. Later, it would be recalled that the fruit crop had been unusually poor that summer and that over-ripe melons and peaches, sold in open stalls along Market Street, had attracted swarms of insects which contributed to the 'noxious effluvia of the atmosphere.'"

Little was known of the disease in the 1790s. Dr. Benjamin Rush, later employed by the Mint, replied to an inquiry: "A malignant fever has lately appeared in our city originating, I believe, from some damaged coffee, which putrefied on a wharf near Arch Street. The disease puts on all the immediate forms of a mild remittent fever and a typhus gravior. I have not seen a fever of such malignity, so general, since the year 1762."

Provenance. *Virgil M. Brand; B.G. Johnson (St. Louis Stamp and Coin Co., 8/1945), \$170; James Kelly; Hollinbeck-Kagin Coin Co.; 1961 ANA (James Kelly), lot 1407, \$2,400; Federal Brand (10/1961), lot 1480; Hollinbeck-Kagin (6/1963), lot 344; Stack's (5/1979), lot 45, \$11,500; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner; Chris Victor-McCawley; Dr. Robert J. Shalowitz; Chris Victor-McCawley (9/1994); Chris Kromer; Superior (2/2001), lot 2115, \$69,000.*

Personality. **Joseph Wright** was an artist who studied under John Trumbull. He was born in New Jersey in 1756 and traveled to London in 1772, living there until his return to America a decade later. He was commissioned to do a painting of George and Martha Washington in 1783, and it is possibly through this association that Washington appointed him as the first draftsman and die-sinker for the new Mint. More information can be found in "Joseph Wright, First Draughtsman and Die-Sinker to the United States Mint," by Georgia S. Chamberlain, in the December 1954 *The Numismatist*. (#35486)



TYPES AND VARIETIES OF THE U. S. CENT, 1793



Pub. 1869 by the Am. Numismatic & Archaeological Soc. New York.

The Famous Crosby-Levick Plate
American Journal of Numismatics, April 1869



Second Finest 1793 S-13 Liberty Cap Cent

2014 1793 Liberty Cap. AU55 PCGS. S-13, B-20, Low R.4. Bland AU50; tied for CC-2. Noyes AU50; tied for CC-2. Photo #20425. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Crosby-Levick 10J; Frossard 11.1; Proskey 13; Doughty 14; Crosby 12-L; McGirk 3-B; EAC 20; *Encyclopedia* 1647; PCGS #1359.

Variety. L touches bead, two beads over I. Leaf triplet is positioned below OF. The obverse appears on S-12 and S-13. The reverse appears on S-13, S-14, S-16, and NC-6. Lettered Edge, one leaf.

Surfaces. Glossy dark brown surfaces are smooth and free of abrasions, except for a few tiny marks on the obverse. Considerable mint frost remains with exceptional field reflectivity, especially on the obverse. A small patch of darker steel toning surrounds the digit 1 in the date.

Die State II. An early State II example with extremely faint evidence of the reverse bulge at NT.

Appearances. The obverse is illustrated on the Crosby-Levick plate, in *Early American Cents*, and in *Penny Whimsy*. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in *The United States Coinage of 1793* by S.S. Crosby and in Noyes (1991 and 2006).

Census. A single specimen from the Eliasberg Collection is the only Mint State 1793 Cap cent known. The Husak piece and one or two others are next in the Condition Census. Del Bland and Bill Noyes disagree about the early provenance of this specimen. In his *Official Condition Census*, Noyes begins the provenance of this piece with "H. Whiteley; B.H. Collins" and makes no mention of its earlier appearance on the Crosby-Levick plate. For this reason, we believe that Bland's provenance presented below is more accurate. The finest piece in the ANS grades just XF40.

Commentary. In *Henry Voigt and Others Involved in America's Early Coinage*, Karl Moulton reproduced a portrait of Joseph and Sarah Wright with their three children. His belief that Sarah Wright was the model for the Libertas Americana Medal, the 1792 dime, the 1792 quarter, and the 1793 half cent is based on a comparison of the portrait with the profile on those pieces. Later in his reference, Moulton reproduced a sketch of Wright's mother, Patience. She is depicted holding a pole and cap, leading Moulton to believe this was the sole inspiration for the Liberty Cap design initially used on the Libertas Americana medal.

Although approximately 150 to 200 examples of this variety survive, most are in lower grades. Bill Noyes records just 18 pieces that he calls VF or better. The challenge of obtaining such pieces was known to Ed. Frossard when he compiled his 1879 *Monograph*: "The Liberty Cap cents are scarce even in worn or poor condition; good specimens are nevertheless obtainable, but the fastidious collector who wants only extremely fine specimens will find it difficult to match one of the Wreath type with a Liberty Cap cent of this date."

In 1949, Sheldon commented: "Of about the same rarity as the 1-A [Sheldon-1], and the same comment can be made concerning the frequent exaggeration of rarity and condition. In condition VF-20 or better I have seen perhaps twenty 12-L's and possibly a hundred of lower grade." Nearly 60 years later, the number of VF or better pieces is unchanged, but the number of collectors seeking such pieces has increased dramatically.

Joseph Wright, hired as the first actual engraver at the Mint, introduced hubbed dies during the summer of 1793. A hub was essentially a separate die, but finished in relief with a positive image that appeared exactly as the finished coin. Once prepared, the hub was placed in the upper or hammer position of a screw press, and a die blank was placed in the anvil or lower position of the press. A process of repeated blows and annealing would slowly impart the design of the hub into the die blank, until all of the detail was complete. Once finished, the die was completed by lapping to remove extraneous material. The earliest hubs contained just the central device. It was not until 1835 that complete hubs were used on a regular basis.

Provenance. *Joseph Mickley; W. Elliot Woodward (10/1867), lot 1933, \$55; L. Bayard Smith; Virgil M. Brand (2/1941); B.G. Johnson (St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.); Henry C. Hines; Carl Wurtzbach (1945); Dr. William H. Sheldon; Sheraton Coin Co.; Ernest Henderson (1958); Dorothy Paschal (1959); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner; Jay Parrino; Superior (2/1998), lot 790, \$90,750.*

At the Superior sale, Walter Husak outbid Denis Loring for this coin. The two were sitting next to each other in the back of the room, hands in the air, exchanging comments as the bidding went higher and higher.

Personality. **Joseph J. Mickley** was born near Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, on February 24, 1799, and moved to Philadelphia in 1818 to learn the piano-making trade, a field that held his attention for the next 50 years. He was married twice and had six children. Mickley has been dubbed "the father of American numismatics" due to his search for a large cent from the year of his birth. He is also known for various coin collecting activities, and reportedly purchased leftover dies that the Mint sold as scrap metal. Among them was a pair of dies used for the 1823 "restrike" large cents. The restrike dies are still in existence today. W. Elliot Woodward sold much of his collection, including this coin, at auction in October 1867, following a robbery that greatly diminished his collecting enthusiasm. Mickley wrote a pamphlet titled *Dates of United States Cents and Their Degree of Rarity*. He was depicted on several contemporary medals, including one issued in 1867 when he was president of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia. Before his death on February 15, 1878, Mickley developed an interest in archaeology and traveled extensively. (#35489)



Famous 'Bisecting Crack' 1793 S-14 Cent

2015 1793 Liberty Cap. XF45 PCGS. S-14, B-17, Low R.5. Bland VF35; tied for CC-5. Noyes VF35; tied for CC-4. Photo #25008. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. Crosby-Levick 11J; Frossard 12; Proskey 15; Doughty 15; Crosby 13-L; McGirk 3-C; EAC 17; *Encyclopedia* 1647; PCGS #1359.

Variety. The Bisecting Crack. Leaf triplet is positioned below OF. The obverse appears on S-14. The reverse appears on S-13, S-14, S-16, and NC-6. Lettered Edge, one leaf.

Surfaces. A well struck example with smooth dark chocolate color and some lighter tan on both sides. Each side has a few minuscule surface marks that are consistent with the grade. Although imperfectly centered, the obverse and reverse have full and complete border beads. The obverse has a small rim bruise over Y, and the reverse has a few insignificant edge nicks.

Die State III. sharp strike of this example particularly emphasizes the prominent obverse die crack. There is no evidence of the clash marks of Breen's State II, but there is evidence of the reverse die bulge of Breen's State III.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. This example is well within the traditional Condition Census of the top six examples, ranking either fourth or fifth depending on which source is consulted. The finest known grades just XF45 and the ANS holds an XF40, making the present specimen even more desirable. Most known examples are in lower grades and easily identified, as the die crack is visible in nearly any grade.

Commentary. With a surviving population of about 70 pieces, the Bisecting Crack is the second most common variety of the six 1793 Liberty Caps, although it is substantially rarer than Sheldon-13. The rarity of this variety has remained essentially unchanged since 1949, when Sheldon gave it an R.5 rating. Perhaps the stable rarity rating is due to the recognizable nature of the obverse.

Dr. Charles E. McGirk compiled and published a study in 20 parts in *The Numismatist* from April 1913 to December 1914. At the time, other published references included Crosby on 1793s, Frossard and Hays on 1794s, Gilbert and Elder on 1796s, Frossard's *Monograph*, Proskey's study, and Doughty's study for all years. Breen commented in his *Large Cent Encyclopedia* that "McGirk numbers occasionally appeared on cents in auctions and old collections, but for various reasons (among others, numerous errors, lack of a meaningful sequence, listing die cracks as new varieties, and lack of usable illustrations) the system was forgotten. Later monographs ignored the McGirk numbers. McGirk's work, if better done, might have replaced the Doughty reference."

A completed coinage die was not ready for use until it was hardened. The February 1826 issue of *The Franklin Journal* described the hardening process, quoted in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*: "The general method of hardening this metal is to heat it red hot, and then plunge it into cold water, and sometimes into mercury, in order to reduce its temperature as quickly as possible." Craig Sholley notes that the hardening process was the "moment of truth" once a die was engraved. Many dies cracked or shattered during the process. Others only hardened near the edges, and cracked or broke upon first use. It was the results of this procedure, according to Sholley, that have often been described as "poor die steel." There is little doubt that the hardening process resulted in the Bisecting Crack variety.

Provenance. A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. (London, 5/1954); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 2697, \$26,500; Anthony Terranova; Auction '89 (David Akers), lot 1004, \$30,800; Samuel Spatzer (Esquire Coin Co.); Douglas F. Bird and Lou Rasera (Southland Coins and Currency); Daniel W. Holmes, Jr.

Personality. A native of Cleveland, Ohio, **Daniel W. Holmes, Jr.** is CEO of Morrison Products, Inc., manufacturers of electric fans. He began collecting in 1948, when he was 10 years old. He has been a member of EAC since 1973 and currently serves as the organization's president. Holmes has formed the most complete variety collection ever assembled, lacking just two pieces to complete his entire collection from 1793 to 1857 by die variety.

Sheldon-15. Single bead dots the I; lowest curl is heavy. Single leaf is positioned below OF. The obverse appears on S-15 and S-16. The reverse appears on S-12 and S-15. Lettered Edge, one leaf.

Sheldon-15 is one of just three Sheldon numbers missing from the Husak Collection. The others are the 1795 Reeded Edge (S-79), and the 1795 Jefferson Head (S-80). Sheldon-15 was produced by a combination of obverse and reverse dies used for other 1793 Liberty Cap cents. Current census details show exactly 12 examples of the S-15 known today, with the finest known piece in the ANS collection, grading Fine 12. (#35492)



Rare 1793 S-16 Liberty Cap Cent

2016 1793 Liberty Cap. Very Good 10 PCGS. S-16, B-19, R.6. Bland Very Good 7; tied for CC-6. Noyes Very Good 8; tied for CC-4. Photo #26755. Our EAC Grade Very Good 8.

Equivalents. Crosby-Levick 12J; Frossard 13.1; Proskey 17; Doughty 17; Crosby 14-L; McGirk 3-E; EAC 19; *Encyclopedia* 1647; PCGS #1359.

Variety. Single bead dots the I; lowest curl is heavy. Leaf triplet is positioned below OF. The obverse appears on S-15 and S-16. The reverse appears on S-13, S-14, S-16, and NC-6. Lettered Edge, one leaf.

Surfaces. Intermingled tan and dark brown color is evident on the obverse, with mostly olive-brown on the reverse. While each side has minor porosity and surface encrustation, it is not severe. A thin planchet lamination is visible in the right obverse field, with another through the right side of the wreath. The upper reverse has a rim flaw that appears to be as struck. The sharpness of this piece is considerably finer than the net grade assigned by either Bland or Noyes.

Die State II. The obverse is lightly cracked through the right side of Y, with faint die buckling at the lower curl. A fine die crack along the buckling is barely visible.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. This is the third-rarest 1793 Liberty Cap variety, and the second-rarest of those varieties known to Sheldon. In 1949, only seven examples were known to Sheldon, with two others rumored. By 1958 there were 11 examples known, and today the population totals 19 coins. In his *Large Cent Encyclopedia*, Walter Breen attributed the discovery of this variety to Mortimer L. Mackenzie in 1869, although the discovery coin is untraced today. Only two of the 19 known pieces have a provenance dating back to the 19th century.

Although it is not the rarest 1793 Liberty Cap variety today (S-15 and NC-6 are both rarer), the S-16 die combination was considered unique in 1869 when it was depicted on the famous Crosby-Levick plate. Mortimer Mackenzie owned the coin at that time. Only one or two were known to Crosby in 1897 when his book on the 1793 cents and half cents was published in 1897.

The finest known example of this variety grades just VF25, with a Fine 15 coin in the ANS and a Fine 12 in private hands. Bill Noyes places this specimen in fourth position, the third best available to collectors.

Commentary. After planchets and dies were prepared, the final step in the coining process was actual striking of the planchets, converting them from mere pieces of metal to coins. For the entire history of the first Mint, and into the first few years of the second Mint, until 1836, all coins were manually produced by use of a screw press. There are no existing drawings of the screw presses used at the first Mint, although drawings of similar machines exist. It is believed that presses in the first Mint were rather heavy and compact machines of about waist height, according to Sholley. A heavy vertical screw was operated by a swing arm, with the upper die attached directly to the end of the screw and the lower die in a stationary mount.

Provenance. Thomas Elder (7/1913), lot 573, \$60; Charles M. Williams (*Numismatic Gallery*, 11/1950), lot 14A, \$177.50; Christian M. Petersen; Dr. Charles L. Ruby, Part III (*Superior*, 2/1975), lot 16, \$1,200; Denis W. Loring; Jules Reiver (*Heritage*, 1/2006), lot 19172, \$32,200.

Personality. Dr. Charles Leroy Ruby was born on December 28, 1900, in Carthage, Indiana. He was educated in Indiana and California, receiving his Ph.D. in 1933. Ruby was admitted to the Indiana bar in 1926, and spent most of his career as a law professor at Fullerton College from 1929 to 1966. He served as a member of the ANA Board of Governors from 1951 to 1953, was elected president of the Numismatic Association of Southern California in 1962, was elected president of the California Teachers Association in 1962, and served on the Assay Commission in 1968. In addition to coins, Ruby collected stamps, Indian artifacts, glassware, and art. Superior Stamp and Coin Galleries purchased his coin collection, selling portions in a series of three sales held in 1974 and 1975. Ruby spent his last years in a Fullerton California, nursing home, and died on August 23, 1997. (#35498)



Census Level 1794 S-17a Cent

2017 1794 Head of '93. XF45 PCGS. S-17a, B-1a, Low R.5. Bland VF30; tied for CC-3. Noyes VF30; tied for CC-3. Photo #20003. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. Maris 4 (Tilted 4); Frossard 3; Doughty 22; Hays 4; McGirk 7-B; Ross 3-B; Chapman 4; EAC 1a; *Encyclopedia* 1648; PCGS #1362.

Variety. Head of '93; date is wide and straight. Blundered N in CENT, first cut inverted. The obverse appears on S-17a and NC-4. The reverse appears on S-17a, S-18a, S-18b, and NC-4. Lettered Edge, leaf points down.

Each of the Head of 1793 varieties (S-17 through S-20) is known with "a" and "b" subvarieties representing different edge types. The 1793 edge, designated in each case as the "a" subvariety, has the tip and stem of the leaf pointing down in relation to the letters. The 1794 edge, designated as the "b" subvariety, has the tip and stem of the leaf pointing up.

Two examples of S-17 are known with the 1794 edge device, designated as NC-4. One of those has a pedigree dating back to the 1930s, but the 1794 edge device was not properly identified until 1950, when C. Douglas Smith owned the coin.

Surfaces. The sharpness is possibly five points finer. Smooth medium tan and olive surfaces, with streaks of darker steel on both sides. A small area at the center of the obverse has a slightly higher gloss than the surrounding surface. A minor rim bruise is visible beneath the digit 4 on the obverse and over ES on the reverse. Otherwise, only the usual minute grade-associated handling marks are visible on each side.

Die State II. Reported as State II in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*, this piece appears to be intermediate between States II and III. The obverse is cracked from the rim to pole, and weakly from the top of Liberty's head to the left base of L and a denticle left of that letter. Both sides have prominent clash marks.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006). Del Bland states that the obverse of this piece is illustrated in Morley. Granted, the VF30 coin plated in Morley has a similar rim bump over B in LIBERTY, but that coin actually appears to be the Ruby-Halpern-Neiswinter specimen.

Census. Finest known for the variety is an AU50 in the ANS Collection, followed by a single XF40. Three VF30 coins, including this example, are next in the Census. These five census level coins are followed by several pieces that grade below Very Fine. Only two of the top six examples in the Census were known when *Early American Cents* was published. The Newcomb-Adams specimen, graded Fine 12 by Bland, is the discovery coin for the variety with a pedigree back to Dr. Maris.

Commentary. In 1949 Sheldon was aware of the ANS coin, but noted that there were no other coins called better than Fine. This VF30 example was located in England a year later, and was called "far the finest in collectors' hands" by Sheldon in *Penny Whimsy*. Just three other similar quality pieces have been discovered in the last six decades.

Walter Breen wrote in his *Large Cent Encyclopedia* that the first 1794 cents have the same general appearance as the 1793 Liberty Cap cents, on streaky planchets that often show laminations and other defects. He explained that copper supplied by Ferdinand Gourdon on August 1, 1793, was used for all of those coins.

Robert Scot prepared dies for the 1794 Head of '93 cents from the original Liberty Cap device punch, created by Joseph Wright a few months earlier. The punch became unserviceable after just three obverse dies were prepared. On each of the three dies, the date and LIBERTY were entered by hand.

Provenance. Discovered in England (1950); Henry Grunthal (1951); Dr. William H. Sheldon (1970); Dorothy Paschal (3/1977); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (3/1992); Denis W. Loring (8/1993); Dr. Robert A. Schuman (5/1994); Dr. Allen Bennett (2001).

Personality. A brief introduction to Henry Grunthal appeared in the July 1969 *The Numismatist*:

"He has been a member of the ANA since 1929. He studied archaeology at the University of Berlin, and continued this study and that of the history of art at the Sorbonne in Paris and at the University of Jena. While at Jena he held the position of assistant curator at the Coin Cabinet of the Duke of Saxony Coburg-Gotha in Gotha. He later entered his father's numismatic establishment in Berlin where he remained until 1938, when he emigrated to the United States.

"After devoting most of his time in the United States as a professional numismatist, he was appointed in 1953 to the position of assistant to the chief curator at the American Numismatic Society where he now holds the position of curator of European and modern coins. He is the author of many numismatic articles and co-author of the American Numismatic Society's monograph on Carolingian coinage." (#35504)



Desirable 1794 S-18a Cent

2018 1794 Head of '93. VF20 PCGS. S-18a, B-2a, R.6. Bland Fine 12; tied for CC-3. Noyes Fine 12; CC-3. Photo #32992. Our EAC Grade Fine 12.

Equivalents. Maris 52; Frossard 2.2; Doughty 20, 65; Hays 3; McGirk 7-A; Ross 2-B; Chapman 3; EAC 2a; *Encyclopedia* 1650; PCGS #1362.

Variety. Head of '93; the chin is doubled. Blundered N in CENT, first cut inverted. The obverse appears on S-18a, S-18b, S-19a, and S-19b. The reverse appears on S-17a, S-18a, S-18b, and NC-4. Lettered Edge, leaf points down.

Surfaces. Numerous insignificant abrasions appear on each side of slightly rough, mottled olive and dark brown surfaces. The sharpness is slightly finer than the net grade. In 1973 the New Netherlands cataloger described this piece as: "Brown color with streaks of olive. There are a few pit marks and rim bruises on each side and some very small areas of granularity which really aren't disturbing to the naked eye."

Die State II. The reverse die is lapped with several fragmented leaves at the lower right. A very short obverse die crack between the dentils extends slightly past the dentil tips at 8 o'clock. Later die states are recorded in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia* for S-18b, and may not exist on S-18a.

Appearances. The reverse is illustrated in Morley on page 41. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006). The late Tom Morley compiled *1794 Large Cents Graded and Updated* in 1979. Morley depicted each of the known types in various grades, attempting a pictorial grading guide for 1794 cents. In *Provenance Gallery of the Year 1794*, Al Boka wrote: "The grading of 1794s is much too complex to be described through black and white photographs. Large cent grading is a highly developed artform acquired through much practice and experience."

Census. Third finest of a very rare subvariety and a great prize for the 1794 specialist. The finest known S-18a is the ANS VF30, with a rather severe planchet defect. The VF20 discovery coin for the subvariety, now in the Daniel Holmes Collection, is second finest, followed by this coin and one other that are tied for third best. Of the 19 known examples of this variety, only eight grade Good or better. S-18a crossed over to the R.6 level in the early 1980s.

Commentary. Sheldon called this rare Head of '93 variety the "Double Chin," a nearly exact replica of 1793 Obverse 12, now with a pronounced double chin. Nineteen examples of this subvariety are known, a substantial increase over the six or seven coins known to Sheldon in 1958.

Older collectors labeled the 1793 Liberty Cap cents and the 1794 Head of '93 cents the French Heads. This label was not a description of the design. Rather, it was a response to the incorrect belief that the dies were engraved in France and imported by the Mint. In *Early American Cents*, Sheldon quotes from a lecture given by Foster Lardner many years before the 1949 publication of that reference, noting that the 1793 Liberty Cap cents and the first four varieties of 1794 "were struck from dies made abroad, presumably by Drost, and perhaps as retribution for the wretched quality of the first dies he sent us." As recently as 1979 the European myth remained with some collectors. Tom Morley wrote that the S-17 and S-18 cents were struck from dies "probably coming from abroad."

Provenance. Henry C. Colvin (*French's, Sale #80, 10/1962*), lot 21, \$400; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (*New Netherlands, 11/1973*), lot 339, \$1,200; Del Bland (3/1976); Dr. Robert A. Schuman; Myles Z. Gerson; Del Bland (3/1984); Darwin Palmer; George E. Ewing, Jr. (11/1993); Wes Rasmussen (*Heritage, 1/2005*), lot 3022, \$16,100.

Personality. The large cent collection of Henry C. Colvin was the most significant group of early copper handled by Charles French of Troy, New York. The sale was held in conjunction with the October 1962 Middle Atlantic Numismatic Association (MANA) Convention, French's 80th sale. Among lots in the collection were 42 different 1794 cents. (#35510)



Certified Mint State 1794 S-18b Cent

2019 1794 Head of '93. MS63 Brown PCGS. S-18b, B-2b, R.4. Bland AU55; tied for CC-4. Noyes AU55; CC-4. Photo #20098. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Maris 52; Frossard 2.2; Doughty 20, 65; Hays 3; McGirk 7-A; Ross 2-B; Chapman 3; EAC 2b; *Encyclopedia* 1651; PCGS #1362.

Variety. Head of '93; the chin is doubled. Blundered N in CENT, first cut inverted. The obverse appears on S-18a, S-18b, S-19a, and S-19b. The reverse appears on S-17a, S-18a, S-18b, and NC-4. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. Splendid steel-brown surfaces have considerable gloss, faded red luster, sharp details, and a nicely centered impression. This piece ranks among the most desirable Head of '93 cents surviving today. In the 1989 EAC Sale catalog, Bill Noyes graded it MS60 and commented: "choice light brown with much underlying mellow faded red - few brick red spots at ribbons/stems - superb glossy surfaces." He revised the grade downward to AU55 in his 2006 reference, deducting five points from the MS60 sharpness grade, perhaps for the minor reverse spots. Walter Breen explains that prooflike surfaces are sometimes encountered: "Surfaces of high grade survivors are occasionally prooflike, primarily because they were made on the new Taylor and Bailey blanks."

Die State III. The reverse has light clash marks in the leaves near O in ONE. There are faint traces of a die bulge beneath the liberty cap as described for State IV.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated Breen's *Complete Encyclopedia* and in Noyes (2006).

Census. The fourth finest known example of the die variety, and the fourth finest Head of '93 cent. All three Mint State Head of '93 cents, and four of the six known AU coins, are examples of S-18b. This die combination is clearly the most common Head of '93, although all varieties of this type are scarce. Sheldon mentioned this piece in *Penny Whimsy*: "Oddly, there are at least a half dozen examples of this beautiful cent in near-MS condition, although no one of them stands out for top honors and none of them can be graded quite MS-60. Probably all of these best ones have been sold at one time or another as finest known-and in this instance almost with justice. Some of the famous ones are the French-Clarke, the Cleneay-ANS, the Beckwith-Wurtzbach, the Hall-Brand, and the Hays Phelps coins." At least 10 examples of this variety grade XF or finer.

Commentary. Throughout this catalog, we provide equivalent attribution numbers for each variety, including both popular and obscure references. For the 1794 cents, Maris and Hays numbers were the most widely used references before Sheldon wrote *Early American Cents*. Even Sheldon had "a certain affection for the Hays numbers."

Sheldon continued: "[S.H.] Chapman renumbered the 1794 cents, and there are a few collectors who have learned and prefer the Chapman numbers. These will also be included here for completeness, but it is my belief that Hays, rather than Chapman, is the man to be remembered for the 1794's. Chapman was not either a particular fancier or a great master of the 1794 cents. He never knew or especially loved the thick lettered edge cents of this date as Hays did, and never made a collection of them. To Hays they were magic talismans to the nostalgic past and to a wistful future. By owning one you established a fraternal bond with both past and future owners. To Chapman they were merchandise and profit."

Taylor and Bailey of London provided plate copper to the Mint, with the first shipment arriving late in 1793 after all the Liberty Cap cents of that year were completed. Apparently all of the S-17 coins and the first of the S-18 coins, with the 1793 edge device, were produced on planchets made from earlier copper, perhaps having the edge device applied in 1793 and saved for the early 1794 coinage. The Taylor and Bailey copper was clearly finer in quality, and produced a number of exceptional Head of '93 large cents, probably including this piece.

Kent's Directory for the Year 1794 (www.londonancestor.com) records Taylor & Bailey, Ironmongers, at 2 Little Tower Street in London. Individually, William Bailey is listed as a brazier and ironmonger at 272 High Holborn and Thomas Tayler [sic] is listed as an ironmonger at 30 King Street, Cheapside. It appears that Taylor & Bailey also supplied certain domestic products to colonial America. Elizabeth A. Fleming (www.chipstone.org) studied the importation of household furnishings into Charleston, South Carolina, during the 1780s. She notes that Taylor & Bailey offered fireplace accoutrements including "firedogs, shovels, and tongs."

Provenance. Dr. George P. French (B. Max Mehl, 1929 FPL), lot 21, \$200; T. James Clarke (10/1954); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (*Early American Coppers*, 4/1989), lot 20, \$36,000; Dr. Allen Bennett.

Personality. Dr. George P. French, born in Rochester, New York, in 1865, was an obstetrician and gynecologist. He graduated from Columbia Medical College in 1888. French is described as a sociable man who often entertained with his poetry. Sheldon gave him the nickname "The Jolly Abortionist." French amassed an extensive collection of large cents, and exhibited pieces from his collection at several ANA conventions. He also participated in the 1914 ANS coinage exhibition. In addition to coins, French collected stamps, clocks, firearms, and other antiques. B. Max Mehl offered most of his large cent collection in a 1929 fixed price list, although United States Coin Company sold part of his collection in 1917 and Henry Chapman sold another part in 1927. Barney Bluestone offered an additional selection of large cents from the French Collection in 1933. Dr. French died at his Rochester home on November 25, 1932. (#35513)



Census Level 1794 S-19a Cent

2020 1794 Head of '93. VF30 PCGS. S-19a, B-3a, High R.5. Bland VF20; tied for CC-3. Noyes Fine 12; CC-5. Photo #20253. Our EAC Grade Fine 15.

Equivalents. Maris 2 (Double Chin); Frossard 2.1; Doughty 19; Hays 2; McGirk 8-B; Ross 2-A; Chapman 2; EAC 3a; *Encyclopedia* 1652; PCGS #1362.

Variety. Head of '93; the chin is doubled. Dentils, stems, and ribbons are unusually long. The obverse appears on S-18a, S-18b, S-19a, and S-19b. The reverse appears on S-19a, S-19b, S-20, S-21, and NC-7. Lettered Edge, leaf points down. The edge is blundered: ONE HUNDREDED FOR A DOLLAR as pointed out by McCawley and Grellman in the Ruttenberg catalog.

Surfaces. The surfaces are glossy and dark brown, as expected from the crude, darker planchets used on this variety. Lightly abraded with traces of corrosion on the lower reverse; dark maroon patina can be seen on each side. The obverse has a minuscule rim bruise at 2 o'clock. Portions of the reverse are covered with an unidentified, possibly removable substance. As so often on the early cents, the description of imperfections makes the coin sound worse than it actually is.

Die State I. The obverse has a light bulge from the lower edge of the cap to the middle hair curls.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. Although this example has the second best sharpness of any known example, it ranks lower in the Census due to minor grade deductions. Del Bland records it as third finest in his Census, while Bill Noyes ranks the coin as fifth finest. The finest example is a VF30 coin in the Daniel Holmes Collection, graded AU50 by Sheldon and identified by him in 1949 as the only high grade, light-colored example he had seen. It is also identified by Bland as the discovery coin for the variety, with a pedigree dating back to Harlan P. Smith, circa 1900.

Sheldon described the present coin from the Dupont Collection as second finest known in *Penny Whimsy*. Two others, including one in the ANS, grade VF20. Just over 30 examples are known today, at least half discovered in the past 25 years. Most of the recently discovered examples are in lower grades. Five of the top six have been known for more than 50 years.

Commentary. Breen suggested that all of the Head of '93 cents were coined January 10 - 13, 1794, with a delivery of 11,000 pieces on the latter date. Some of these were probably struck from the new copper that arrived in November 1793 from Taylor and Bailey of London.

Maris identified S-19 as the "ugly tooth" reverse, since the denticles are long and heavy with sharp points. Perhaps not the most endearing of descriptions, but the desirability of this variety is derived from its rarity and not superior die engraving.

Provenance. Carl Wurtzbach; Charles J. Dupont (*Stack's*, 9/1954), lot 27, \$250; Dorothy Paschal (5/1975); Denis W. Loring (5/1983); Del Bland; Jack H. Robinson; Douglas F. Bird; Gary Ruttenberg (*McCawley & Grellman Auctions*, 8/1996), lot 72, \$12,100; Wes Rasmussen (*Heritage*, 1/2005), lot 3024, \$12,650.

Personality. After the death of Joseph Wright, **Robert Scot** (sometimes spelled Scott) was appointed as Mint engraver on November 23, 1793. Scot was born in Scotland on October 2, 1745, and moved to Philadelphia in 1782. He was appointed as engraver for Virginia circa 1780. Scot was noted to be undersize, and an honorable and agreeable man. George Evans wrote that "at the time of his appointment he seems to have been turning the down-hill of life" even though he was just 48 years old. Scot continued in the position until his death in November 1823. In the later years of his tenure, most of the engraving work was performed by John Reich until Reich resigned in 1817. (#35516)



Important 1794 S-19b Cent

2021 1794 Head of '93. AU50 PCGS. S-19b, B-3b, R.4. Bland VF25; tied for CC-8. Noyes VF25; tied for CC-9. Photo #20159. Our EAC Grade VF25.

Equivalents. Maris 2 (Double Chin); Frossard 2.1; Doughty 19; Hays 2; McGirk 8-B; Ross 2-A; Chapman 2; EAC 3b; *Encyclopedia* 1653; PCGS #1362.

Variety. Head of '93; the chin is doubled. Dentils, stems, and ribbons are unusually long. The obverse appears on S-18a, S-18b, S-19a, and S-19b. The reverse appears on S-19a, S-19b, S-20, S-21, and NC-7. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. The sharpness is quite a bit finer, but the obverse has slight porosity and both sides have minor rim bruises. It has probably also been lightly cleaned, although the light tan color is delightful. Del Bland has deducted 10 points from the sharpness grade, while Bill Noyes made a larger 20-point deduction, each arriving at the same net grade. The upper right obverse and lower right reverse are weakly defined, with many of the surface marks in those areas remaining from the original planchet before the coin was struck.

Die State I. The obverse die bulge remains from S-18 and now appears to extend slightly into the Liberty cap.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. Three similar-quality XF40 coins are tied for finest known, including the ANS specimen. Those coins are followed by nearly a dozen pieces that fall in the Very Fine range. In *Penny Whimsy*, Sheldon called this variety a great numismatic prize in fine condition.

Commentary. Copper for the 1794 cents arrived from several different sources. The most important supplier was Taylor and Bailey of London. That firm sent three deliveries of sheet copper totaling about 17 tons, arriving in November and December 1793, and later in June 1794. All other sources, combined, provided about seven tons. The Taylor and Bailey sheet copper was intended to be standardized at the thickness of a blank planchet, eliminating the need for rolling to the proper thickness. The purpose was to save the Mint's rollers for silver and gold coinage. An observed weight range of at least 30 grains indicates that the copper sheets were far from standardized, and that planchets were cut without regard for the actual thickness.

Provenance. *Peachtree Coin Shop* (1971); C.F. Gordon, Jr.; Darwin B. Palmer, Jr.; Dr. Edward R. Bush; John R. Grellman; Gary Ruttenberg; Darwin B. Palmer, Jr.; Thomas D. Reynolds; Midwestern collector.

Personality. John R. "Bob" Grellman, Jr., is an author, researcher, and cataloger who specializes in the late-date large cents from 1840 to 1857. He is a partner with Chris Victor-McCawley in McCawley and Grellman Auctions, conducting specialty sales limited to early copper coinage and related items, including the annual Early American Coppers sales. Grellman was born October 29, 1945, and is a retired Air Force officer. He is the author of several books, including the award-winning *The Die Varieties of United States Large Cents, 1840-1857*. Grellman began collecting coins in 1953 and operated a coin shop with his father from 1963 to 1967. He currently serves as a contributor to the *Guide Book of U.S. Coins* (the Redbook) and the *Handbook of U.S. Coins* (the Bluebook). (#35519)



David Rittenhouse

David Rittenhouse (April 14, 1792) was born on April 8, 1732, the fifth of ten children of Mathias and Elizabeth (Williams) Rittenhouse, and he died in Philadelphia on June 26, 1796. His childhood home was the village of Paper Mill Run, where he taught himself science and mathematics. At an early age, Rittenhouse showed his scientific and mechanical abilities, opening a scientific instrument shop by age 19. He was also a noted clockmaker and considered one of the nation's leading scientists of his time. He had a special interest in astronomy, designing an early planetarium, known as an orrery, a mechanical device that showed the movements of celestial bodies over a 10,000 year period. He built two of these, and both survive, one in the library of the University of Pennsylvania and the other at Peyton Hall of Princeton University.

During the Revolutionary War, Rittenhouse was in charge of the Safety Committee, responsible for recruitment in Philadelphia. After the war, he held a number of offices, including Pennsylvania Treasurer (1777-1789), Professor of Astronomy at the University of Pennsylvania (1779-1782), Director of the Mint (1792-1795), and president of the American Philosophical Society (1790-1796). He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1796. Other notable achievements included construction of a telescope and observance of the transit of Venus in 1769, completion of the Mason-Dixon Line with surveyor Andrew Ellicott, and construction of the first diffraction grating device to separate light into its component wave lengths in 1785.

Rittenhouse and his first wife, Eleanor Coulston, had three children, Elizabeth, Esther, and David (who died at birth). It appears that Eleanor died as a result of childbirth, as her death is recorded two days after her son's birth. He remarried to Hannah Jacob Widow, and they had one child that died as an infant.

For information about the extended history of the Rittenhouse family, see www.rittenhouse-genealogy.com. This website is subtitled "Some descendants (16,090) of Claes Rettinghausen, but unfortunately not all of them." Claes Rettinghausen (1615-?), of Westphalia in Germany, was the great-great grandfather of David.

At <http://books.google.com>, the interested reader can locate Brooke Hindle's biography of Rittenhouse, the Rittenhouse memoirs compiled by William Barton, and the scientific writings of Rittenhouse.



Impressive 1794 S-20 Head of '93 Cent

2022 1794 Head of '93. XF45 PCGS. "S-20b," B-4b, High R.4. Bland VF25; tied for CC-4. Noyes VF30; tied for CC-2. Photo #22590. Our EAC Grade VF25.

Equivalents. Maris 1 ('93 Head); Frossard 1; Doughty 18; Hays 1; McGirk 8-A; Ross 1-A; Chapman 1; EAC 4b; *Encyclopedia* 1655; PCGS #1362.

Variety. Head of '93; date is close and straight. Dentils, stems, and ribbons are unusually long. The obverse appears on S-20 and NC-7. The reverse appears on S-19a, S-19b, S-20, S-21, and NC-7. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. A lovely example with glossy chocolate-brown surfaces, deeper steel toning on the high points, and faint traces of maroon corrosion on the reverse. A few insignificant rim bruises are visible on the obverse. The reverse is more sharply defined than the obverse, typical for the Head of '93 cents.

Die State II. The obverse has a light bulge from the rim to the chin. Only slight traces of die rust are evident in the left branch of the wreath.

Appearances. The obverse is illustrated in Chapman. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. About 100 examples of S-20b are known, nearly all in lower grades. The finest survivor is in the ANS Collection. This piece and the Hall-Brand specimen are tied for second best, representing the finest examples available to collectors, per the Noyes Census. Only seven pieces grade better than Fine.

A single example is known with the earlier 1793 edge device. It was discovered by Robert Bashlow in 1961 and now resides in the Daniel Holmes Collection. That coin is designated as "S-20a" or NC-7. That coin actually has both edge devices, apparently struck on a planchet that had the 1793 edge device, and later reintroduced to the Castaing machine with the 1794 edge dies. Not only is the NC-7 cent unique, it is apparently the only known 1794 large cent bearing both edge devices.

Commentary. Sheldon discussed this coin in 1949: "Another, EF-40, and almost as famous [as the Collins-ANS coin], was sold in 1923 in the Beckwith sale at \$180 and was later bought by Dr. French for a reported \$300. This is the coin illustrated in Chapman." It appeared in the Beckwith catalog but was not actually owned by him, being consigned to the sale by S.H. Chapman. In *Penny Whimsy*, Sheldon wrote that the S-20 is "the last of the Head-of-'93 cents, and to many of our predecessors one of the most desired pieces in American numismatics."

Provenance. *George Morris*; *Charles Steigerwalt* (6/1891), lot 897, \$3; *Charles Steigerwalt* (FPL, 1891); *W.B. Guy* (*Henry Chapman*, 11/1911), lot 351, \$42.50; *Dr. George P. French*; *Henry C. Miller* (*Thomas Elder*, 4/1917), lot 653, \$65; *S.H. Chapman*; *J.P. Hale Jenkins* (*Henry Chapman*, 7/1922), lot 1472, \$95; *S.H. Chapman*; *S.H. Chapman* (4/1923, *Addenda A*), \$180; *Henry Chapman*; *Dr. George P. French* (*B. Max Mehl*, 1929 FPL), lot 19, \$125; *T. James Clarke* (1944); *B. Max Mehl* (1944); *Dr. William H. Sheldon*; *C. Douglas Smith* (1965); *Alfred Bonard*; *Numismatic Enterprises* (2/1968), lot 23, \$2,200; *R.E. Naftzger, Jr.* (3/1973); *John W. Adams* (*Bowers and Ruddy*, 1982 FPL), lot 7, \$10,000; *Denis W. Loring* (5/1983); *Jack H. Robinson*; *Dr. Allen Bennett* (1/1998).

Personality. **Robert Bashlow** was a New York dealer who was active circa 1960 to 1962. He is known today for his copies of the Continental dollar that were produced in 1962. He also made cast copies of the Nova Constellatio quint patterns, and is most famous for the numerous Bashlow restrikes of the Confederate cent, producing about 30,000 of those pieces in various compositions. Bashlow was expelled from the ANA in 1962. (#35522)



Second Finest 1794 S-21 Cent

2023 1794 Head of '94. MS64 Brown PCGS. S-21, B-5, R.3. Bland MS60; CC-2. Noyes MS60; CC-2. Photo #21541. Our EAC Grade MS60.

Equivalents. Maris 3 (Sans Milling); Frossard 22; Doughty 21; Hays 5; McGirk 8-C; Ross 4-A; Chapman 5; EAC 5; *Encyclopedia* 1656; PCGS #901374.

Variety. End of the pole is wide and flattened. Dentils, stems, and ribbons are unusually long. The obverse appears on S-21. The reverse appears on S-19a, S-19b, S-20, S-21, and NC-7. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. Sharply detailed with exceptional mahogany and light brown color, faded from original red luster. A slightly darker splash of toning is visible beneath the 9, and additional splashes of maroon are evident on each side, especially at the center of the obverse. The full border details, especially on the obverse, make this piece especially desirable.

Die State IV. The obverse is cracked from the rim to the upper serif of B, between IB, to the cap. Another crack begins at the top of the first crack to the top of L, curving down through IB and across the first crack, through the forecurl and forehead to the upper corner of the eyelid. A short crack is visible from the lower left corner of the cap to the rim, and from the center of this crack up to the left center of the cap. Faint clash marks can be seen in the right obverse field. The reverse has advanced die roughness through both branches of the wreath, with heavy clash marks inside the wreath.

Breen described a later die state (State V) with a crack from the rim to the second curl point from the bottom. A flowline at that location may be the feature that Breen called a crack.

Appearances. The obverse is illustrated in *Penny Whimsy*. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Breen's *Complete Encyclopedia* and in Noyes (2006).

Census. A single example is placed ahead of this coin in the Noyes and Bland Census listings, these being the only two Mint State pieces known. Walter Husak owned the other Mint State specimen before he acquired this coin.

Commentary. Sheldon wrote: "Maris called this the Sans Milling, because the milling is rarely (if ever) seen complete on the obverse." An examination of the plates in Bill Noyes' *United States Large Cents 1793-1794* will show weak obverse border detail on most examples.

While some large cents frequently trade hands, others remain in collections for long periods. This piece, the second finest known, has been in just seven collections over the last 140 years, an average of 20 years per owner. Sheldon discussed this coin in *Penny Whimsy*: "On objective scrutiny only the Proskye-Hines piece seems to stand up to the rather rigorous criteria of MS-60."

Dr. Edward Maris described 39 varieties of 1794 large cents in his 1869 reference: "The interest excited in the minds of collectors by their variety - a consequence probably of the breakage of dies - is shared by the writer, and has resulted in this attempt to describe the most noticeable peculiarity of each with sufficient accuracy to enable the careful examiner to recognize any given specimen, in a condition not below fair." For the Maris 3 variety, the author wrote: "Not the slightest trace of any milling on this side of the coin, contrasts with the reverse, which is protected by a bold and serrated elevation around the edge."

Provenance. Dr. Edward Maris; David Proskye; Henry C. Hines; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (*Early American Coppers*, 4/1989), lot 21 \$15,000; Dr. Allen Bennett.

Personality. Dr. Edward Maris was born outside Chester, Pennsylvania, on March 15, 1832, the son of Jesse J. Maris who was president of the Delaware County Bank. Maris is described as a Quaker physician who graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1856. He was associated with the Philadelphia Dispensary for 16 years, then began a private practice. In numismatics, he is best known for his interest in New Jersey coppers and large cents, and wrote books about both series. His reference on the New Jersey series remains the standard reference today. Many of his names for 1794 large cents are still seen in today's literature. Maris was a member of the ANS and an avid collector of autographs and manuscripts. Maris died at his home in June 1900.

Lapp and Silberman note: "He was a worthy member of the Society of Friends and wore the broad-brimmed hat and quiet attire of the Quakers throughout his life. In his conversation and correspondence he adhered to the 'thee' and 'thou' familiar to his sect. He had a prominent Roman nose and a strong-featured, shaven face. He lived simply in a commodious home at 1106 Pine Street in the old residential section of Philadelphia. He actively pursued his profession as a physician, but he was ever on the watch about town for coins of interest and in his quiet way he dealt largely in them." (#35528)



PCGS Mint State 1794 S-22 Cent

2024 1794 Head of '94. MS63 Brown PCGS. S-22, B-6, R.1. Bland AU55; tied for CC-1. Noyes AU55; CC-3. Photo #20379. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Maris 28 (Large Planchet); Frossard 17; Doughty 48; Hays 43; McGirk 7-D; Ross 26-CC; Chapman 6; EAC 6; *Encyclopedia* 1668; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Sixth lock from bottom is bent down. Leaf pairs at D and first A in AMERICA are spaced apart. Usually, mounds on the reverse. The obverse appears on S-22. The reverse appears on S-22. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. A nicely centered, well detailed example. The surfaces have wonderful olive and chocolate color intermingled with lighter tan, faded from original red. A few tiny marks on each side are mostly from the original planchet stock. Bill Noyes rates the surfaces as average plus.

Die State I. Perfect dies with no die cracks, clash marks, or reverse mounds. This variety is known as the Mounds Reverse, as it is normally found with heavy mounds inside the wreath, from die sinking that progressively worsens. Sheldon noted that famed collector Carl Wurtzbach had formed a collection of six different examples showing the worsening progression of reverse die sinking.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991 and 2006).

Census. Bland records three AU55 pieces as the finest known examples of this common variety, followed by six others that grade AU50. Noyes grades each of the top five pieces AU55, distinguishing them by surface quality. Earlier, in *Penny Whimsy*, Sheldon called two pieces Mint State: "the Bent Lock variety is not so common in Mint State as we formerly supposed [in *Early American Cents*]. In the present review only two 60-coins have been accounted for."

Commentary. After a short run of die marriages was produced from the 1793 head punch created the previous year by Joseph Wright, a long sequence of varieties was coined from new head punches known today as the Head of 1794. These dies were created by, or under the supervision, of Chief Engraver Robert Scot. Some numismatists believe Scot actually engraved the dies, while others believe he was a consultant or figurehead in the engraving department, supervising others who actually performed the work.

On February 8, 1794, David Rittenhouse estimated coinage expense to the Senate, based on the cost to produce 20,200 cents. This quantity was chosen as it weighs 600 pounds avoirdupois, requiring 1,000 pounds of sheet copper. He itemized the expense, including the cost of 600 pounds of copper (the remaining 400 pounds was recycled, thus cost was not considered) and of each individual step in the coining process. The report included the number of workmen and days required for each step, as well as the cost of supplies, providing important details about Mint operations:

Cutting 1,000 pounds out of sheets into slips:	2 hands, 1 day, \$2.00
Rolling 1,000 pounds of slips:	2 hands, 2 days, \$4.00
Cutting 1,000 pounds into blanks:	1 hand, 2 days, \$2.00
Annealing 600 pounds of blanks:	2 hands, 1/2 day, \$1.00
Cleaning 600 pounds of blanks:	2 hands, 1/2 day, \$1.00
Milling 600 pounds of blanks:	1 hand, 2 days, \$2.00
Coining 600 pounds of blanks:	3 hands, 2 1/2 days, \$7.50
Quarter cord of hickory wood:	\$1.50
Four horses, two days:	\$1.50
Salt, sal enixum, etc. for boiling copper:	1.00
600 pounds of copper:	\$160.00
Total cost:	\$183.50
Profit to the United States:	\$18.50

The profit indicated in this report may have been enough to cover the related cost of additional expenses, such as die engraving mentioned above, as well as salaries for the Mint officers and other expenses.

Provenance. B. Max Mehl (4/1926), lot 359, \$37; Frank Hussey (New Netherlands, 4/1960), lot 1341, \$140; C. Douglas Smith (1965); Alfred Bonard (Numismatic Enterprises, 2/1968), lot 25, \$1,100; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (4/1992); Dr. Allen Bennett (1/1998).

Personality. A real estate developer, **Alfred Bonard** lived in Chappaqua, New York. In 1965 he purchased the 1794 cent collection of C. Douglas Smith and later sold the coins through Henry J. Berube and French's. Little else is known of Bonard, although he was born in August 1897 and died in December 1989, according to Social Security records. (#35531)



Finest Collectible 1794 S-23 Cent

2025 1794 Head of '94. MS63 Brown PCGS. S-23, B-7, High R.4. Bland AU55; tied for CC-1. Noyes AU55; tied for CC-1. Photo #21756. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Maris 13 (Standless 4); Frossard 9; Doughty 33; Hays 18; McGirk 4-C; Ross 12-K; Chapman 7; EAC 7; *Encyclopedia* 1657; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Date has a standless 4 missing its base. Numerator tall and resting on fraction bar. The obverse appears on S-23. The reverse appears on S-23 and S-24. Lettered Edge, leaf points up. This die marriage is usually identified by the obverse die cracks of State II and later states.

Surfaces. Smooth surfaces with cartwheel luster exhibit medium brown and darker olive color, with a few minor splashes of maroon patina. Each side has a singular jagged lamination defect, on the obverse from the top of the head to BE, and on the reverse from the lower right leaf pair through the right stem and ribbon ends.

Die State V. The obverse die is shattered with a crack from the border to the pole, neck, and head, eventually reaching the upper edge of the cap and border. Another crack from the border touches the right serif of Y to Liberty's nose, joining the first crack at the jaw. Breen mentions faint bulging on the reverse in this final die state, but it is not evident on this coin.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991 and 2006).

Census. Noyes and Bland grade the two finest examples of S-23 as AU55. This piece is the single finest in collectors hands, with the other similar coin in the ANS Collection. Several examples follow that grade VF. Perhaps 15 examples of S-23 are known in VF or finer. Five of the top six pieces known today were known when *Penny Whimsy* was published. Sheldon mentioned this specimen, writing "the 50-coin is a discovery of recent months."

Commentary. Perfect-die examples of this variety are extremely rare. In 1949 Sheldon knew of two, both in the ANS. One of those, tied with this coin for finest known honors, is plated in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*. Earlier, Chapman described the variety and a late die state, equivalent to the present specimen, noting that both states are very rare.

James Davy of England visited the first Mint in December 1794 and made several recommendations to the Secretary of State in a letter dated December 27. His purpose seems to have been either employment at the Mint, or to provide support to the Mint from his home. The Mint never hired Davy, and his recommendations were apparently not put in place, at least not right away. Frank Stewart described Davy as an efficiency engineer. It seems that Davy was quite familiar with coinage procedures in England, perhaps from an association with Boulton and Watt. Today, the Davy report is useful for its description of certain procedures in place at the time (quotes from the report are lightly edited):

"In the manufacturing of any article, the necessary articles to be attended to are, first, the procuring of an ample and regular supply of such materials as are required, in the state best calculated for the operations which are to be performed on them, and to answer best the purpose for which the article is ultimately designed; and secondly, the application of such power as are best calculated for performing most completely the necessary operation, in the shortest time, and with the least expense.

"Keeping in view these principles, I shall offer my opinions on the Mint of the United States of America, founded on the partial view I have obtained, of the information collected relative to it. I find the supply of copper has not been regular, that the power now applied is not adequate, nor are many parts of the machinery adapted for performing the work to the best advantage, and the labor is not sufficiently divided."

Provenance. *Discovered in England; Stack's (1957); C. Douglas Smith (6/1958); Dorothy I. Paschal; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (4/1992); Dr. Allen Bennett (2001).*

Personality. Dr. Allen Bennett recently described himself as a "reclusive physician." An active collector in many different fields, he assembled a remarkable collection of 1794 large cents from 1985 to 2001. He also collects, or has collected, contemporary art, oriental rugs, Conder tokens, and cowry shells. Bennett sold his 1794 cent collection to Walter Husak, and many of those coins appear in the present sale. (#35534)



Attractive 1794 S-24 'Apple Cheek' Cent

2026 1794 Head of '94. AU50 PCGS. S-24, B-8, R.1. Noyes VF25; tied for CC-23. Photo #37541. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. Maris 12 (Scarred Head); Frossard 8; Doughty 32; Hays 17; McGirk 4-B; Ross 11-K; Chapman 8; EAC 8; *Encyclopedia* 1657; PCGS #901374.

Variety. The Apple Cheek; face has a full, rounded cheek. Numerator tall and resting on fraction bar. The obverse appears on S-24. The reverse appears on S-23 and S-24. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. Pleasing tan and darker brown on both sides. The obverse has a small rim bump across two dentils below the left side of the 4. The reverse has a shallow depression on the upper right corner of the right ribbon bow and a slight rim bruise over T of UNITED.

Die State V. The obverse has two die cracks, through L to the head and right of 4 to the bust and neck. In later states, these two cracks join. Considerable die roughness is evident across the lower part of the obverse. The reverse has a minor central bulge, weakening ENT, which eventually becomes heavy, blotting out much of ONE CENT.

Census. A common variety represented by six Mint State and a similar number of AU pieces. The census seems to drop quickly, with only about a dozen pieces grading VF30 to XF45.

Commentary. Sheldon's father named S-24 the "Apple Cheek" variety. The cheek and hair details on this obverse are cut more deeply than usual, giving it a distinctive look that is popular with collectors today. The higher relief was also more susceptible to wear, resulting in flat areas of the obverse design, even with a brief time in circulation, as seen on this example.

James Davy offered to procure a supply of copper from England, specifically from Birmingham, available on better terms than copper from London. His Birmingham connection provides additional evidence of his familiarity with Boulton and Watt:

"As a considerable quantity of copper is now to be obtained in this country, it is of importance that rollers be erected on a much larger scale than now in use; such works would not only prepare metal for the Mint, in a better state than it now is, but also supply materials for various manufactories and trades which now are or hereafter may be established, and to the establishment of some of which such supply will greatly contribute, as buttons, buckles, etc., kitchen furniture, various utensils for manufactories, as copper pipes, furnaces, and mills, and also sheathing of bolts, for ship building. As such works however will require a considerable time before they can be accomplished, and an immediate supply will be required for the Mint, from a long residence and connections at Birmingham and an acquaintance with the best markets for copper, I can offer to procure it in a better state, and on better terms than it can be obtained in the London markets."

Provenance. *Western Numismatics; Douglas Bird; Gary Ruttenberg (McCawley & Grellman, 8/1996), lot 77, \$3,500.*

Personality. **Albion Cox** was appointed first assayer of the Mint on April 4, 1794, and served faithfully for a short period until his death on December 1, 1795. He was born in England and came to the United States many years before his appointment. His involvement with the New Jersey coinage left him in debt, and he fled the country in 1787 or 1788 to avoid debtors' prison. Cox was an unwilling participant in the "coinage impediment" when he and Henry Voigt were unable to meet the strict requirement of \$10,000 bond. Mint Director Elias Boudinot noted that he was an intelligent officer and that the Mint was confined to production of cents until the vacancy was filled, which happened less than two weeks later, when Joseph Richardson was hired. (#35537)



Choice AU 1794 S-25 Cent

2027 1794 Head of '94. AU58 PCGS. S-25, B-15, R.3. Bland AU55; CC-2. Noyes AU55; CC-2. Photo #22717. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Maris 16 (Separated Date); Frossard 10.2; Doughty 36; Hays 22; McGirk 7-C; Ross 14-O; Chapman 17; EAC 10; *Encyclopedia* 1658; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Date has 7 and 9 widely spaced, 9 and 4 lean left. N's in ONE CENT are both repunched above diagonal. The obverse appears on S-25, S-26, NC-8, and NC-11. The reverse appears on S-25. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. Spectacular, pristine dark olive surfaces accompany sharp design details on this cent, second finest known of the variety. Bill Noyes assigns the Choice designation to the surfaces of this beauty.

Die State II. This is an early die state with single clash marks on each side, by the face, neck, and through the hair curls on the obverse, and within the wreath and center of the reverse.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Elder-Gilbert, Chapman, *Early American Cents*, *Penny Whimsy*, and in Noyes (2006). The Breen plate coin is identified as this specimen, but is actually the finest known MS60 coin.

Census. A single Mint State piece is followed by this coin and one other AU example in Bland's Census. Noyes considers this coin second finest, with third place graded XF40. Bland and Noyes agree that the top 10 examples of the variety include coins graded just VF25.

Commentary. Although offered for sale through the Bowers and Ruddy fixed price list of the Adams Collection, this piece has not been offered for sale at auction in more than 60 years. Provenanced to the Henry Miller and Howard Newcomb collections, and specifically identified by Sheldon in *Early American Cents* as the most famous example of the variety: "I have seen only four in near Mint condition. Of these perhaps the most famous is the Newcomb specimen, MS-60, pictured in Chapman, and sold at \$200 in the Newcomb sale." Sheldon lowered the grade of this coin to AU55 in *Penny Whimsy*.

Among the improvements James Davy recommended was a larger roller to eliminate some of the waste that currently existed. Once planchets were cut from copper strip, the extra metal had to be remelted.

"Not having had an opportunity of seeing the works for casting the copper with the strips, or ingots which is the first stage it passes through after it is received from the smelter (here the principal objects to be attended to are that the metal receives a proper heat, and that the strips, or ingots are free from holes, when cut) I shall proceed with observations on the rolling mills now in use at the Mint, and here the power is insufficient and expensive, some parts of the machinery as it is-is imperfect, and an improper method of performing the work is adopted.

"The metal is now rolled in strips not wide enough for more than two rows of cents. If it be sufficiently wide for four, or five, which a press for cutting them out will admit of, it will be a saving both in the time and labor of rolling a given quantity, for the widest strip will pass as quick through the rollers (if the power be proportioned) as the narrowest and require no more manual labor to perform it, and a considerable less quantity of cuttings, or shruff metal (which at a considerable expense and loss requires to be cast and rolled over again) will be made by using the metal wide rather than narrow. (This advantage arises from the blanks being cut out in rows between each other. The diameter of each cent is 1 inch and 1/8. Consequently if placed in regular rows opposite each other two rows would cover a surface exactly 4 inches and 1/2 but by being placed in rows between each other 4 inches is wide enough.)"

Provenance. Henry C. Miller (*Thomas Elder*, 4/1917), lot 674, \$105; Howard R. Newcomb (*J.C. Morgenthau*, 2/1945), lot 39, \$200; Charles H. Deetz (*Stack's*, 11/1946), lot 1734, \$180; Judge Thomas L. Gaskill (*New Netherlands*, privately 11/1956); Dorothy Paschal; John W. Adams (*Bowers and Ruddy*, 1982 FPL), lot 17, \$6,000; Del Bland (10/1984); Dr. Allen Bennett (1/1998).

Personality. Judge Thomas L. Gaskill, who served on the New Jersey District Court, sold his extensive large cent collection to Dorothy Paschal in 1956. The pieces later appeared in the 50th and 51st sales held by New Netherlands; the former sale, which also included selections from F.C.C. Boyd, is noted for its wide selection of Condition Census-worthy examples. (#35540)



Mint State 1794 S-26 Cent

2028 1794 Head of '94. MS65 Brown PCGS. S-26, B-16, R.2. Bland MS60; tied for CC-3. Noyes MS60; CC-4. Photo #22506. Our EAC Grade MS60.

Equivalents. Maris 15 (Separated Date); Frossard 10.1; Doughty 35; Hays 21; McGirk 1-A; Ross 14-N; Chapman 18; EAC 11; *Encyclopedia* 1658; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Date has 7 and 9 widely spaced, 9 and 4 lean left. Die chip at left side of O in OF. The obverse appears on S-25, S-26, NC-8, and NC-11. The reverse appears on S-26. Lettered Edge, leaf points up. The obverse is the same as S-25, NC-8, and NC-11, but has been heavily lapped, separating many hair strands. S-25 and NC-8 are earlier states, and S-26 and NC-11 are lapped states.

Surfaces. Lustrous light brown surfaces retain hints of faded mint red on both sides. The reverse has considerable original color and rates better than MS60. A small linear depression on Liberty's neck is a useful identifier. The sharp impression is nicely centered with full obverse and reverse details.

Die State IV. An intermediate die state. The reverse has a prominent crack through the E of STATES, but no trace of a second crack that develops through the first S. A tiny die chip is over the I in AMERICA.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in the 1879 Frossard *Monograph*, in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*, and in Noyes (2006). The obverse is illustrated in Chapman. The reverse is illustrated in Noyes (1991).

Census. The four best examples of S-26 listed by Bland and Noyes grade Mint State, followed by five other AU coins. Two of the four Mint State coins have pedigrees dating to the 19th century.

Commentary. This die combination is generally available in a wide range of grades, including AU and Mint State, an important consideration for type collectors that desire an attractive Head of '94 cent.

The rolling machinery at the first Mint was operated by horsepower. James Davy recommended a few changes to the current procedure, including the use of a water wheel in place of horses.

"It is now also passed through the rollers warm the first or second time, if not both, by which they are soon much heated, and of course much time is lost while they are cooling, and the rollers are much more injured, than if the metal were cold as it is done in England; but to perform this the power must be greater and the rollers much larger than they now are, and a water wheel will be cheaper than horses which are now used.

"The pinions by which the motion is communicated from one roller to the other are much too short, and made of copper, are consequently wear out speedily; they should be from 8 to 12 inches long, and of cast iron, with the teeth, or cogs, much closer than those now in use. When the metal is passed through the rollers the last time a small stream of water should flow over them. When the metal is rolled of a proper, and regular thickness it is cut out in round blanks at the press, of the proper size; a saving may be made in the expense of labour in this branch, as a child may attend it with equal advantage as a man, who is now employed."

Provenance. George W. Merritt (Ed. Frossard, 1/1879), lot 98, \$12.50; George H. Blanchard; W. Elliot Woodward (12/1882), lot 358, \$9.25; E.F. Kuithan (Ed. Frossard, 6/1883), lot 248, \$18.75; Ed. Frossard Collection (Ed. Frossard, Sale #37, 10/1884), lot 868; T. Harrison Garrett; Robert Garrett (1919); John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University (privately, 1973); John W. Adams (Bowers and Ruddy, 1982 FPL), lot 19, \$9,000; Del Bland (11/1984); Dr. Allen Bennett (4/1992); Eric Streiner; Superior (10/1992), lot 64, \$15,400; Anthony Terranova.

Personality. Thomas Harrison Garrett was born February 11, 1849, and died June 7, 1888, when the family yacht collided with a steamboat. The elder Garrett was employed by Robert Garrett & Son, a Baltimore banking business. He was also president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He began collecting coins in 1865 and had a world-class collection by 1885, considered second only to the Parmelee Collection. The Garrett family home in Baltimore, Evergreen House, is operated as a museum today. (#35543)



Census-Level 1794 S-27 Cent

2029 1794 Head of '94. AU50 PCGS. S-27, B-9, R.5. Bland XF40; CC-2. Noyes VF30; tied for CC-3. Photo #21237. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. Maris 41 (Egeria); Frossard 28; Doughty 61; Hays 25; McGirk 3-D; Ross 16-P; Chapman 19; EAC 12; *Encyclopedia* 1659; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Buckled obverse die. Single leaf below I in AMERICA covers branch stem. The obverse appears on S-27. The reverse appears on S-27 and S-28. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. The sharpness is a few points finer with average surfaces that are marred only by two small reverse rim bruises, one over E of UNITED and another over I of AMERICA. Both sides have pleasing light tan color intermingled with considerable maroon patina. The obverse has a small toning spot on Liberty's bust, a convenient identifier.

Die State III. A later die state. This piece has a bulge visible in both the left and right obverse fields, with a crack along the bulge in the left field. It is usually identified by the obverse die bulge and is sometimes called the Buckled Die cent.

Appearances. The obverse is illustrated in Morley as XF40. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. The finest known S-27 has been returned to the ANS. Bland places this example second in his Census and Noyes considers it third best, with XF45 sharpness.

Commentary. Sheldon commented in *Early American Cents*: "Maris named this obverse Egeria, after the elusive and secretive wife of legendary King Numa of Rome-perhaps because it was hard to find in good condition." Sheldon wrote in *Penny Whimsy*: "Above VG, the Egeria remains a rare and elusive lady."

Before the planchets could be turned into coins, they had to be annealed and cleaned. Davy reported on improvements that could be made in this area as well. In the following quote, the modern identity of sal enixum is acid potassium sulphate. Oil of vitriol is better known as sulfuric acid, and aqua fortis is now known as nitric acid.

"The metal being cut out it is annealed (that it may receive the impressions designed); by undergoing this process the surface of the copper becomes calcined, from which it must be cleaned, to effect which I find sal enixum is employed, this is neither so powerful or cheap as oil of vitriol, which cleans it full as well; but the most effectual method to perform this is to boil it first until it becomes black in diluted aqua fortis, and afterwards dipping it in some that is stronger. (This observation will also apply to the cleaning the metal when annealed for rolling, only that oil of vitriol will answer for it in this state full as well as aqua fortis.) This will entirely deprive it of all its calx and make it much brighter when finished, and also preserve the polish of the dies better than when it is cleaned by either sal enixum, or oil of vitriol, and on the whole answer better, although it will be rather more expensive."

Provenance. *Discovered in England* (1970); *Lester Merkin* (3/1970); *R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (New Netherlands, 11/1973), lot 350 \$3,200*; *John W. Adams* (1/1975); *Denis W. Loring* (5/1983); *Jack H. Robinson (Superior, 1/1989), lot 44, \$16,500*; *Dr. Allen Bennett* (1/1998).

Personality. **John Weston Adams** is a Boston investment banker, a trustee of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and a fellow of the American Antiquarian Society. Born in Boston on April 2, 1936, Adams was educated at Princeton and Harvard, where he earned an MBA in 1960. His numismatic interests are diverse. He formed a world class collection of 1794 large cents that was sold by Bowers and Ruddy in 1982 through a fixed price list. He edited *Monographs on Varieties of United States Large Cents, 1793-1794* and produced a two-volume reference to numismatic auctions conducted in the 19th and 20th centuries. Recently, Adams wrote a comprehensive reference on Indian peace medals of George III. (#35546)



Attractive 1794 S-28 Cent

2030 1794 Head of '94. MS63 Brown PCGS. S-28, B-10, R.2. Bland MS60; tied for CC-1. Noyes AU55; CC-4. Photo #34001. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Maris 17 (Ornate); Frossard 11.1; Doughty 37; Hays 23; McGirk 3-C; Ross 15-P; Chapman 20; EAC 13; *Encyclopedia* 1659; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Five locks are vertically aligned. Single leaf below I in AMERICA covers branch stem. The obverse appears on S-28 and S-29. The reverse appears on S-27 and S-28. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. Both sides have lovely chestnut-brown color intermingled with specks of lighter tan. The obverse has a few trivial marks, most notably behind the eyebrow. The reverse is pristine, with only a minute toning spot at the serif of C in CENT.

Die State IV. An intermediate die state. The obverse has a faint crack from the border at 4:30 into the field. Prominent clash marks are visible in the upper left part of the wreath.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. Although recorded as Mint State and tied for finest known by Bland, this specimen ranks behind three Mint State pieces in the Noyes Census. Side-by-side comparison of all four pieces might suggest a different order.

Commentary. The finest known example of this variety is probably the most dramatic off-center, double struck large cent of any date. Both strikes are off-center, and the coin retains considerable original red mint color. Dr. Robert Schuman owns the coin, illustrated on page 833 of Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia* and also in the Noyes reference.

The number of Mint State examples known from this die pair seems to fluctuate. In *Penny Whimsy*, Sheldon wrote: "Ten years ago we would have guessed that at least four or five Mint State coins could be turned up for this famous Ornate variety. The present review has revealed only three, but there are probably half a dozen between 60 and 50, and certainly we have seen more than a dozen between 50 and 40." Del Bland listed four Mint State pieces in his Census published in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*. Bill Noyes placed the number of Mint State pieces at five in his 2005 Census, but recorded just three top examples in his 2006 Census.

The final observation of Davy in his report was the process of milling or lettering the edges of the planchets. He was undoubtedly familiar with the invention of Drost used at Boulton and Watt's Soho Mint. He also suggested that many other improvements could be made, with a more complete review of the current procedures. This led to his pitch for employment:

"The next operation which is performed is the milling on the edge; this is made a separate branch, and requires a person to attend it, but it may be performed by the same press and at the same time as the impressions on the surfaces are made, by the perpendicular movement of the bolt, and this machine which now requires two men to work it may be set in motion by the same water wheel, that should be applied to work the rollers which will be an important saving. (Should it be found inconvenient to apply the power of water to the operations of the Mint, that of horses now used may be applied to this machine at a much less expense than that of the present manual labor.)

"Other observations might have been made, and improvements suggested, if I had seen the whole of the machinery at work, or had the opportunity of a more minute inspection of the Mint; there is no doubt but that the coinage may be much improved, by rendering the cents brighter, and clearer from rough, black streaks which much disfigure many of them, the expenses considerably diminished and a greater quantity of coins produced; besides laying a foundation for other important advantages to this country, by adopting the plan herein offered.

"If it should appear that my services will be of use, I shall be happy to engage my attention to the execution of the improvements suggested, and in procuring materials, and the necessary workmen in addition to those already engaged, some of whom appear to possess considerable merit."

Provenance. Dennis E. Steinmetz (10/1989); Douglas Bird (1/1995); Robert J. Shalowitz; Chris Victor-McCawley (6/1995); G. Lee Kuntz; Chris Victor-McCawley.

Personality. Dennis E. Steinmetz is the founder and president of Steinmetz Coins & Currency, Inc., located in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. The firm has operated on both a local and national level since 1974. Steinmetz is well known at the national level for his expertise and experience gained since beginning in the business as a teenager. (#35549)



The Hays Mint State 1794 S-29 Cent

2031 1794 Head of '94. MS65 Brown PCGS. S-29, B-11, R.2. Bland MS60; CC-3. Noyes MS60; tied for CC-1. Photo #22675. Our EAC Grade MS60.

Equivalents. Maris 25 (Nondescript); Frossard 11.2, 15; Doughty 38; Hays 24; McGirk 11-A; Ross 15-Q; Chapman 21; EAC 14; *Encyclopedia* 1660; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Five locks are vertically aligned. Right ribbon long, nearly touching dentils. The obverse appears on S-28 and S-29. The reverse appears on S-29 and S-30. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. An incredibly beautiful, glossy brown cent with full mint frost covering both surfaces. Hints of lilac-blue can be seen throughout, along with tinges of original mint red along the reverse border. Nearly all aspects of the design are sharply detailed and the impression is well centered with full obverse and reverse borders.

Die State III. A late die state, although not the terminal state for the variety. The obverse has several die cracks and the reverse has a faint crack from the border to the wreath, through the R of AMERICA. Bulges have yet to develop on the reverse.

Appearances. The reverse is illustrated in Frossard-Hays. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Chapman, in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*, and in Noyes (2006). The obverse is illustrated in *Penny Whimsy*.

Census. Bland lists this as the third finest known example of the variety, although he had seen neither of the two pieces that he ranked higher. In 1991 Noyes listed this coin in second place behind a coin that he graded MS60+. Since then, Noyes has revised his opinion, placing the two Mint State coins in a tie for the top spot in his Census.

Commentary. The engraver had some difficulty spacing the reverse legend. In AMERICA, for example, AME are spaced far apart, ERI nearly touch, and ICA are close but separated.

When Dr. Edward Maris wrote his groundbreaking study of the 1794 cents, *Varieties of the Copper Issues of the United States' Mint in the Year 1794*, he proposed names for each variety: "The following names are proposed to distinguish the varieties of the Cent from each other." Examples of these names are The Coquette, The Ornate, Venus Marina, Amatory Face, and Roman Plica. For this variety, number 25 in his scheme, Maris proposed the name "Nondescript." In his second edition he dropped this name for the variety, preferring to have no name.

This variety was the source of some embarrassment to Dr. Sheldon. In his first reference, *Early American Cents*, he noted: "One of the most familiar and best known of the 1794's, and often available in almost any condition desired." Later, in *Penny Whimsy*, he revised his commentary: "The Proskey-Hines and the Hays-Newcomb examples are full MS-65, and these two are supported by at least three more that will score AU-50. The Hays 24 is another source of embarrassment to us because of a failure to document the earlier impression that more of them are available in Mint State."

Provenance. W.W. Hays (1900); Charles Steigerwalt (1906); Charles Zug; Lyman H. Low (3/1907), lot 24, \$31; Howard R. Newcomb (J.C. Morgenthau, 2/1945), lot 41, \$65; Willard C. Blaisdell; Del Bland; John Adams (Bowers and Ruddy, 1982 FPL), lot 21, \$9,500; Del Bland (10/1984); Dr. Allen Bennett.

It seems reasonable to assume that Hays owned this coin when the Frossard-Hays reference was published in 1893, although no earlier provenance is available.

Personality. Charles Steigerwalt was a coin dealer who was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, on June 28, 1858, and died in that city on March 29, 1912. He purchased the Hays Collection in 1900 and the Phelps Collection in 1901. The 1794 cents from both collections were sold to Charles Zug in 1907. Steigerwalt conducted numerous auction sales and also issued an extensive series of fixed price lists. (#35552)



Finest Known 1794 S-30 Cent, Ex: Maris

2032 1794 Head of '94. MS64 Brown PCGS. S-30, B-12, R.1. Bland MS60; tied for CC-1. Noyes MS65; CC-1. Photo #20145. Our EAC Grade MS60.

Equivalents. Maris 26 (Amatory Face [1869]; Amiable Face [1870]); Frossard 16.1; Doughty 46; Hays 37; McGirk 11-B; Ross 23-Q; Chapman 22; EAC 15; *Encyclopedia* 1660; PCGS #901374.

Variety. The Marred Field. Right ribbon long, nearly touching dentils. The obverse appears on S-30 and S-31. The reverse appears on S-29 and S-30. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. Stunning chestnut and mahogany surfaces are accompanied by hints of gold toning on each side. The obverse has satiny luster with reflective fields; the reverse is frosty with full cartwheel luster.

Die State IV. A later die state with heavy die erosion below STATES OF and a crack through R to the wreath. It is apparently the earliest use of the obverse die, with the field chips behind the hair curls only beginning to form.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in *Early American Cents*, *Penny Whimsy*, Noyes (1991 and 2006), and Boka. The obverse is illustrated in Morley as MS60.

Census. This specimen easily ranks as the finest known piece, and the only example called Mint State by Noyes. One other coin is also graded Mint State according to Bland, but is called AU55 by Noyes.

Commentary. Sheldon-30, 31, 38-40, and NC-2 are all known as “Marred Field” varieties, each with similar die chips in the left obverse field. These provide numismatists with a bit of a challenge, as all three obverses have similarities and differences. In *Early American Cents* and *Penny Whimsy*, Sheldon described three different obverse dies. In his *Large Cent Encyclopedia*, Walter Breen identified all of these varieties from a single obverse die with S-30 in the earliest state, and the others from lapped versions of this die. Today, this position has been accepted by most students of the series.

In his first edition, Dr. Maris called the variety the Amatory Face and commented: “Physiognomy that of a lady in love.” This lady, once owned by Dr. Maris and probably the coin he was describing at the time, is easy to love! A year later Maris downgraded his description to Amiable Face in the second edition.

Provenance. Dr. Edward Maris; later, Col. E.H.R. Green; B.G. Johnson (St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co., 3/1943); Abe Kosoff; Oscar Pearl (Numismatic Gallery, 1944 FPL), lot 54, \$225; T. James Clarke (1950); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (4/1992); Dr. Allen Bennett (1/2000).

Personality. **Edward Howland Robinson Green** was the son of Hetty Green, the “Witch of Wall Street.” He was born in London on August 22, 1868, while his parents were on a European tour. His death occurred in Lake Placid, New York, on June 8, 1936. By all accounts, Hetty Green was quite miserly, and refused to hire a doctor to treat her son when he injured his leg. This action caused Col. Green to lose his leg. He graduated from Fordham College in 1888 and was admitted to the bar. Green was active in politics for the Republican Party and chaired the Texas Republican State Committee. He was on the board of directors for the 1904 St. Louis World’s Fair, served as a director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and was president of the Texas Midland Railroad. After his death in 1936, his coin collection was valued at \$5 million and his stamp collection at \$3.5 million. (#35555)



Important Mint State 1794 S-31 Cent

2033 1794 Head of '94. MS64 Brown PCGS. S-31, B-13, R.1. Bland MS60; tied for CC-4. Noyes MS65; tied for CC-1. Photo #22632. Our EAC Grade MS60.

Equivalents. Maris 29 (Marred Field); Frossard 18.1; Doughty 49; Hays 38, 39; McGirk 3-H; Ross 24-Z; Chapman 23; EAC 16; *Encyclopedia* 1668; PCGS #901374.

Variety. The Marred Field. Fraction bar long, extending past 100 to the left and right. The obverse appears on S-30 and S-31. The reverse appears on S-31. Lettered Edge, leaf points up. Sheldon identified three different obverse dies with chips in the field. He assigned obverse 11 to S-30, obverse 12 to S-31, and obverse 17 to S-38, S-39, S-40, and NC-2. Bill Noyes considered S-30 and S-31 to be from the same obverse die and the remaining varieties from a second die. Walter Breen felt that all six die varieties are from a single obverse. There are many similarities to the obverses of all six, such as the border dentilation, with exactly 85 dentils on each variety. There are also several differences that suggest Sheldon's assessment was correct.

In *Early American Cents* and *Penny Whimsy*, Sheldon wrote: "This obverse shows nearly the same little breaks in the field, or chips out of the die, as the preceding one, but now they are larger or more developed. The peculiar similarity of these injuries remains a source of numismatic mystery. Maris, Frossard, Hays, and Chapman thought that the two obverses came from totally different dies, but others have considered that obverse 12 is from the same *hub die* as obverse 11, although the many minor differences indicate that there must have been a great amount of retouching and retooling before obverse 12 was considered ready for use. I am inclined to this latter view. Possibly the engraver was disturbed over the manner in which obverse 11 seemed to blur out its reverse mate, and he may have approached the task of 'dressing down' this obverse with considerable energy."

Surfaces. Full borders, sharp details, and excellent centering indicate the quality of the strike; the obverse appears sharper than the reverse. A highly appealing Mint State example with gorgeous steel-brown color and hints of pale blue toning. Both sides have uniform mint frost. A faint diagonal mark below CENT will help trace the provenance of this piece.

Die State II. The dies are lapped to remove clash marks, with prominent field chips. There are no other die defects on either side of this specimen.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. Del Bland grades three examples MS61 and six others MS60, including this piece. Bill Noyes grades just five pieces Mint State, including this coin and one other MS65 piece, considered tied for finest known. At least four Mint State examples were known at the time of Sheldon's publication of *Penny Whimsy*, and seven were recorded in the "Early Cent Revision" that appeared in the May 1973 issue of *Penny-Wise*. The "Early Cent Revision" was the initial attempt at updating *Penny Whimsy*, with much of that research incorporated in Walter Breen's *Encyclopedia of Large Cents*. The revision was published through several editions of *Penny-Wise* in 1973 and 1974, and concentrated on updated Condition Census, rarity, and basal values, with that term revised to "basic value." The revision was a committee project undertaken by Dr. Sheldon, Denis Loring, Dorothy Paschal, Willard Blaisdell, Dane Nielsen, and John Wright.

Commentary. Sheldon-31 ranks among the most plentiful of all 1794 die marriages, and quite a few high-quality pieces are known. At least 20 examples of this variety exist in XF or better grades, many with above-average or choice surfaces. It is an excellent choice for collectors seeking an example to illustrate the type, or others who seek an example of each individual date.

Provenance. Philip H. Ward, Jr. (*Stack's*, 4/1964), lot 799, \$1,300; Frank H. Masters, Jr. (*RARCOA*, 5/1971), lot 57, \$1,350; Jerry A. Bobbe; *RARCOA*; Bruce Todd; *RARCOA*; Allen Harriman; Auction '83 (*Superior*), lot 1522, \$13,750; Allen Harriman; Gary Ruttenberg; Dr. Allen Bennett (1/1998).

Personality. Philip H. Ward, Jr. (1886-1963) was born in Washington, D.C., on November 26, 1886, the third son of Philip Henry Ward. After graduating from George Washington University and marrying Ruth Coke MacNamara, Ward accepted a position with Walker Electric Company and moved to Philadelphia. He eventually founded his own company, Ward Electric Company, serving as president of the firm until his retirement in 1930. Perusal of the 1964 *Stack's* catalog of his collection shows a remarkable and varied interest in numismatics, but his main collecting interest was philately. *Stack's* noted: "However, because of his preeminence in the stamp world, it was not generally known that he was a dedicated numismatist and included in his coin collections many unique and valuable items." Ward also had more than a passing interest in presidential letters and American historical documents. (#35558)



Mint State 1794 S-32 'Venus Marina' Cent

2034 1794 Head of '94. MS64 Brown PCGS. S-32, B-18, R.2. Bland MS60; CC-2. Noyes MS63; CC-2. Photo #22633. Our EAC Grade MS60.

Equivalents. Maris 18 (Venus Marina); Frossard 25.1; Doughty 39; Hays 26; McGirk 3-E1, 3-E2; Ross 17-R; Chapman 11; EAC 17; *Encyclopedia* 1668; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Fourth and sixth locks from bottom turn upward. Incomplete leaves below TA, above O and E in ONE, and below RI. The obverse appears on S-32, S-33, and S-34. The reverse appears on S-32 and NC-11. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. Smooth olive surfaces with splashes of steel-brown color. Unevenly struck with the right obverse and reverse border weak, retaining numerous original planchet marks in the nearby fields. Nearly identical in strike and die state to the Herman Halpern specimen, lot 46 in the March, 1988 sale of that collection. It seems that the planchet was incorrectly fed into the Castaing machine. HUNDRED is only partially visible with the lower parts of each letter weak or absent.

Die State IV. A late die state with a full obverse rim break over LI. The reverse has a heavy crack through the first S and the wreath with extensive clash marks.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. Just two Mint State examples of this otherwise common variety are known. Both of these top two coins (the other one is from the Henry Miller Collection) have been known since the early 20th century.

Commentary. Despite the census records, Sheldon wrote in 1949 that he had never seen a Mint State example. A decade later, Sheldon was still unaware of these coins (or he graded them lower), observing: "The Venus Marina variety remains a collector's enigma, for although common there does not seem to be an available example at MS-60. The best we can offer are three in the 50's and a comparative abundance of nice examples at the F and VF levels." Today, half a century later, only two Mint State pieces are identified, and a total of just eight examples grade XF or better, per the Noyes census.

Provenance. *Discovered in Boston; Thomas Elder (10/1907), lot 137; Virgil M. Brand; B.G. Johnson (St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co., 3/1943); Abe Kosoff; New Netherlands Coin Co. (9/1953), lot 248, \$155; Floyd Starr (Stack's, 6/1984), lot 25, \$9,900; Dr. Allen Bennett (2000).*

Personality. **Abe Kosoff** was born in New York City on December 31, 1912, and died on March 19, 1983, in Palm Springs, California. A graduate of New York University, he started in the coin business in 1937. He opened Numismatic Gallery in 1939 and conducted a number of auctions in partnership with Abner Kreisberg until 1954. Kosoff conducted additional sales under his own name, including several significant large cent sales such as T. James Clarke, Sloss and Schwartz. He was a founder of the Professional Numismatists Guild in 1954 and served as president from 1954 to 1955 and from 1964 to 1965. Kosoff was a co-author of the *Official American Numismatic Association Grading Standards for United States Coins* and a columnist in *Coin World* and *Numismatic Scrapbook* magazine. He received the ANA Farran Zerbe Award in 1972 and was elected to the organization's Hall of Fame in 1982. (#35561)



Finest Known 1794 S-33 'Wheel Spoke' Cent

2035 1794 Head of '94. VF35 PCGS. S-33, B-19, R.6. Bland VF25; CC-1. Noyes VF25; CC-1. Photo #21888. Our EAC Grade VF25.

Equivalents. Hays 27; McGirk 3-F; Ross 17-S; Chapman 12; EAC 18; *Encyclopedia* 1661; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Fourth and sixth locks from bottom turn upward. Bulged inside wreath; usually with "wheel spoke" die cracks. The obverse appears on S-32, S-33, and S-34. The reverse appears on S-33. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. Glossy tan and dark brown surfaces with a few insignificant marks on each side.

Die State V. The obverse has a rim break over LI, similar to late states of S-32. Six wheel-spoke die cracks are seen on the reverse (and numbered in the order they formed): left of U (3), through I of UNITED (1), between D and S (5), over AT (6), to the top of the first A in AMERICA (2), and from the border to the right ribbon end (4). The central reverse bulge has developed, weakening ONE CENT. A little more wear would have obliterated the denomination entirely, as on most other known examples.

We are aware of only one example with none of the die cracks. That coin, grading just Good, was discovered by Homer Downing, later in the collection of Jack Robinson. Although none of the cracks had developed, the central reverse bulge is immediately apparent. The die caved in at the center, and cracked as a result. It is likely that the damage occurred as the die was being prepared for coinage.

Appearances. The reverse is illustrated in *Penny Whimsy*. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991 and 2006) and in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*. The plate coin in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia* is misidentified in that reference as the Sears-ANS coin.

Census. Discovered in 1950, this example is the finest known of the variety, and has never before been offered for sale at auction. The second finest, in the ANS collection, also grades VF. Rounding out the Census of the six finest coins are two that grade Fine, and two others graded VG.

Commentary. The S-33 is a rare and famous die marriage known as the Wheel Spoke, with six short radial die cracks on the reverse of most known examples. In 1949, Sheldon knew of eight coins. The population increased (by this coin) to nine pieces in 1958. Half a century later, in 2008, there are 24 examples recorded by Bill Noyes. He illustrated 23 of the 24 pieces in his 2006 photographic reference.

The Wheel Spoke was discovered by W.W. Hays in 1888, who also found the next two examples. Since he identified the first three examples, the variety is also known as the Hays Variety. Today, just one example has a pedigree that can be traced back to Hays.

Provenance. Discovered in Los Angeles by Harold Straight (1950); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (1/1993); Tom Morley (10/1993); Dr. Robert A. Schuman (4/1998).

Personality. George Brening (or Breining) was a smith at the Mint who signed the January 1, 1793, Mint Rules and Regulations document, and remained on the Mint payroll in January 1800. On August 31, 1799, a George Boeming signed the Bond of Indemnity. It is likely that these names represent the same individual. (#35564)



The Finest Available 1794 S-34 Cent

2036 1794 Head of '94. XF45 PCGS. S-34, B-20, High R.5. Bland VF30; CC-2. Noyes VF30; CC-2. Photo #39970. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. Maris 19; Frossard 25.2; Doughty 40; Hays 28; McGirk 1-B; Ross 17-T; Chapman 13; EAC 19; *Encyclopedia* 1662; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Fourth and sixth locks from bottom turn upward. Single berry left of ribbon bow; lowest leaf points to final A. The obverse appears on S-32, S-33, and S-34. The reverse appears on S-34, S-35, and NC-1. Lettered Edge, leaf points up. The first of two "Single Berry" reverse dies. On each of these dies, used for six different die combinations, there is just one berry inside the left branch of the wreath beside the ribbon bow. All other 1794 reverse dies have two berries in this location.

Surfaces. The reverse appears a few points finer overall. Medium brown color with pale blue iridescence. The edge is marked "H-19" to represent the Maris number. A tiny reverse rim nick is located at 12:30.

Die State III. The obverse always has a rim break over LI with an extension to the Liberty cap, and this example is cracked entirely through the top of the cap. The crack is heavy, and has the appearance of a retained cud. The reverse, rotated slightly counterclockwise, is uncracked, but with light clash marks.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Frossard-Hays, Boka, and Noyes (2006). The obverse is illustrated in Morley, according to Bland, apparently the VF35 example. Although the Breen *Large Cent Encyclopedia* plate coin is identified as this specimen, the plate actually depicts the finest known example, which has since been recovered by the ANS.

Census. The finest example available to collectors and the second finest known, behind a slightly better coin that was recently returned to the ANS.

Commentary. The single berry feature is shared by two reverse dies, which are well known among large cent collectors, who love to cherry-pick any example they can find. All six varieties from the two dies are rare, each rated Rarity-5 or higher. In 1949 Sheldon noted that S-34 was rarer than S-33 with just six examples known. Today somewhat more than 30 are known.

Provenance. *Dr. Thomas Hall; W.W. Hays; Dr. Thomas Hall (9/1909); Virgil M. Brand (2/1941); B.G. Johnson (St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co., 9/1943); Oscar Pearl (Numismatic Gallery, 1944 FPL), lot 45, \$95; Dr. William H. Sheldon; ANS (1/2001); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/2001).*

Personality. **William Wallace Hays** was a 19th century collector of coins, stamps, autographs, and old china. He was born on June 7, 1821, in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania and died there on July 9, 1899. Hays was employed by the Pension Office in Washington, D.C. His reference on 1794 large cents, *Varieties of United States Cents of the Year 1794*, was published in 1893. Co-authored by Ed. Frossard, it became the standard reference for many years, quickly replacing the Maris reference on 1794 cents and Frossard's 1879 *Monograph* on the early coppers. Hays collected 1794 cents and marked the edges of each with Maris numbers in white ink. (#35567)



Terminal State 1794 S-35 Cent

2037 1794 Head of '94. AU50 PCGS. S-35, B-21, R.5. Bland VF35; tied for CC-2. Noyes VF30; CC-3. Photo #21497. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. Maris 53; Frossard 21; Hays 29; McGirk 1-C; Ross 18-T; Chapman 28; EAC 20; *Encyclopedia* 1662; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Seven slender locks, the lowest delicately formed. Single berry left of ribbon bow; lowest leaf points to final A. The obverse appears on S-35. The reverse appears on S-34, S-35, and NC-1. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. Glossy olive and medium brown with minor nicks on the cheek and a few other small marks on each side. An attractive and desirable example.

Die State VIII. The latest die state with heavy obverse die cracks, especially through right side of E to Liberty's hair, reaching the lower border between 9 and 4, a second crack through the Liberty cap, and a die chip below Liberty's ear. Another faint crack connects the lower corner of the cap to the lower hair locks and the shoulder loop. The reverse has light clash marks, as always. Probably the terminal die state for the variety, explaining its rarity. Undoubtedly one of the last coins produced by the obverse die.

Appearances. The obverse is illustrated in Noyes (1991). The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. Noyes records five coins that grade VF or better. Three of those are in the ANS Collection, placing this piece as one of the two finest examples available to collectors and clearly the finest terminal state piece.

Commentary. The S-35 was discovered by Ed. Frossard, who located the first known example in the collection of George Merritt. It is sometimes called the Frossard Variety. The Maris number above was assigned after its discovery, nearly a decade after publication of the Maris books.

Provenance. *Discovered in an Australian Collection; Empire Coin (6/1965); Dorothy Paschal; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (1/1993); Tom Morley (10/1993); Dr. Robert Schuman (4/1995); Dr. Allen Bennett.*

Personality. **Empire Coin Company** was the early partnership of Q. David Bowers and James F. Ruddy. The firm was active from 1956 to 1966, at which time it was acquired by Paramount International Coin Corporation. The firm became widely known after receiving national publicity following the purchase of an 1894-S dime. (#35570)



Finest Available 1794 S-36 Cent

2038 1794 Head of '94. AU55 PCGS. S-36, B-23, R.5. Bland AU50; CC-2. Noyes XF40; CC-2. Photo #32684. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Maris 43 (Crowded Date); Frossard 30; Doughty 63; Hays 31; McGirk 4-D; Ross 19-U; Chapman 14; EAC 22; *Encyclopedia* 1662; PCGS #901374.

Variety. The head is low, crowding the date. The obverse appears on S-36 and NC-1. Single berry left of ribbon bow; lowest leaf points to C. The obverse appears on S-36 and NC-1. The reverse appears on S-36, S-37, and S-38. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. Dark steel surfaces have hints of lighter brown on a few obverse highpoints. The reverse has minor reddish corrosion in spots. Both sides exhibit considerable gloss. The H and final D in HUNDRED are filled with yellow ink, Homer Downing's signature on his 1794 cents.

Die State III. Both dies have light clash marks and minor cracks. The faint crack at the top of RI now continues past C to the final A, later than described by Breen.

Appearances. The obverse is illustrated in Morley as AU50, according to Bland. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. One of the two finest known pieces; the other is in the ANS holding. The remaining Census includes four VF coins. Both top examples were discovered in England in the early 1930s as Sheldon notes: "In 1934, two more in about the same condition [as the French coin] were sent to this country from England. One was later sold to ANS in a Morgenthau sale at \$141; the other was sold to a New York collector at \$140."

Commentary. Breen notes that Edward Maris first described this variety in 1870. The date is pinpointed because it is described in the second edition of Maris, but not in the first edition. The discovery coin is untraced today. In fact, not a single example of the variety in Bland's Census dates to the 19th century.

Provenance. *Discovered in England in 1934; Homer K. Downing (New Netherlands, 1952 ANA), lot 1673, \$250; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (3/1973); John W. Adams; Del Bland (6/1984); George E. Ewing, Jr.; Eric Streiner (4/1993); Dr. Allen Bennett (1/1998).*

Personality. **Dr. George E. Ewing, Jr.** (1943-1993) was a resident of Dallas who spent his career in education. As befitting his last name, he was a "true Texan" in speech and demeanor. His numismatic interest was 1794 large cents, forming a collection in 1978 and a better collection from 1987 through 1993. A Heath Literary Award (ANA) winner and a fellow of the ANS, Ewing carried his educational activities over to numismatics. (#35573)



Finest Available 1794 S-37 Cent

2039 1794 Head of '94. XF45 PCGS. S-37, B-24, High R.6. Bland VF30; CC-2. Noyes VF30; CC-2. Photo #32007. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. Hays 59; McGirk 4-M; Ross 38-U; Chapman 16; EAC 23; *Encyclopedia* 1662; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Wide date with 1 and 7 distant; heavy left border. Single berry left of ribbon bow; lowest leaf points to C. The obverse appears on S-37. The reverse appears on S-36, S-37, and S-38. Lettered Edge, leaf points up. Sheldon numbers 36, 37, and 38 are all struck from the same reverse die. Numbers 36 and 38 have reverse die cracks that are absent on S-37, showing that S-37 was actually the first coined. S-36 is listed ahead of S-37 on the strength of the obverse die that was also used for NC-1, which in turn is from the reverse die of S-34 and S-35.

Surfaces. Splendid olive-brown surfaces with wisps of pale blue toning, a few minor handling marks and some original planchet marks. The reverse has an insignificant rim bump at 9:30 and a tiny nick below A in STATES that identifies the pedigree. The surfaces are far finer than typical for any 1794 large cent, let alone such a rarity.

Die State I. Both dies appear perfect with no evidence of clash marks or cracks, and no indication of die polishing.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. The finest known, an XF example, is in the ANS Collection. This piece is next in the Census, the finest S-37 available to collectors. Noyes and Bland agree that the third finest grades just Fine 15, and the Census falls quickly from there.

Commentary. This specimen is an old friend of the cataloger, who cherry-picked this coin in a mail transaction for a previous employer in 1992. The coin was offered via a telephone call from a West Coast dealer who insisted that the price was full "Graysheet Bid" and no less, at the time about \$1,250. A glance at the obverse and a glance at the reverse made the purchase decision easy.

This is one of the rarest and most highly desired of all Sheldon numbered varieties. It is known as the Steigerwalt variety, discovered by Charles Steigerwalt in 1900. The Sheldon-37 die combination was the subject of a remarkable display at the 2007 EAC Convention, bringing 12 of the 17 known specimens together in one place. Sixteen of the 17 known pieces are illustrated by William Noyes in *United States Large Cents, 1793-1794*.

In February 1957 edition of "The Cent Collector's Forum" in *The Numismatist*, Walter Breen wrote "no new ones have turned up, and the four specimens in collectors' hands are jealously treasured."

Provenance. Purchased unattributed by Mark Borckardt for Bowers and Merena Galleries; Bowers and Merena (1/1993), lot 220, \$26,400; Anthony Terranova, Thomas D. Reynolds, and Chris Victor-McCawley; Tom Morley (10/1993); Dr. Robert Schuman (5/1994); Dr. Allen Bennett.

Personality. Mark Borckardt was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, on October 13, 1957, but spent most of his formative years in Findlay, Ohio, graduating from Findlay College. Involved in numismatics from an early age, Borckardt made coins a full-time profession in 1980. Since 1989 he has worked as a numismatic cataloger, first for Bowers and Merena and currently for Heritage. He is also an accomplished bowler, having recorded several sanctioned 300 games. (#35576)



The Finest Known 1794 S-38 Cent

2040 1794 Head of '94. MS63 Brown PCGS. S-38, B-25, R.5. Bland AU55; tied for CC-1. Noyes AU55; CC-1. Photo #21540. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Hays 41; McGirk 4-E; Ross 25-U; Chapman 24; EAC 24; *Encyclopedia* 1662; PCGS #901374.

Variety. The Marred Field. Single berry left of ribbon bow; lowest leaf points to C. The obverse appears on S-38, S-39, S-40, and NC-2. The reverse appears on S-36, S-37, and S-38. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. Stunning olive and medium brown with traces of lighter tan, faded from red mint color. Nearly flawless surfaces with a few tiny marks on the cheek, and an old scratch in the left obverse field. The impression is nicely centered with full obverse and reverse borders, as well as sharp hair details.

Die State II. Both obverse field chips are plainly visible. Faint reverse die cracks are visible through the tops of ERICA, through the denominator, and across the left ribbon end. These cracks are similar to Die State III of S-36, but are not otherwise reported for the reverse die.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991 and 2006).

Census. The finest known example, this is the only piece that Noyes grades AU. The second finest, in the ANS, is also graded AU55 by Bland but is called just XF45 by Noyes. Both agree that these two coins are the only examples grading XF or better.

Commentary. In *Early American Cents*, Sheldon discussed the obverse die and its relationship to S-30 and S-31, although it seems he did not understand how dies were made at the time: "From its appearance, I think that it could well be from the same hub die that produced obverse 11, but now for the second time radically retouched and tooled. The relief of the hair on obverse 12 [S-31] is flatter than that on obverse 11 [S-30], and on obverse 17 [S-38 - 40] it is still more flat, as if the die had been ground down a little and rettooled on each occasion." Had the hub die been reground and rettooled, the hair details would likely be entirely different on each coinage die. Had the actual dies been reground and rettooled, the higher relief would remain unaffected.

W.W. Hays discovered this variety in 1889. The discovery specimen grades VG8 and appeared as lot 29 in the 1982 fixed price catalog of the John Adams Collection.

Provenance. *Discovered in England; Lester Merkin; C. Douglas Smith (1965); Alfred Bonard; French's (privately, 5/1967); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2001).*

Personality. **Lester Merkin** was born on March 17, 1916, in Philadelphia and died in New York City on July 26, 1992. His parents, William and Rose Merkin, immigrated from Russia at the beginning of the 20th century. Merkin was a coin dealer and auctioneer whose first auction sale was the Louis Helfenstein Collection. He epitomized the term "gentleman dealer." He conducted 31 auctions, many cataloged by Walter Breen. He was also a talented jazz musician. (#35579)



Historic 1794 S-39 Cent, Finest Available

2041 1794 Head of '94. AU55 PCGS. S-39, B-27, R.6. Bland XF40; tied for CC-2. Noyes XF45; CC-2. Photo #39969. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Maris 49; Hays 40; McGirk 5-B; Ross 25-AA; Chapman 25; EAC 26; *Encyclopedia* 1668; PCGS #901374.

Variety. The Marred Field. Ribbon ends widely spaced, close to U and A; berry below upright of R. The obverse appears on S-38, S-39, S-40, and NC-2. The reverse appears on S-39. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. A golden-brown beauty with hints of blue iridescence on each side. The surfaces have very minor circulation marks that are generally expected at the grade level. The edge is marked PHELPS and 49. A few faint scratches are blended into the surface and are virtually undetectable.

Die State II. The obverse has light clash marks, and the reverse has a faint crack from the border left of 100, curving through the left ribbon to the lowest leaf tip.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Frossard-Hays, Elder-Gilbert, Chapman, and Noyes (2006). The reverse is illustrated in *Early American Cents* and *Penny Whimsy*. The *Breen Large Cent Encyclopedia* illustrates the Brand-Wurtzbach finest known example that was returned to the ANS in exchange for this piece.

Census. Noyes records just two examples better than VF. The finest known is an AU piece in the ANS Collection, and this coin is next in line, the finest available to collectors. Del Bland considers this coin and the Jack Robinson specimen, now owned by Daniel Holmes, tied for second finest.

Commentary. A curious feature is a pair of linear, horizontal die lines through the upper hair curls, to the cheek just above the ear. Also, a short parallel flaw is hidden in the hair just above the left end of the lower flaw. It is doubtful that these are clash marks, for a couple of different reasons, mostly because they are raised. Both S-39 and S-40 have these die flaws, but they do not appear on S-38 from the same obverse die. These flaws require more study, as they appear to be constant on both varieties, ruling out the possibility of die cracks. If constant, they may indicate that the Marred Field of S-38 is from a different die than the Marred Field of S-39 and S-40. These same defects can also be seen in the photo of the NC-2 at the ANS, also from this obverse die.

This is apparently “the original Hays coin” Sheldon discussed in 1949, although W.W. Hays is absent from the provenance.

Provenance. Charles I. Bushnell; Lorin G. Parmelee; Chapman Brothers (6/1882), lot 2626, \$11; Chapman Brothers; Thomas Warner (Chapman Brothers, 6/1884), lot 3000, \$7.25; David Proskey; Henry Phelps (1901); Charles Steigerwalt (1906); Charles Zug; Lyman H. Low (3/1907), lot 40, \$38.50; Thomas Elder; Ebenezer Gilbert; Thomas Elder (10/1910), lot 40, \$101; H.O. Granberg; William H. Woodin (United States Coin Co., 5/1915), lot 125, \$245; Henry C. Hines (1944); Homer K. Downing (1948); Dr. William H. Sheldon; ANS; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2001).

Personality. An active 19th century collector, **Henry Phelps** sold many of his large cents to Charles Steigerwalt with a fixed price list issued in October 1903. Phelps acquired his 1794 cents from William Hays. Lyman Low sold the 1794 cents at auction in March 1907. (#35582)



The Only Mint State 1794 S-40 Cent

2042 1794 Head of '94. MS63 Brown PCGS. S-40, B-28, High R.5. Bland MS61; CC-1. Noyes MS60; CC-1. Photo #21136. Our EAC Grade MS60.

Equivalents. Maris 30; Frossard 18.2; Doughty 50; Hays 42; McGirk 6-E; Ross 25-BB; Chapman 26; EAC 27; *Encyclopedia* 1668; PCGS #901374.

Variety. The Marred Field. Right ribbon ends in a blunt spine. The obverse appears on S-38, S-39, S-40, and NC-2. The reverse appears on S-40. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. A splendid Mint State example with lustrous dark brown surfaces, the reverse slightly prooflike. Hints of original mint red color can be seen among a few of the obverse letters. Some original planchet roughness is visible along the lower right obverse border, the result of inadequate pressure when this piece was struck, despite sharp details elsewhere. In addition to the rough flan surface, the border is only faintly visible, confirming the blunt strike.

Die State II. The central reverse shows faint signs of die buckling, but no die cracks have formed. Later die states have cracks between UN and from the rim to left foot of D.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Chapman, Noyes (1991 and 2006), and Breen's *Encyclopedia of Large Cents*.

Census. Easily the finest known example of the variety and the only Mint State specimen recorded. Three others grade AU with none that grade XF. Even though it was plated in Chapman, Dr. Sheldon was apparently unaware of this specimen. In *Penny Whimsy*, he wrote: "The Hays-Gilbert-Granberg coin, AU-55, and the Hall-Brand-ANS piece, EF-45, are the only occupants of the upper condition bracket so far as we know."

Commentary. Sheldon rated this variety as Rarity-6 in both *Early American Cents* and *Penny Whimsy*. With a current rating of High Rarity-5, only a few of these have been found in the last half century.

In his *Encyclopedia of Large Cents*, Walter Breen identified this as Frossard's variety 18, 2nd Reverse from his 1879 *Monograph*. Breen's cross-reference to the Frossard *Monograph* is correct when Frossard's description is considered, although Frossard's plate of obverse 18 has the doubled curl of S-30 and S-31.

Provenance. Ed. Frossard Collection (Ed. Frossard, 10/1884), lot 887; T. Harrison Garrett; Robert Garrett (1919); John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University (privately, 3/1973); John W. Adams (Bowers and Ruddy, 1982 FPL), lot 30, \$22,500; Bowers and Ruddy (RCR #46, 12/1982); Bowers and Merena (RCR #48, 6/1983); John W. Adams (2/1984); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (1/1993); Tom Morley (Superior, 1/1994), lot 778, \$18,700; Tom Morley and Chris Victor-McCawley (4/1995); Al Boka (4/1997).

Personality. A collector since the age of 9, **Jon Alan "Al" Boka** is a native of Trenton, New Jersey, who lives today in Las Vegas, directing the Las Vegas Marathon since 1982. An Air Force veteran who served in France, Boka acquired his first large cent in 1965 while on leave in Amsterdam. He joined Early American Coppers in 1972 and remains an active member today. With the help of Walter Husak and several other collectors, he created a "Provenance" exhibit of 1794 large cents for the 2004 EAC convention and produced a full-color reference, *Provenance Gallery of the Year 1794 United States Large Cents*. (#35585)



Terminal State 1794 S-41 Cent

2043 1794 Head of '94. AU53 PCGS. S-41, B-30, R.3. Bland XF40; tied for CC-2. Noyes XF40; tied for CC-3. Photo #21226. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. Maris 14 (Abrupt Hair); Frossard 24; Doughty 34; Hays 19; McGirk 6-C; Ross 13-L; Chapman 9; EAC 29; *Encyclopedia* 1668; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Hair locks above and below pole terminate abruptly. Triangular notch in left ribbon just below stem. The obverse appears on S-41 and S-42. The reverse appears on S-41. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. The dark steel surfaces are a bit reflective, in this case the result of light cleaning. Both sides have the usual small handling marks expected on a lightly circulated cent of this era. All of these tiny marks are fully blended with the surrounding surface color, indicating that none are of recent origin.

Die State IX. The terminal die state for the variety. The obverse has a faint crack from the bridge of the nose toward the right obverse border, as well as light clash marks. The reverse die is shattered and bulged as illustrated.

Appearances. The reverse is illustrated in Noyes (1991). The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. Although considered moderately scarce at best, this variety is generally only seen in lower grades. Just one piece is known in Mint State, in the ANS Collection. This coin and the John Adams specimen are next in line, representing the finest examples actually available to collectors.

Commentary. In his *Large Cent Encyclopedia*, Breen blamed the reverse die cracks on vertical or axial misalignment of the dies. He explains the concept on page 839: "Axial [vertical] misalignment is rarer [than horizontal misalignment] for obvious reasons: the die faces are not in parallel planes, so that the striking force goes obliquely through the misaligned die, weakening the area which comes closest to the other die face, contributing to early breakage and discard. Often the pressman noticed the misalignment early and corrected it. Usually, the more obvious the misalignment, the rarer the die state."

Provenance. *Dixie Land Collection*; Geoffrey Charlton Adams (11/1906), lot 915, \$15; David Proskey; later, *New Netherlands* (9/1953), lot 236, \$52.50; Dorothy Paschal; Dr. William H. Sheldon; Dorothy Paschal (6/1977); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (4/1993); Dr. Thomas Turissini.

Personality. **Geoffrey Charlton Adams** was a New York City auctioneer who conducted 30 auctions during a short period from May 1903 until November 1906. In October 1906, Adams was expelled from the ANA. The 1930 Federal Census records a Geoffrey C. Adams living at a New Orleans guest house. The record indicates a birth circa 1865 in Kentucky. While we cannot be sure this is the same Geoffrey Adams, it seems likely. (#35588)



Second Finest 1794 S-42 Cent

2044 1794 Head of '94. AU58 PCGS. S-42, B-29, R.4. Bland AU50; tied for CC-2. Noyes AU50; CC-2. Photo #20370. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Maris 46; Hays 20; McGirk 3-B; Ross 13-M; Chapman 10; EAC 28; *Encyclopedia* 1668; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Hair locks above and below pole terminate abruptly. Short spine from leaf right of base of E in ONE; usually weak at OF. The obverse appears on S-41 and S-42. The reverse appears on S-42 and S-43. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. Lovely medium brown surfaces that are problem-free. Both sides are glossy, with some remaining cartwheel luster. A few field marks on each side remain from the original planchet prior to striking, along with a few others that occurred later. The edge is marked HALL and 46.

Die State I. Apparently perfect dies, with no visible evidence of cracks or clash marks. A number of hair strands are attenuated, indicating that the obverse die has been lapped.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Frossard-Hays and in Noyes (2006). The obverse is illustrated in Morley as XF45. The plate coin in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia* is identified as this coin, although the plate is a different specimen.

Census. This specimen, second finest known, follows a remarkable Mint State piece in the Census, and is slightly finer than the St. Oswald example.

Commentary. A scarce variety that Sheldon considered Rarity-5 in 1949, and it remained at this rating in 1958 when he commented that it was probably in the upper range of R-5. In *Penny Whimsy*, Sheldon specifically mentioned this coin: "A previously unreported AU-50 came to light in one of the remnant lots from the Brand hoard sold in 1951."

Provenance. Lorin Parmelee (7/1891); Dr. Thomas Hall (9/1909); Virgil M. Brand; *New Netherlands* (10/1951), lot 590, \$165; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (*New Netherlands*, 11/1973), lot 363, \$1,500; John W. Adams (*Bowers and Ruddy*, 1982 FPL), lot 33, \$3,500; Denis W. Loring (5/1983); Jack Robinson (*Superior*, 1/1989), lot 69, \$7,975; Dr. Allen Bennett (1/1998).

Personality. A Boston physician, **Dr. Thomas Hall** (1841-1909) was an active collector of Colonials and large cents, assembling an excellent collection of 1793 and 1794 cents. He published a monograph on Connecticut coppers in 1892. The Hall Collection was sold to Virgil Brand in September 1909. (#35591)



PCGS AU55 1794 S-43 Cent

2045 1794 Head of '94. AU55 PCGS. S-43, B-32, R.2. Bland XF45; tied for CC-7. Noyes VF35; tied for CC-13. Photo #31900. Our EAC Grade XF40.

Equivalents. Maris 22; Frossard 13.2; Doughty 43; Hays 34; McGirk 3-G, 3-G2; Ross 23-M; Chapman 35; EAC 30; *Encyclopedia* 1668; PCGS #901374.

Variety. The back of the bust is short; seven hair locks. Short spine from leaf right of base of E in ONE; usually weak at OF. The obverse appears on S-43, S-44, NC-5, and NC-10. The reverse appears on S-42 and S-43. Lettered Edge, leaf points up. This obverse is known as the Short Bust. The back of the bust at the shoulder does not meet the first strand of hair, a diagnostic for identification.

Surfaces. Dark brown with traces of lighter tan and deeper steel. Slight planchet marks, faint hairlines, and other tiny imperfections are evident. The reverse has a slight rim bruise over ER. The left obverse and reverse borders are slightly deeper than the opposing borders. A fully natural-appearing cent, with surface color testifying to proper storage over many years. Unlike many, this piece has never been cleaned or recolored. Although he was unable to explain why, Breen notes that "many of the best survivors have been recolored."

Die State I. An early die state from perfect dies without cracks or clash marks, except for the faint reverse crack over A in STATES that Breen describes.

Census. Only one Mint State example of this otherwise-common variety is known, along with half a dozen that grade AU50. The single Mint State coin was acquired by the ANS from George Clapp and returned to the ANS by R.E. Naftzger, Jr. in 2001. At least two dozen grade VF or better.

Commentary. Noyes (2005) incorrectly recorded the earlier provenance as lot 229 from the 1976 ANA Sale. Both coins have a small reverse rim bruise, but the 1976 ANA coin has the rim bruise over the right side of M.

Provenance. *H. Routz; Andrew Muller; Ronald Cooper; Del Bland; Myles Z. Gerson; Bertram Cohen; Tom Morley (Superior, 5/1992), lot 195, \$3,520; Chris Victor-McCawley (List #39); Dr. Wallace Lee (5/2003), lot 374, \$8,050.*

Personality. **Tom Morley** was born in Tawas City, Michigan, on March 9, 1936, and died in Florida on May 16, 2000. Morley was the author of *1794 Large Cents Graded and Updated* in 1979. He cataloged the Nofal-Kling large cents in 1976 and the EAC Sale in 1979. He gained instant notoriety for purchasing several important 1794 cents in the Garrett sale, and leaving them in the back of a New York City taxicab. Fortunately for him and for numismatics, the cents were returned none the worse for wear. (#35594)



Finest Known 1794 S-44 Cent

2046 1794 Head of '94. MS63 Brown PCGS. S-44, B-33, R.1. Bland MS60; CC-1. Noyes MS60; CC-1. Photo #21272. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Maris 21 (Short Bust); Frossard 13.1; Doughty 42; Hays 33; McGirk 5-A, 5-A2; Ross 21-W; Chapman 36; EAC 31; *Encyclopedia* 1668; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Back of the bust is short; seven hair locks. Fraction bar long and pointed at left end; large berry left of C in CENT. The obverse appears on S-43, S-44, NC-5, and NC-10. The reverse appears on S-44. Lettered Edge, leaf points up. Some 1794 specialists feel this is the least attractive obverse of the year.

Surfaces. Gorgeous light brown surfaces with excellent cartwheel luster, and splashes of lighter tan, faded from original red. Hints of deeper olive can be seen on the design highpoints. Fine handling marks are evident, primarily in the fields, with a small mark below the chin to identify the provenance. While the border is a bit shallow in places, the overall strike is excellent, with well-centered design motifs.

Die State IV. Although not the terminal die state for the variety, both dies are advanced beyond the state of most survivors. Two obverse die cracks have fully developed. The first begins at the border below the 9, diagonally up to the left into the lower hair curls. The second follows the left edge of the cap, through the fields, to the lower hair curls. Breen notes that the two die cracks meet in the hair, but examination of this piece clearly shows that they are separate die cracks that run parallel within the lowest curls.

Appearances. The reverse is illustrated in *Early American Cents* and *Penny Whimsy*. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991 and 2006).

Census. Although considered common with a Rarity-1 rating, this piece is the finest known, and the only example with claims to a Mint State grade. This coin has been known for about 100 years, yet the present sale is its first appearance in a public auction.

Commentary. Many of the finest 1794 large cents have traded hands privately, never appearing in a public sale. Often, the private transactions involve large numbers of individual coins, such as Walter Husak's acquisition of the entire 1794 cent collection of Dr. Allen Bennett. Today the public auction of the Husak Collection presents the first opportunity to acquire many impressive pieces.

Provenance. *Virgil M. Brand; Carl Wurtzbach (1938); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner; Anthony Terranova; Dr. Allen Bennett (1999).*

Personality. **Virgil Brand** was born in 1862 and spent nearly all of his life in Chicago, where he was successful in the brewery business. His birthplace is subject to debate, with Al Boka writing that he was born in Germany and Pete Smith asserting that he was born in Blue Island, Illinois. He was a hoarder of rare coins who amassed a collection in excess of 300,000 pieces. His estate took decades to settle after his death in 1926. A number of pieces remained in his estate for more than 50 years, and Bowers and Merena conducted a final "Virgil Brand Sale" in 1985. Dave Bowers wrote a biography, *Virgil Brand: The Man and his Era*, in 1983. (#35597)



Gem Mint State 1794 S-45 Cent

2047 1794 Head of '94. MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. S-45, B-35, High R.5. Bland MS64; CC-1. Noyes MS65; CC-1. Photo #21754. Our EAC Grade MS63.

Equivalents. Maris 34 (Plicae); Frossard 20b; Doughty 54; Hays 47; McGirk 5-D; Ross 29-GG; Chapman 33; EAC 33; *Encyclopedia* 1668; PCGS #901375.

Variety. Hair locks form five heavy braids. Die chip inside left ribbon bow. The obverse appears on S-45 and S-46. The reverse appears on S-45 and NC-5. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. A stunning example with considerable original mint red that is blended with blue-brown on both sides. Well detailed with excellent borders on each side. Both sides have the usual tiny planchet marks that were present before this piece was struck, but only a couple of later imperfections are visible on either side.

Die State II. The reverse has a fine die crack from the border to the right top of I, continuing to the back of C and a leaf tip, but no further. Die chips extend diagonally across the center of the reverse, from TA in STATES to the border below the final A. These are constant in all die states.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991 and 2006).

Census. By far the finest known of the variety. The second best grades AU50, and the third finest is VF35. After these three examples, the Condition Census drops sharply through the VF grades. When the St. Oswald coins came on the market in 1964, the Condition Census of certain varieties had to be adjusted. Both *Early American Cents* and *Penny Whimsy* were published before any of these coins were known to exist. This specimen, for example, took over the top position for the variety. Earlier, the Gilbert-Hines coin that later appeared in the John Adams collection was considered finest known, graded by Sheldon as MS60 but now considered AU50. Several of the St. Oswald coins have remarkable red and brown color, as does this piece. These coins are among the highest-quality 1794 large cents that are available to collectors today, and they are all coveted for their exceptional aesthetic appeal.

Commentary. The reverse die provides another opportunity for cherrypickers. The left ribbon bow has within it a die chip, sometimes called an extra berry. Only two varieties are known from the reverse die, the S-45 with about 40 pieces known, and the NC-5 rarity with only two known.

Dr. Maris named this the Plicae variety, a name he gave to three different varieties, numbers 34, 36, and 37 in his reference. Today, the others are S-62 and S-63 respectively. Maris also had another variety, number 38, that he called the Roman Plica, known today as S-67. Dr. Sheldon described the term Plicae in *Early American Cents* as "referring to the fact that the hair is partially twisted or coiled into heavy, separate braids, which point out behind in quite a novel manner."

Provenance. *St. Oswald Collection (Christie, Manson, & Woods, Ltd., 10/1964), lot 147, \$2,800; H. Van Colle; Dorothy Paschal; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (4/1992); Dr. Allen Bennett (2001).*

Personality. **Dr. Nicholas Way** was hired as Mint treasurer in May 1794, replacing Tristram Dalton. He was also a prominent Philadelphia physician who was a member of the Committee of Citizens visiting yellow fever victims in 1797. He became a victim that year, and was buried on September 3. On September 4, Mint Director Elias Boudinot wrote to the Honorable Timothy Pickering:

"It is with inexpressible grief, that, I announce to you the unexpected death of our excellent friend Dr. Nicholas Way, Treasurer of the Mint. He dyed [sic] last Saturday evening of a most malignant yellow fever. The disorder in the city increases in its malignity, and, of course is more mortal than it was. I fear from the information that I have, that it will spread over the city. Enclosed is a letter giving the information to the President. I have seen Dr. Rush, whose mind is greatly clouded, by the present appearance of the disorder. He seems determined if he should live thro' this visitation of the city, to retire from business, and I suspect would gladly accept the office of Treasurer of the Mint. It would be a respectable appointment and therefore I mention it to you." (#35601)



Census Quality 1794 S-46 Cent

2048 1794 Head of '94. AU53 PCGS. S-46, B-36, R.3. Bland XF45; tied for CC-6. Noyes XF40; CC-5. Photo #20058. Our EAC Grade XF40.

Equivalents. Maris 35 (Plicae); Frossard 20c; Doughty 55; Hays 48; McGirk 3-I1, 3-I2, 3-I3; Ross 29-HH; Chapman 34; EAC 34; *Encyclopedia* 1668; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Hair locks form five heavy braids. Heavy die break or chip crosses E in CENT. The obverse appears on S-45 and S-46. The reverse appears on S-46. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. This is a sharply detailed example with pleasing medium brown color that exhibits faint traces of pale blue toning. Both sides have a few trivial surface marks that are inconsequential. A thin depression behind Liberty's chin will aid in provenance tracking. The proper angle of light will also reveal subtle remnants of original mint color.

Die State I. An early die state. The obverse is cracked from the lower right border through the bust and neck to the hair. Most known examples have extensive cracks on the obverse. The reverse die flaw forming the crossed E in CENT is constant.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Chapman and in Noyes (2006). The Breen plate coin is misidentified as this coin.

Census. This piece falls at the low end of the traditional Condition Census. Bland records two Mint State pieces and three AU examples. Noyes grades this piece XF40 and places it alone in fifth position.

Commentary. The S-46 is rather plentiful, although it is under no circumstances common. It is another of the "one-glance" varieties, immediately identified by the heavy break or sliver that crosses the E of CENT, nearly reaching the lower right corner of N in ONE.

Many early cent varieties can be identified by unique features. Among the famous one-glance varieties is the Starred Reverse, or S-48, of which the finest known is about to be sold.

Provenance. *Arthur Sargent (S.H. Chapman, 6/1913), lot 455, \$18; Thomas Elder; Waldo Newcomer; B. Max Mehl; Howard R. Newcomb (J.C. Morgenthau, 2/1945), lot 63, \$25; Milton Holmes (Stack's, 10/1960), lot 1375, \$360; C. Douglas Smith (1965); Alfred Bonard; Numismatic Enterprises (1968 ANA), lot 1718, \$650; Julian Leidman; Dr. Robert Schuman; Denis W. Loring; John W. Adams (Bowers and Ruddy, 1982 FPL), lot 41, \$2,750; Denis W. Loring (5/1983); Jack Robinson (Superior, 1/1989), lot 79, \$3,740; Gary Ruttenberg (McCawley & Grellman, 8/1996), lot 90, \$5,610.*

Personality. **Waldo Newcomer** served as president of the National Exchange Bank and as CEO of the Baltimore Trust Company. He was born in 1867. He formed a collection of approximately 4,000 coins that was sold to B. Max Mehl in 1931 for \$250,000 after Newcomer lost his fortune in the Depression. His collection is not familiar to modern-day numismatists, as there was no auction catalog, although many of his coins were sold by J.C. Morgenthau in 1939. Circumstances of his death in 1934 are unknown; Walter Breen claimed that he committed suicide. (#35603)



Sharply Detailed 1794 S-47 Cent

2049 1794 Head of '94. AU50 PCGS. S-47, B-39, R.4. Bland VF25; tied for CC-5. Noyes VF25; CC-3. Photo #27574. Our EAC Grade VF25.

Equivalents. Maris 45; Doughty 25; Hays 6; McGirk 3-A; Ross 5-C; Chapman 29; EAC 37; *Encyclopedia* 1668; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Back of the bust is short, doubled dentil left of 1. Notch on lower edge of left ribbon bow. The obverse appears on S-47, S-48, S-49, and NC-9. The reverse appears on S-47. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. Medium brown with splashes of darker steel and lighter reddish-brown in the obverse fields. A small mark on Liberty's neck and a few faint scratches are visible on the obverse, along with several minor rim bruises on each side.

Die State II. An early state with light obverse clash marks above and below the cap. The reverse has a faint crack through the tops of ATE. Breen described repunching of LI in early die states. This coin has doubling on those letters, as well as RTY, but as a result of inconsequential strike doubling rather than die repunching.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. Finest known of this variety, a permanent part of the ANS Collection, grades XF45. This example has similar sharpness but is downgraded for the minor reverse rim bruises, yet still ranks in the Condition Census.

Commentary. Maris called this variety the "Young Head," while Sheldon suggested the "Braided Upper Locks" variety, since the top two hair locks appear braided. The reverse design is asymmetrical, with the ribbon bow left of center.

Provenance. *Fred Coops, Jr.*; *Steven Teoli* (5/1984); *Jack Beymer*; *Midwest Collection* (5/1990); *Thomas D. Reynolds* (6/1995).

Personality. **Fred W. Coops, Jr.** was the longtime owner of Fred Coops & Co, Inc., a California collectibles business. After graduating from high school in 1935, he and his father set up stamp shops in two separate cities, and the son proved successful, diversifying into coins and precious metals as well. Fred W. Coops, Jr. operated his San Bernardino business for nearly 60 years until his death in 1992. The firm remains in business today, operated by Randy Briggs and John Dudding. (#35606)



The Finest Known 1794 S-48 Starred Reverse Cent



The Finest Known 1794 S-48 Starred Reverse Cent



The Finest Known 1794 S-48 Starred Reverse Cent

2050 1794 Starred Reverse. AU50 PCGS. S-48, B-38, R.5. Bland XF40; CC-1. Noyes XF40; CC-1. Photo #21666. Our EAC Grade XF40.

Equivalents. Maris 51; Doughty 24; Hays 8; McGirk 2-D; Ross 5-E; Chapman 30; EAC 36; *Encyclopedia* 1663; PCGS #1374.

Variety. Back of the bust is short, doubled dentil left of 1. The Starred Reverse. The reverse border consists of 94 stars and 83 denticles. The obverse appears on S-47, S-48, S-49, and NC-9. The reverse appears on S-48. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. Sharply struck with all details boldly visible, including complete obverse and reverse borders. The surfaces are medium brown with a splash of steel color on the obverse. Each of the 94 stars on the reverse is boldly visible. A small abrasion over N of ONE will identify this coin to provenance researchers.

Die State I. An early die state with faint obverse clash marks.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Smith, Breen's *Complete Encyclopedia*, Noyes (1991 and 2006), and in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*.

Census. This piece is clearly the finest known example, followed by four pieces that grade VF. After these are a small number of Fines. A number of Starred Reverse cents have been discovered in recent years, almost always in lower grades. Bill Noyes records 49 different pieces in the *Official Condition Census*. In time, the Starred Reverse may cross over to the R.4 rarity level.

Commentary. Few varieties of U.S. coinage are identified solely by their name. When a numismatist mentions the Little Princess, others know that the 1841 quarter eagle is being discussed. The Orphan Annie is known to most as the 1844 dime. And the Starred Reverse is immediately understood to be the 1794 S-48 large cent. Even such rarities as the 1804 silver dollar do not have this distinction, although some call it the King of Coins. Usually, the latter is called the "04 Dollar," requiring at least some connection with its date and denomination. When Hays described this variety in 1893, he was only able to count 87 stars, the other 7 hidden by denticles.

This variety was discovered by Henry Chapman in 1877, and confirmed by Dr. Maris who was standing between Henry and S.H. Chapman at the time. Today, the discovery coin grades VF20 and was sold most recently by the Goldbergs in February 2001.

In *Early American Cents*, Sheldon rated the Starred Reverse R.6, but suggested that it might actually be High R.5 at that time: "Although rare, this coin is by no means so rare as is sometimes indicated. At one time I owned nine of them, and I have seen nearly thirty, so it is likely that if a complete census were taken in the outlying numismatic bogs and hamlets, more than thirty, at any rate, could be turned up. But the same may be true of some of our other R-6's, so we may as well let this famous one stand at that level of rarity. To list the Hays 8 as an R-5 would be too much of a shock to the old time collectors, who have been accustomed to read 'only five or six known.'"

In 1986, Pete Smith published an in-depth study of this variety, *The Story of the Starred Reverse Cent*. Although some census information has changed in the past 20 years, his record of this variety is invaluable to the student of the series.

Over a great many years, scholars and students have come up with various theories to explain the Starred Reverse. One early theory suggested that the Starred Reverse was created through the use of leftover planchets from the 1792 pattern coinage. Pete Smith attributes the theory to R.C. Davis, in the July 1880 issue of *Mason's Numismatic Visitor*. Smith writes: "This theory was based on the assumption that the star design was applied to the planchets independently of other design elements. The belief was that some planchets originally struck with stars for the pattern were later overstruck with the design of the 1794 cent."

Ed. Frossard responded in agreement to this explanation in the September 1880 issue of *Numisma*: "Of course since the stars were already stamped upon the old rejected planchets when put in use in 1794, it follows that the chain of stars may in some cases be found on the obverse as well as reverse; and since a large number of dies were used, it also follows that the stars may be found on several varieties. Since the happy discovery of Mr. Davis, the starred cent cannot, in fact, any longer be considered as a distinct variety. It becomes simply an oddity, an interesting peculiarity and nothing else."

Pete Smith defends Davis and Frossard: "Even the best numismatic scholars of the time may not have had the best understanding of minting practices."

There have been many other theories and ideas published over the years. Sheldon suggested an idle hour at the Mint. Don Taxay called these pieces "at once an essay and a regular issue" in his *Comprehensive Catalogue*. R.W. Julian suggested the concept was intended to be an anti-counterfeiting scheme. In 1975, Breen suggested that the star punch was laying around and rediscovered in the Mint in 1794. In 1982, Dave Bowers suggested a scenario where a die in 1792 was punched with the stars, but not further completed, and had to wait until an issue of similar 29 mm. diameter was produced.

Denis Loring notes that the Starred Reverse and the reverse die of S-63 are punch-linked, while Walter Breen believed that the reverse dies were actually the same, and that the S-63 reverse was softened and retooled, including the addition of the 94 tiny stars. The punch-link theory of Loring is easily supported, but Breen's theory of the dies being the same is easily discounted. As Smith points out, the Starred Reverse has 83 denticles, while the reverse of S-63 has 91 denticles. The old denticles would have needed to be removed, then the perimeter of the die would have needed to be "rebuilt" before a new series of denticles could be put in its place.

Perhaps it is best that the origin of the Starred Reverse remains a mystery. In 1979, John Adams wrote: "For one hundred years, the 'Starred Reverse' has been the premier variety of 1794. Its origins have caused hours of speculation. Its acquisition inspires collectors to frenzied effort. Its very being is contemplated with what Dr. Sheldon described as 'religious awe.'"

Provenance. *Spink & Son, Ltd. (London, 1972 FPL); New York Collector (Stack's, 9/1972), lot 662, \$15,000; John W. Adams (Bowers and Ruddy, 1982 FPL), lot 43, \$50,000; Bowers and Ruddy (RCR 43, 1982); Bowers and Ruddy (RCR 46, 12/1982); Dr. Boyd Hayward (11/1985); Bowers and Merena (4/1986), lot 945; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner; Jay Parrino; Bowers and Merena Galleries (3/1995).*

Personality. **Q. David Bowers** was born on October 21, 1938, in Honesdale, Pennsylvania and educated at Pennsylvania State University, where he graduated in 1960. Well known for his numismatic research and award-winning writing, Bowers has also served as president of both the PNG and ANA. He has attended more than 50 consecutive ANA Conventions since his first convention in Omaha in 1955. Bowers and partner Jim Ruddy operated Empire Coin Company in the 1950s and 1960s, and Bowers and Ruddy Galleries in the 1970s. Later, he joined Raymond Merena to operate Bowers and Merena Galleries, Christine Karstedt in American Numismatic Rarities, and is currently associated with Stack's. Bowers has several other interests in addition to numismatics. His *Encyclopedia of Automated Musical Instruments* is still the standard reference in that field. (#35705)



Second Finest 1794 S-49 Cent

2051 1794 Head of '94. AU58 PCGS. S-49, B-41, R.2. Bland AU50; CC-2. Noyes AU50; CC-2. Photo #21003. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Maris 5 (Young Head); Frossard 4; Doughty 23; Hays 7; McGirk 9-A; Ross 5-D; Chapman 31; EAC 39; *Encyclopedia* 1668; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Back of the bust is short, doubled dentil left of 1. Closed Wreath, terminal leaves touch. The obverse appears on S-47, S-48, S-49, and NC-9. The reverse appears on S-49, S-50, S-51, S-52, S-53, and S-54. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. A glossy mahogany cent with excellent details and eye appeal. The well-centered strike is sharp, although the reverse border is absent in places. A few inconsequential marks are visible with a magnifier. Like so many others in the Husak Collection, most of the surface flaws are from the original flan before the coin was struck. This is a lovely piece that exhibits considerable aesthetic appeal.

Die State III. The obverse has a prominent die crack from the upper border, vertically through the upright of E and well into the hair, eventually disappearing within the hair left of the ear. A faint die bulge can be seen from the nose to the right border below the Y. Light clash marks are visible on each side.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Boka and Noyes (2006). The obverse is illustrated in Elder-Gilbert.

Census. This piece is second best, behind a Mint State example from the St. Oswald sale. These two pieces are followed by an example in the ANS.

Commentary. This is the first use of the famous Closed Wreath reverse die that outlasted six different obverse dies. Even in its final use with S-54, there are no apparent die cracks.

Provenance. *Ebenezer Gilbert* (Thomas Elder, 10/1910), lot 7, \$24.50; *Dr. George French* (B. Max Mehl, 1929 FPL), lot 27, \$150; *T. James Clarke* (1944); *B. Max Mehl*; *Dr. William H. Sheldon* (4/1972); *R.E. Naftzger, Jr.* (*Early American Coppers*, 5/1990), lot 23, \$13,000; *Dr. Allen Bennett* (1/1998).

Personality. **Ebenezer Gilbert** (1835-1922) was an avid collector and researcher with an interest in all copper coins. He wrote *Varieties of the United States Cents of 1796* with Thomas Elder, and also wrote a variety reference on half cents that was the standard for the field until Roger Cohen's work came out in 1971. The Gilbert Collection was sold by Thomas Elder in October 1910. (#35609)



High Census Level 1794 S-50 Cent

2052 1794 Head of '94. AU55 PCGS. S-50, B-43, R.5. Bland AU50; tied for CC-1. Noyes XF40; CC-3. Photo #22464. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Maris 48 (Frowning Face); Frossard 4; Hays 57; McGirk 9-E; Ross 36-D; Chapman 32; EAC 41; *Encyclopedia* 1668; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Lowest lock is detached from the hair. Closed Wreath, terminal leaves touch. The obverse appears on S-50. The reverse appears on S-49, S-50, S-51, S-52, S-53, and S-54. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. Glossy light olive-brown with hints of golden toning, especially on the reverse. This is an attractive cent with few problems on either side. Called finest known by Del Bland, this piece has a grade discount of 10 points by Bill Noyes. In *United States Large Cents, 1793-1794*, Bill Noyes lists the best known examples of each variety, most with illustrations. Each coin is assigned both a sharpness grade and a net grade as well as a surface quality designation, although never with any explanation of the reason a given grade has been discounted.

Die State I. Although lightly lapped, there is no evidence of clash marks or die cracks. The shoulder loop remains nearly complete on this early die state piece.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in the 1879 Frossard *Monograph*, in Chapman, in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*, and in Noyes (2006). The obverse is illustrated in Morley as AU50.

Census. Fewer than 10 pieces grade better than Fine. This example is one of just three examples that exceed Very Fine.

Commentary. Although this variety was described by both Maris and Frossard, it was not listed in the 1893 edition of Hays. In the 1910 update by Thomas Elder, it was given variety number 57 and called the Gilbert Variety.

Provenance. George Merritt (Ed. Frossard, 1/1879), lot 96, \$11.25; L.F. Montanye; H.G. Sampson (4/1881), lot 307, \$6.10; R.A. Britton (H.G. Sampson, 2/1882), lot 766; Ed. Frossard (11/1882), lot 155, \$8.25; E.F. Kuithan (Ed. Frossard, 6/1883), lot 247, \$15; *Philadelphia Collection*; Lyman H. Low (7/1906), lot 470, \$31.25; Robert Garrett (1919); John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University (privately, 3/1973); John W. Adams (Bowers and Ruddy, 1982 FPL), lot 45, \$10,000; Denis W. Loring (5/1983); Jack H. Robinson; Dr. Allen Bennett.

Personality. Henry Griswold Sampson was born in Vermont about 1840 and died in Brooklyn, New York, in February 1899. In business as a coin dealer in New York City, Sampson conducted 22 auctions from 1881 to 1889, after a brief four-sale partnership with H.P. Smith. Adams discusses Sampson's other business interests: "In addition to his numismatic activities, Sampson sold insurance and printing presses. Such diversification, we suspect, did not cause any serious loss to the hobby." (#35612)



The Finest Known 1794 S-51 Cent

2053 1794 Head of '94. AU55 PCGS. S-51, B-42, Low R.5. Bland XF45; tied for CC-1. Noyes XF45; tied for CC-1. Photo #21375. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Maris 47; Hays 10; McGirk 9-C; Ross 7-D; Chapman 37; EAC 40; *Encyclopedia* 1668; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Second and fourth locks from bottom are long. Closed Wreath, terminal leaves touch. The obverse appears on S-51. The reverse appears on S-49, S-50, S-51, S-52, S-53, and S-54. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. A lovely cent with sharp design elements on both sides. Mostly olive-brown surfaces with some deep steel toning splashes on the obverse, accompanied by maroon patina. A few faint scratches and tiny handling marks blend with the surrounding color.

Die State I. The usual early die state with no evidence of obverse die cracks. Each of the three later die states is called very rare by Breen.

Appearances. The obverse is illustrated in Morley as XF45. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991 and 2006) and in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*.

Census. This is the finest known Sheldon-51 cent according to Del Bland, and tied for finest known according to Bill Noyes. When offered in the John Adams fixed price list, it was recorded as second best in the Condition Census.

Commentary. A favorite of collectors from bygone years, according to Sheldon who wrote: "This variety, the Closed Wreath with the Long Locks, has been a cherished one among cent people."

Provenance. Henry C. Miller (*Thomas Elder*, 4/1917), lot 662, \$52; Henry C. Hines; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (*New Netherlands*, 11/1973), lot 372, \$2,000; John W. Adams (*Bowers and Ruddy*, 1982 FPL), lot 46, \$3,500; Denis W. Loring (5/1983); Jack Robinson (*Superior*, 1/1989), lot 89, \$8,800; Dr. Allen Bennett (1/1998).

Personality. Henry Clay Miller was born in Philadelphia on May 19, 1844, and died February 6, 1920. A graduate of Williams College in 1917, he was a teacher and school administrator. In numismatics, he was best known for his pioneering effort in the field of Connecticut coppers, and his attribution numbers are still in use today. Miller wrote *The State Coinage of Connecticut*, published in 1919 by the ANS. He also collected large cents and other coins, sold by Thomas Elder in April 1917 and May 1920. (#35615)



Condition Census 1794 S-52 Cent

2054 1794 Head of '94. VF25 PCGS. S-52, B-44, Low R.6. Bland Fine 12; tied for CC-5. Noyes Fine 12; CC-3. Photo #27031. Our EAC Grade Fine 12.

Equivalents. Maris 6 (The Coquette); Frossard 23; Doughty 26; Hays 9; McGirk 9-B; Ross 6-D; Chapman 50; EAC 42; *Encyclopedia* 1668; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Digits 1 and 7 are widely spaced. Closed Wreath, terminal leaves touch. The obverse appears on S-52. The reverse appears on S-49, S-50, S-51, S-52, S-53, and S-54. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. Each side of this steel-brown and lighter tan cent has the usual grade-associated nicks and small scratches, and there is a tiny corrosion spot left of the date. Otherwise, the surfaces are smooth and pleasing. The right reverse rim is nearly gone, indicative of a later die state according to Breen, but we disagree. We believe the weakness is indicative of production quality.

Die State I. An early die state with no evidence of the obverse die crack.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. Only seven examples of the S-52 die combination grade better than VG, including this coin. One of the seven is held by the ANS, leaving just six collectible examples. Finest known currently stands at VF35, and second best is called Fine 15 by Noyes, but was once graded VF25 by Sheldon.

Commentary. Between 25 and 30 examples are known, up from just 10 coins when Sheldon compiled *Penny Whimsy* in the late 1950s.

Provenance. *Discovered in Europe; Heritage Rare Coin Galleries; Superior (2/1991), lot 669a, \$7,425; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 75, \$7,975.*

Personality. **Frank H. Stewart** operated the Stewart Electric Company and acquired the property of the first U.S. Mint in Philadelphia. Despite Stewart's attempts to have it preserved, the building was eventually demolished in 1911. Stewart was born about 1873 and died on October 14, 1948. He wrote a *History of the First United States Mint*, still an important reference, and commissioned Edwin Lamasure to prepare a painting of the buildings as they may have looked in the 1790s. (#35618)



Third Finest Known 1794 S-53 Cent

2055 1794 Head of '94. XF40 PCGS. S-53, B-45, R.6. Bland VF25; CC-3. Noyes VF25; CC-3. Photo #39038. Our EAC Grade VF25.

Equivalents. Hays 58; McGirk 9-F; Ross 37-D; Chapman 47; EAC 43; *Encyclopedia* 1668; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Sixth lock from bottom is severed. Widely spaced date, 4 touches bust. Closed Wreath, terminal leaves touch. The obverse appears on S-53. The reverse appears on S-49, S-50, S-51, S-52, S-53, and S-54. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. Mostly steel-brown, intermingled with lighter tan color on each side. The reverse has a small rim bruise over TE of UNITED. Otherwise, only the usual tiny surface marks are present on each side, consistent with the grade.

Die State I. Breen recorded a single die state in his *Large Cent Encyclopedia*. The obverse has advanced die crumbling below the bust, and the reverse is weak along the right border, over AMERICA.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Elder-Gilbert and in Noyes (2006). The obverse is illustrated in Morley as VF30.

Census. The census includes just three coins that grade better than Fine, including an XF45 coin considered finest known and held by the American Numismatic Society. In fact, that coin was returned to the ANS in 2001 in exchange for this coin, the two being switched several decades ago.

Commentary. Hays 58 is the Chapman Variety, first described by Thomas Elder in the 1910 update of the Hays reference.

Provenance. *Ebenezer Gilbert* (Thomas Elder, 10/1910), lot 58, \$61; *H.O. Granberg*; *William H. Woodin* (United States Coin Co., 5/1915), lot 146, \$85; *Dr. George French* (B. Max Mehl, 1929 FPL), lot 85, \$150; *T. James Clarke* (1944); *B. Max Mehl* (1944); *Dr. William H. Sheldon*; *ANS*; *R.E. Naftzger, Jr.* (2001).

Personality. Originally from Norway, **H.O. Granberg** (1860-1947) resided in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. A past president of the American Numismatic Association, Granberg formed an impressive collection of large cents and other coins, including an 1804 silver dollar. Much of his collection was sold to William Woodin and Wayne Raymond. He is also the consignor of record to the May 1915 auction of United States Coin Company. (#35621)



Census-Level 1794 S-54 Cent

2056 1794 Head of '94. AU53 PCGS. S-54, B-46, R.3. Bland VF35; tied for CC-5. Noyes VF35; tied for CC-4. Photo #28282. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. Maris 7 (Crooked 7); Frossard 5.1; Doughty 27; Hays 11; McGirk 9-D; Ross 8-D; Chapman 43; EAC 44; *Encyclopedia* 1668; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Date has 7 leaning sharply to the right. Closed Wreath, terminal leaves touch. The obverse appears on S-54, S-55, and S-56. The reverse appears on S-49, S-50, S-51, S-52, S-53, and S-54. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. Pleasing olive surfaces with a small patch of lighter tan above OF. Both sides have a few small splashes of deeper green-brown. A small mark is evident on Liberty's cheek, with another below the T in CENT. The Stack's cataloger described "a cheek nick but full denticles on both sides. Deep brown toning, glossy surfaces, a touch of tan at the top reverse. Steel blue overtones. A really nice overall appearance."

Die State II. Faint reverse clash marks from the obverse hair details are visible within the wreath. A tiny die crack is hidden in the hair, crossing the third hair strand behind the neck.

Appearances. The reverse is illustrated in *Early American Cents* and *Penny Whimsy*. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. Although a relatively common variety, high grade examples are nonexistent. Sheldon recorded a single XF40 coin, from the Dr. French Collection, as the finest known. Today, an AU50 coin is considered the best.

Commentary. The long-lasting Closed Wreath reverse die makes its final appearance, in its sixth die marriage, as discussed by Sheldon in *Penny Whimsy*: "This is the last appearance of the Closed Wreath reverse, which bore up heroically under six marriages in one year, and for a century and a half [now two centuries] afterward has provided cent collectors with one of their best clues to attribution."

Provenance. *Norman Stack Collection*; *Herman Halpern* (*Stack's*, 3/1988), lot 72, \$1,870; *Chris Victor-McCawley* (12/1988); *Robinson S. Brown, Jr.* (*Superior*, 1/1996), lot 77, \$5,775.

Personality. Though later generations of numismatists have corrected much of his work, the die characteristic and emission sequence articles written by **George R. Ross** broke new ground in half cent and large cent study. His major writings appeared in *The Numismatist* between World War I and the early Great Depression, and Thomas Elder sold his extensive large cent collection in May 1937. (#35624)



Finest Mint State 1794 S-55 Cent

2057 1794 Head of '94. MS64 Brown PCGS. S-55, B-47, R.2. Bland MS60; CC-1. Noyes AU50; CC-1. Photo #21183. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Maris 9; Frossard 5.3; Doughty 29; Hays 13; McGirk 2-A; Ross 8-G; Chapman 44; EAC 45; *Encyclopedia* 1668; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Date has 7 leaning sharply to the right. A in STATES high, close to first T, and leans to the left. The obverse appears on S-54, S-55, and S-56. The reverse appears on S-55. Lettered Edge, leaf points up. Sheldon called this the "Big Berries" variety, due to the size of the berries in the wreath.

Surfaces. An impressive piece with gorgeous mahogany surfaces, excellent cartwheel luster, and faint traces of original mint red on each side. The left obverse field has a tiny planchet defect or chip behind the cap, an excellent provenance marker.

Die State II. The obverse is always cracked from the left border to the hair, just above the sixth lock. This crack formed during the previous marriage for S-54. A faint crack in the lower curls has advanced to the bottom lock behind the shoulder, and diagonally up to the left through several hair strands. Faint clash marks can be seen in the obverse fields.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in *Early American Cents*, *Penny Whimsy*, and Noyes (1991 and 2006).

Census. Noyes and Bland both consider this example finest known, although they disagree about the grade. Bland calls it Mint State and Noyes grades it AU50. Noyes considers the surfaces to be average.

Commentary. There is no doubt that the interpretation of grading standards has changed over the years, even in regard to the conservative criteria employed by early copper collectors. For example, Sheldon discussed this specific coin in *Penny Whimsy*: "The Shumway-Hines piece appears to stand alone at MS65, with the Newcomb coin an excellent second at AU50." A half century later, the Shumway-Hines piece is still considered finest known, but is only graded AU50 to MS60, depending on whose grades are preferred. The Newcomb coin is now considered XF45 by Noyes and AU50 by Bland.

Provenance. Frank Shumway; Henry C. Hines; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner; Jay Parrino; Anthony Terranova (6/1996).

Personality. John Smith Gardner served the Mint in the mid 1790's as assistant engraver under Robert Scot, who did not welcome the assistance. Gardner engraved dies and created device punches during his brief tenure from November 1794 until March 1796. Scott, whose competence has been questioned by many, may have been jealous of Gardner's superior skills. After leaving the Mint, he worked as a seal cutter. He also invented the Stenographic Telegraphic, a device that translated speech into telegraphic characters, a forerunner of court recording devices. (#35627)



The Second Finest Known 1794 S-56 Cent

2058 1794 Head of '94. MS62 Brown PCGS. S-56, B-48, R.3. Bland AU55; CC-2. Noyes AU55; CC-2. Photo #22507. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Maris 8; Frossard 5.2; Doughty 28; Hays 12; McGirk 10-A; Ross 8-F; Chapman 45; EAC 46; *Encyclopedia* 1664; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Date has 7 leaning sharply to the right. Blundered N in ONE, first cut inverted. The obverse appears on S-54, S-55, and S-56. The reverse appears on S-56. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. This piece just misses the technical Mint State grade with nearly full luster over lovely steel-brown surfaces. Faint traces of lighter tan are visible in the protected areas near the devices. LIBERTY and the upper obverse border are a trifle weak, and UNI is also a touch soft.

Die State II. Obverse die cracks meet in the field, left of the hair. Both sides have heavy clash marks in the fields, those on the reverse inside the wreath.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Chapman, in Breen's *Complete Encyclopedia*, Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*, and in Noyes (2006). The reverse is illustrated in *Early American Cents* and *Penny Whimsy*.

Census. The second finest known by a small margin behind the Garrett Collection coin, which is the only Mint State piece known. The Garrett specimen is considered full Mint State by Bland and Noyes, and this example is graded AU55 by both. Only one other example has claims to an AU grade.

Commentary. George Clapp called this variety the "Office Boy Reverse" due to several minor engraving blunders. The legend has TA in STATES crowded and AME in AMERICA widely spaced. The N of ONE was first inverted, then corrected, and the ribbon bow has two disconnected knots. These imperfections suggested to Clapp that the engraver was an apprentice die cutter.

Provenance. William Fewsmith (*Mason & Co.*, 10/1870), lot 797, \$4; "Ramsey"; John W. Haseltine (1881); Joseph Hooper (Ed. Frossard, 10/1892), lot 333, \$9; Howard R. Newcomb (J.C. Morgenthau, 2/1945), lot 28, \$75; Willard C. Blaisdell (1975); John W. Adams (*Bowers and Ruddy*, 1982 FPL), lot 51, \$7,000; Del Bland (6/1985); Dr. Allen Bennett (1/1998).

Personality. Prior to his career as a coin dealer and auctioneer, **John W. Haseltine** served as a Union Army Captain during the Civil War. He saw action in numerous battles, including Bull Run and Gettysburg. He was wounded near Richmond, Virginia, in August 1864, ending his military service. In addition to his coin dealing, he was also a stockbroker. Haseltine was born in Philadelphia on September 6, 1838, and died on February 28, 1925, at his home in Philadelphia. He was well connected as the son-in-law of William Idler. Haseltine was also the father-in-law of Stephen Nagy. He penned a few numismatic references and is best remembered today for the rarities he handled under questionable circumstances. Numerous patterns, 1801, 1802, and 1803 restrike dollars, 1804 Class III dollars, and 1884 and 1885 trade dollars are all examples of pieces he handled through his connection with Idler.

He conducted almost 90 auction sales over a 30-year period in the late 19th century. Attinelli notes: "In his coin sale catalogues, Mr. Haseltine seldom, if ever, overrates, and more frequently he underates the quality of the pieces he describes, and still more frequently makes no mention of their quality or rarity, possibly from a mistaken idea, that every body else knows more on that subject than himself, or from a determination to keep on the safe side."

Adams comments that the Haseltine catalogs have been relatively ignored by scholars. "Such neglect is difficult to understand, the more so given that the man was the leading authority of his day in at least four branches of U.S. numismatics: colonial paper, Confederate paper, varieties of early silver, and mint patterns." (#35630)



The St. Oswald 1794 S-57 Large Cent

2059 1794 Head of '94. MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. S-57, B-55, R.1. Bland MS64; CC-1. Noyes MS65; tied for CC-1. Photo #21180. Our EAC Grade MS64.

Equivalents. Maris 10 (Pyramidal Head); Frossard 6; Doughty 30; Hays 14; McGirk 6-A; Ross 9-H; Chapman 46; EAC 47; *Encyclopedia* 1668; PCGS #901375.

Variety. Liberty cap has a button at the lower left corner. Lowest berries joined to left ribbon bow. The obverse appears on S-57. The reverse appears on S-57. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. Fully lustrous with frosty surfaces, this piece retains considerable original mint color on both sides. The impression is nicely centered with full obverse and reverse borders. A thin planchet defect on top of the head will identify this piece to future researchers. The edge is lettered ONE HUNDREDOR A DOLLAR with the final D and the F overlapping.

Die State VI. A faint die crack can be seen from the upper lip through the cheek to the temple on this late die state piece.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991 and 2006).

Census. The St. Oswald collection included two examples of this variety, both of similar quality. Del Bland places this coin slightly ahead of the other specimen, while Bill Noyes considers both to be equal and tied for finest known. Two or three others are known that grade MS60.

Commentary. This example is another impressive Gem cent from the St. Oswald collection. Although a few of the St. Oswald coins represent rare varieties, such as the S-45 described above, most of these cents provide date and type collectors with the opportunity to acquire a high quality coin without a substantial variety premium.

Dr. Maris called this variety the Pyramidal Head for the distinct shape of Liberty's bust and hair. Dr. Sheldon further commented that the hair treatment on the obverse is "in even flatter relief than obverse 26 [S-54, 55, 56], and presenting the same straight sweep down the hair at the left which suggests the outline of a pyramid." Sheldon continued: "The Pyramidal Head with its flat relief and its button on the cap is an old and everyday friend among cent people. Common in all grades of condition except near Mint State."

Provenance. *St. Oswald Collection (Christie, Manson, & Woods, Ltd., 10/1964), lot 150, \$2,100; Stack's; Dorothy Paschal; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner; Jay Parrino; Superior (9/1997), lot 38, \$44,000; Dr. Allen Bennett (1/1998).*

Personality. A coin dealer in Kansas City, **Jay Parrino** operates The Mint, L.L.C., specializing in the highest quality material. He purchased many of the Naftzger large cents from Eric Streiner in 1992. (#35634)



Pleasing 1794 S-58 Large Cent

2060 1794 Head of '94. XF45 PCGS. S-58, B-56, R.3. Bland VF30; tied for CC-10. Noyes VF35; CC-6. Photo #35436. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. Maris 40; Frossard 7.2; Doughty 60; Hays 16; McGirk 4-A; Ross 10-J; Chapman 39; EAC 48; *Encyclopedia* 1668; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Date is widely spaced, hair is thick and luxuriant. Fraction bar begins over right edge of 1. The obverse appears on S-58 and S-59. The reverse appears on S-58. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. Intermingled tan, golden-brown, and dark steel on both sides with a small patch of maroon verdigris on the reverse. Several heavy planchet defects are evident along the reverse border. These defects are strictly "as made" and should not affect the grade, but are certainly a tie-breaker in the case of borderline decisions.

Die State III. The reverse has a heavy die crack through UNIT, although not developed to a retained cud or full cud.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. Finest known for the variety is an AU55 specimen, followed by several XF coins (three per Noyes, seven per Bland), and several more in the VF grade range. Opportunities to acquire a high quality example of S-58 are limited.

Commentary. On October 28, 1794, David Rittenhouse communicated his report to the President and the Senate:

"The expenses of the mint have hitherto been chiefly applied only preparatory towards carrying on the business of the establishment; in erecting the necessary buildings, furnaces for melting, refining, and assaying, etc. (for which purpose it has been found necessary to purchase an additional lot of ground) and the very extensive machinery used in the different operations of coining; nearly one million of cents have, however, been coined and paid into the treasury of the United States, and a beginning has been made in coining the precious metals; near 120,000 ounces of bullion have already been deposited in the mint for coinage, a considerable quantity of which, being too base for the standard of the United States, has, in part, been successfully refined by the assayer, who is still going on with that process. A large parcel of blank dollars is ready for coining, waiting for a more powerful press to be finished, in order to complete them for currency. A large quantity of copper still remains on hand, part of it not yet refined. This will be wrought occasionally, so as not to interfere with the silver coinage."

Provenance. B.G. Johnson; Mary Cowan Cruzan (*Spink America*, 6/1997), lot 96, \$1,210; Jack Wadlington.

Personality. W.M. "Jack" Wadlington is a retired commodities trader whose large cent collection, recently sold through Chris McCawley, was characterized by both completeness and quality. His collection was nearly complete by both Sheldon and Newcomb number, lacking only three unique late-date varieties. In addition, he acquired 33 of the Sheldon "NC" varieties. His additional collecting interests include Colonial coins and numismatic literature. (#35636)



Third Finest Mint State 1794 S-59 Cent

2061 1794 Head of '94. MS64 Brown PCGS. S-59, B-57, R.3. Bland MS60; CC-3. Noyes MS60; CC-3. Photo #22842. Our EAC Grade MS60.

Equivalents. Maris 11 (Many Haired); Frossard 7.1; Doughty 31; Hays 15; McGirk 6-B; Ross 10-I; Chapman 40; EAC 49; *Encyclopedia* 1668; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Date is widely spaced, hair is thick and luxuriant. Left ribbon bow is recut. The obverse appears on S-58 and S-59. The reverse appears on S-59. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. An impressive, sharply detailed piece with glossy and lustrous medium brown surfaces, splashes of maroon on the reverse, and hints of original faded mint red color on both sides. There are a few tiny planchet defects on each side, and a minuscule corrosion spot on the neck.

Die State I. An early die state. The obverse has light clash marks around the devices, while the reverse is perfect. Several die states are known, primarily centered around a crack that develops near the lower reverse border, eventually progressing to a full rim break that entirely obliterates the denominator in the fraction.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in *Early American Cents*, *Penny Whimsy*, and in Noyes (2006).

Census. While the two finest known examples are both Gems from the St. Oswald Collection, this piece ranks third finest and has the most impressive provenance of any S-59.

Commentary. Sheldon suggested that all examples of this variety were coined on thick planchets, implying a higher weight. Breen weighed five different examples in the ANS, ranging from 191 grains to 214 grains, and an average of 206 grains compared to the standard of 208 grains.

Provenance. George Seavey; W.H. Strobridge (1873); Lorin Parmelee (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 6/1890), lot 685, \$19; J.F. Anger; Col. James Ellsworth (3/1923); Wayte Raymond; Charles E. Clapp, Sr. (12/1924); George H. Clapp; ANS; Dr. William H. Sheldon (1964); Dorothy Paschal (1968); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (New Netherlands, 11/1973), lot 380, \$4,800; John W. Adams (Bowers and Ruddy, 1982 FPL), lot 55, \$8,500.

Personality. Col. James W. Ellsworth (1849-1925) operated coal mines and other interests. He was a collector of art, antiquities, and coins, with his numismatic interests taking place circa 1900. He formed an extensive cabinet that was eventually dispersed privately. Since no catalog of his collection was ever published, he is not widely known today. Ellsworth sold his large cents to Charles Clapp and the balance of his collection to Wayte Raymond and John Work Garrett. Ellsworth is a distant descendant of third Supreme Court Justice Oliver Ellsworth, and also a distant cousin, several times removed, of this cataloger's wife. In the current numismatic scene, Col. Steven Ellsworth is also a descendant of the same Ellsworth family. (#35642)



The Second Finest Known 1794 S-60 Cent

2062 1794 Head of '94. MS62 Brown PCGS. S-60, B-52, R.3. Bland AU55; tied for CC-2. Noyes AU50; CC-2. Photo #36873. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Maris 23 (Patagonian); Frossard 14.1; Doughty 21; Hays 35; McGirk 2-C; Ross 22-X; Chapman 41; EAC 51; *Encyclopedia* 1668; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Date is closely spaced, hair is thick and luxuriant. Three berries below ER are nearly aligned. The obverse appears on S-60 and S-61. The reverse appears on S-60. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. Deep steel-brown surfaces with considerable luster and sharp design features. The obverse has a small splash of maroon on the cap. Nearly flawless surfaces with a few tiny planchet marks on each side. Conservatively graded "AU50+" in the John Adams price list by Bowers and Ruddy.

Die State IV. Just shy of the terminal die state for the variety. Both sides have heavy clash marks, especially above the head and within the leaves below STA. The obverse has a crack through the tops of LIBE, extending left through the top of the cap. Another light crack can be seen from the border to the lowest hair curl, left of the 1. This is a later die state than examples of S-61, meaning that S-60 was struck on two different occasions with S-61 interrupting the die marriage.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Frossard-Hays and in Noyes (2006). The reverse is illustrated in *Penny Whimsy*.

Census. The St. Oswald Collection revealed the finest known example of the variety, a splendid Mint State coin. This piece is second best, followed by a few XF coins and several VF pieces.

Commentary. The present specimen, pedigreed back to Charles Bushnell, was unknown to Sheldon when he wrote *Early American Cents*, but was discussed in *Penny Whimsy*: "The ... Brand hoard remnant produced an AU55 in 1951."

Provenance. Charles Bushnell; Lorin Parmelee (*Chapman Brothers*, 6/1882), lot 2625, \$11; Chapman Brothers; Lorin Parmelee (*New York Coin & Stamp Co.*, 6/1890), lot 689, \$17; Dr. Thomas Hall (9/1909); Virgil M. Brand; *New Netherlands* (10/1951), lot 601, \$205; Dr. William H. Sheldon; Dorothy Paschal; John W. Adams (*Bowers and Ruddy*, 1982 FPL), lot 57, \$4,250; Dr. Boyd Hayward (*Bowers and Merena*, 9/1997), lot 262, \$15,400; Dr. Allen Bennett (1/1998).

Personality. Charles I. Bushnell was a New York lawyer who had a particular interest in Colonial coinage. He was born in New York City and died there on September 17, 1880. Some sources state that he was born in 1826, while others claim he died in 1880 at the age of 70. Bushnell is described as an extremely secretive man. He was the author of two booklets about trade tokens, political tokens, and election medals, published in the late 1850s. His collection was purchased intact by Lorin Parmelee for about \$8,000. After Parmelee picked out pieces for his own collection, the remainder was sold by the Chapman brothers in June 1882, establishing the young duo as important numismatic auctioneers. (#35645)



Condition Census 1794 S-61 Cent

2063 1794 Head of '94. MS60 Details, Scratched, ANACS. S-61, B-53, R.4. Bland AU55; tied for CC-3. Noyes AU50; CC-4. Photo #21886. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Maris 24; Frossard 14.2; Doughty 22; Hays 36; McGirk 6-D; Ross 22-Y; Chapman 42; EAC 50; *Encyclopedia* 1668; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Date is closely spaced, hair is thick and luxuriant. Inside berry left of ONE droops down. The obverse appears on S-60 and S-61. The reverse appears on S-61 and S-62. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. The obverse has a light scratch. From the St. Oswald Collection that was sold by Sotheby's in 1964; the scratch is clearly visible in the plate of that catalog. The coin is otherwise exceptional, a solid Mint State piece, with frosty light to medium brown color and full cartwheel luster. A tiny nick is evident in the lower right obverse, just above the pole, and another joins Liberty's eyebrow. Graded AU55 by Del Bland and described by him as "Quality of MS-61 but [with] a long obverse scratch." Rated AU50 by Noyes, who describes the sharpness of MS60 with "Average minus" surfaces. Without the scratch, Noyes would rate this piece at least "Average plus," or perhaps "Choice."

Die State IV. Later than the last die state described by Breen. The obverse has prominent clash marks between the back of the head and LIB, including the stem, ribbon end, and lowest outer leaf pair from the left branch of the wreath. A faint die crack begins near the left border, the top of the cap, and the tops of LIBE. The reverse has heavy clash marks from dentils through the fraction, both ribbon ends, CA, and UNI. Slight reverse die cracks can be seen from the border to NI, through the tops of TED, STA, and TES.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991 and 2006).

Census. Only six examples of this variety grade better than XF, according to Bland's Census, including just two Mint State coins. Without the scratch, this piece would easily rank second finest known, behind an MS65 that is currently untraced.

Commentary. This is one of four varieties that were struck on thick planchets, according to Sheldon. The others are S-58, S-59, and S-60. Careful study shows that none of the three are routinely found on thicker or heavier than normal planchets. Breen writes: "Some blanks made in this period are a little heavier than the 208 grains standard. Sheldon claimed that 'this variety [S-58] and the next three are always struck on extra thick planchets.' The weights given in Chapman do not confirm this conclusion, nor do the weights of American Numismatic Society coins or others checked in recent years. There is, therefore, no justification for designating the coins on heavy blanks as new sub-varieties."

Provenance. *St. Oswald Collection (Christie, Manson, & Woods, Ltd., 10/1964), lot 156, \$1,008; Stack's; Frank Masters (RARCOA, 5/1971), lot 73, \$3,200; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner; Chris Victor-McCawley; Dr. Thomas Turissini.*

Personality. A cardiologist in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, **Dr. Thomas Turissini** began collecting coins when he was six years old. His interest in large cents began in 1991 after he purchased a copy of *Penny Whimsy*. Today, he collects high quality 1794 cents. (#35639)



Finest Known 1794 S-62 Cent

2064 1794 Head of '94. MS62 Brown PCGS. S-62, B-54, High R.4. Bland MS60; CC-1. Noyes AU55; CC-1. Photo #20869. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Maris 42 (Trephined Head); Frossard 29; Doughty 62; Hays 49; McGirk 6-G; Ross 30-Z; Chapman 51; EAC 52; *Encyclopedia* 1668; PCGS #901374.

Variety. The lowest lock is heavy and short. Inside berry left of ONE droops down. The obverse appears on S-62. The reverse appears on S-61 and S-62. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. A perfect candidate for AU58 if we were using that grade. A remarkable coin with light brown surfaces and splashes of lighter tan and darker brown. A few minor planchet marks can be seen on each side, remaining from the original planchet prior to striking. A couple of insignificant marks are visible on Liberty's cheek. A long vertical line of lamination from the border right of Y crosses Liberty's face to the upper end of the pole. At first glance, the lamination easily resembles a die crack.

Die State II. The obverse has a heavy rim break at 8 o'clock to 9 o'clock, typical of most known examples. Walter Breen estimates that 80% of the known examples have this rim break; we believe it is closer to 90%. Close inspection reveals faint traces of border dentils on the top surface of the rim break! We believe this feature has gone unnoticed in the past.

Appearances. The obverse is illustrated in Noyes (1991). The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. The finest known S-62 by a large margin. Second finest grades just VF35 per Noyes, or XF40 per Bland. Sheldon was unaware of this specimen, even though it was known long before his references were published.

Commentary. Like a number of pieces in the Husak Collection, this S-62 cent has been known for nearly 100 years but has never before been available for public competition in a coin auction. It has only had seven owners since John Work Garrett acquired the coin in the early 20th century.

Provenance. *John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University (privately, 3/1973); John W. Adams (11/1974); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (4/1992); Dr. Allen Bennett.*

Personality. **John Work Garrett** was born May 19, 1872, and died June 26, 1942. Like his brother, he graduated from Princeton in 1895. He worked in the diplomatic service until his retirement in 1933. He donated his coin collection to Johns Hopkins University where it remained until being deaccessioned and sold at public auction in a series of four sales from 1979 to 1981, held by Bowers and Ruddy Galleries. (#35648)



Census-Level 1794 S-63 Fallen 4 Cent

2065 1794 Head of '94. MS62 Brown PCGS. S-63, B-37, R.2. Bland MS60; CC-1. Noyes AU50; CC-3. Photo #21930. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Maris 20 (Fallen 4); Frossard 12; Doughty 41; Hays 32; McGirk 2-B; Ross 20-V; Chapman 38; EAC 35; *Encyclopedia* 1665; PCGS #901374.

Variety. The Fallen 4. Legend small and close to border. Small reverse lettering, as on S-48. The obverse appears on S-63. The reverse appears on S-63. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. A lovely piece with olive devices and borders, framed by orange-brown fields that exhibit a few splashes of deep lilac toning. The right obverse and upper reverse borders are weaker than elsewhere, but the impression is nicely centered.

Die State II. Both sides have prominent clash marks. On the obverse they are located on Liberty's temple, between the ear and eye.

Appearances. The obverse is illustrated in the 1879 Frossard *Monograph*. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Breen's *Complete Encyclopedia*, in Noyes (1991 and 2006), and in Boka.

Census. Bland considers this piece finest known and the only piece he calls Mint State. Sheldon also graded this coin MS60, and placed it first in his Census that appeared in *Penny Whimsy*. Noyes is more conservative, grading the coin AU50 and ranking it third in his Census.

Commentary. The famous Fallen 4 variety, called "a famous numismatic landmark" by Sheldon, with a distinctive date layout. The entire date is recut, and the 4 seems out of place, but it is actually the 9 in the date that was put in the wrong position, too close to the 4 and too high.

Provenance. Henry S. Adams (*Edward Cogan*, 10/1876), lot 1121, \$6.50; George Merritt (*Ed. Frossard*, 1/1879), lot 99, \$7; Chapman Brothers (10/1879), lot 447, \$10; L.F. Montanye (*H.G. Sampson*, 4/1881), lot 309, \$6.25; R.A. Britton (*H.G. Sampson*, 2/1882), lot 772, \$6.75; Richard Winsor (Chapman Brothers, 12/1895), lot 832, \$13; DeWitt Smith; Virgil M. Brand; New Netherlands (9/1953), lot 239, \$75; Dorothy Paschal; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (4/1993); Dr. Allen Bennett (1/1999).

Personality. Dr. Richard B. Winsor was a 19th century physician in Providence, Rhode Island, who maintained a special interest in large cents. He acquired several coins that appeared on the 1869 Crosby-Levick plate. His collection was sold by the Chapman Brothers in December 1895. (#35651)



The Finest Known 1794 S-64 Missing Fraction Bar Cent

2066 1794 Missing Fraction Bar. MS65 Brown PCGS. S-64, B-50, Low R.5. Bland MS67; CC-1. Noyes MS62; CC-1. Photo #21405. Our EAC Grade MS60+.

Equivalents. Maris 33; Frossard 19.2; Doughty 53; Hays 46; McGirk 6-F; Ross 28-FF; Chapman 48; EAC 53; *Encyclopedia* 1666; PCGS #911374.

Variety. Shielded Hair, the left border is deep. Missing Fraction Bar. The obverse appears on S-64, S-65, and NC-6. The reverse appears on S-64. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. Attractive medium brown color with hints of blue, retaining traces of faded mint red on each side. The surfaces are prooflike. This lovely piece is sharply struck and well centered, a stunning example.

Die State I. An early die state with a perfect reverse, before a die crack developed through the D of UNITED. Walter Breen suggested the possibility of an even earlier die state, before the reverse die was lapped. His hypothetical early die state would still have the fraction bar, and “might be taken for a new die.”

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Chapman, *Early American Cents*, *Penny Whimsy*, Breen’s *Complete Encyclopedia*, and Noyes (1991 and 2006).

Census. Both Del Bland and Bill Noyes consider this piece to be the finest known example of S-64, although they differ in their individual grade assessment. One other piece may or may not grade Mint State, with a few examples known in the AU grade range.

Commentary. The S-64 is a distinct “major variety” that is listed in the *Guide Book*, and it remains quite scarce with only about 60 to 70 examples known in all grades.

Dr. Maris did not have a distinct name for this variety, and in his first (1869) edition, he made no mention of the missing fraction bar, although he did describe this feature in his second (1870) edition.

Provenance. John G. Mills (*Chapman Brothers*, 4/1904), lot 1243, \$36; George H. Earle, Jr. (*Henry Chapman*, 6/1912), lot 3386, \$65; Clarence Bement (*Henry Chapman*, 5/1916), lot 296, \$116; Howard R. Newcomb (*J.C. Morgenthau*, 2/1945), lot 61, \$140; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (8/1992); Dr. Allen Bennett (2001).

Personality. John G. Mills was a resident of Albany, New York, who formed an impressive numismatic cabinet that included 160 large cents. The Chapman brothers sold his collection in April 1904. (#35708)



Sixth Finest 1794 S-65 Cent

2067 1794 Head of '94. AU53 PCGS. S-65, B-51, R.1. Bland XF45; tied for CC-6. Noyes XF45; CC-6. Photo #31897. Our EAC Grade XF40.

Equivalents. Maris 32 (Shielded Hair); Frossard 19.1; Doughty 52; Hays 45; McGirk 5-C; Ross 28-EE; Chapman 49; EAC 55; *Encyclopedia* 1668; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Shielded Hair, the left border is deep. Right ribbon short, ending above fraction bar. The obverse appears on S-64, S-65, and NC-6. The reverse appears on S-65. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. Splendid surfaces with light olive highlights and a background of desirable light brown. Both sides exhibit the usual light handling marks that are consistent with the grade.

Die State VI. An intermediate die state. The obverse has fine die cracks from the border through the 9, from the border into the field at 4 o'clock, from the border to the bust point, and from the border to the lower corner of the cap. The reverse has cracks from the border through the left side of the final S, forming a small lump just inside the border, and from the border through the final A to the wreath.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. Although the most common 1794 variety, only five pieces grade AU or better, including just one in Mint State. The sole Mint State piece did not appear until the mid-1970s. Earlier, Sheldon wrote in *Penny Whimsy*: "Commonest 1794 without a doubt, and we are rather embarrassed to have to report failure in the current search for an MS example."

Commentary. The dies were out of alignment on both the x-axis and y-axis, so that the left obverse border is always broad and deep, giving the variety its name of the Shielded Hair. Breen noted that the improper alignment was the cause of heavy die cracks, especially on the reverse: the misalignment "put extra stress on the left side of the obverse die so that it is not surprising that the die cracked below the date and left, only that it lasted long enough to create the most common 1794 variety."

Provenance. Purchased at the 1974 Penn-Ohio Convention; Chuck Furjanic; Gordon Wrubel (2/1975); Denis W. Loring (12/1981); Del Bland; George E. Ewing, Jr.; Eric Streiner; Stack's (1/1993), lot 1098, \$2,310; Anthony Terranova, Thomas D. Reynolds, and Chris Victor-McCawley.

Personality. A coin dealer from Pittsburgh, **Chuck Furjanic** specialized in early copper issues for many years. He currently operates out of Irving, Texas, and also handles golf collectibles. Furjanic is known to large cent collectors for his discovery of the 1794 NC-9 cent. (#35654)



The Finest Known 1794 S-66 Cent

2068 1794 Head of '94. VF35 PCGS. S-66, B-58, High R.5. Bland VF25; CC-1. Noyes VF25; tied for CC-1. Photo #21046. Our EAC Grade VF25.

Equivalents. Maris 31 (Distant 1); Frossard 26; Doughty 51; Hays 44; McGirk 4-F; Ross 27-DD; Chapman 52; EAC 56; *Encyclopedia* 1667; PCGS #901374.

Variety. Date extremely wide, usually cracked at pole. Double leaf below OF; top terminal leaf bent upwards. The obverse appears on S-66. The reverse appears on S-66, S-67, S-68, and S-69. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. A wonderful example of the variety. In addition to its status as the finest known, it is also an aesthetically pleasing coin. The surfaces are intermingled tan and dark brown, and free from defects. Slight verdigris adheres to the surfaces, and the usual tiny handling marks are present, but there are no significant problems on either side.

Die State IV. The terminal die state for the variety. The obverse has three prominent die cracks. That from the border to the bottom edge of the pole now continues well into Liberty's neck, almost reaching the hair below the ear. A branch extends to the left, through the lower part of the bust and the field over the date, finally through the lower locks into the field. A third crack curves down through the right obverse field from the forehead, nearly reaching the border at chin level. What resembles a fourth crack, curving behind the hair curls, is actually a clash mark.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Chapman, in Breen's *Complete Encyclopedia*, in Noyes (1991 and 2006), and in Boka. The obverse is illustrated in *Early American Cents* and *Penny Whimsy*.

Census. The Husak specimen is the finest of this well-known variety, and one of just two or three pieces considered fully VF. Slightly more than 30 examples are known today, although just 50 years ago it was still considered an R.7 die combination. Only about 10 coins were known when *Penny Whimsy* was published.

Commentary. This is the famous "Split Pole" variety, so-called because of the die crack that develops in Die State II, parallel to the pole, giving it the famous doubled or split appearance. Walter Breen took exception to the name, writing: "Entirely aside from the actual location of the crack, this nickname hardly fits the uncracked die state." While Breen's comments are true, the reality is that collectors know the variety by the nickname, and know that they have a rarity when they see this famous die crack on an unattributed 1794 cent.

Provenance. Ebenezer Gilbert; Dr. George French (B. Max Mehl, 1929 FPL), lot 71, \$200; T. James Clarke (1944); B. Max Mehl (1944); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (4/1992); Dr. Allen Bennett (1/2000).

Personality. B. Max Mehl was born in Lithuania in 1884 and died in Fort Worth, Texas, on September 27, 1957. He and his wife had two daughters. Mehl was a coin dealer and auctioneer operating out of Fort Worth, and is credited with fantastic and innovative promotion of coin collecting. For example, he was the first to use radio in his advertising. He probably did more to advance the hobby during the first half of the 20th century than any other individual. He conducted 120 auctions from 1903 to 1955, including many of the most important collections sold during those years. Most of his auctions were actually mail bid sales. His *Star Rare Coin Encyclopedia*, published in more than 50 editions, was an innovative promotional technique. (#35685)



Superb Gem 1794 S-67 Cent

2069 1794 Head of '95. MS67 Red and Brown PCGS. S-67, B-59, R.3. Bland MS68; CC-1. Noyes MS67; CC-1. Photo #21315. Our EAC Grade MS65.

Equivalents. Maris 38 (Roman Plica); Frossard 20d; Doughty 58; Hays 54; McGirk 4-J; Ross 33-DD; Chapman 53; EAC 57; *Encyclopedia* 1669; PCGS #1366.

Variety. Head of '95; the lowest curl is large and circular. Double leaf below OF; top terminal leaf bent upwards. The obverse appears on S-67. The reverse appears on S-66, S-67, S-68, and S-69. Lettered Edge, leaf points up. This is the first of the Gardner Heads, the obverse die apparently produced by John Smith Gardner, who was acting assistant engraver to Robert Scot. The Gardner Heads are usually classified as the Head of '95 type, although technically that distinction only applies to S-72.

Surfaces. An amazing 1794 cent, retaining at least 50% of its original mint red. It is fully struck with complete obverse and reverse borders, about as fine a cent as anyone could hope for.

Die State III. The obverse has a faint crack through the tops of RTY, and another more prominent die crack from the upper lip across the cheek, and into the hair. There appears to be an additional die crack joining the right side of the 9 to the left corner of the 4.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991 and 2006).

Census. Just three Mint State examples of this variety are known, including two from the St. Oswald collection. This piece is somewhat finer than the other, and it is the finest known example of this variety.

This cent may be the single finest 1794 large cent in existence. Bill Noyes records three coins as MS67. The others are examples of S-69 and S-71, both also from the St. Oswald collection. Del Bland has similarly graded this piece and the St. Oswald S-71 as MS68, and considers these two coins as the best he has seen among all 1794 cents. The St. Oswald S-71 is also offered as part of the Husak Collection. It is our opinion that this piece is marginally finer than either of the other two top grade coins.

Commentary. In *Early American Cents* and *Penny Whimsy*, Sheldon discussed the final group of 1794 cents: "The final six obverses of the 1794's, beginning with this one, are in quite a distinctive style-Chapman's Style 6. The heads are a little larger, broader, and the whole design is executed in a 'hard, inartistic style, as continued in 1795.' The relief is now almost entirely flat, the hair is braided into five heavy, coarse locks, there is little evidence of fine engraving, and the features suggest no expression other than a grim stare, or as Maris put it, a Roman stare. He called these the Roman Plicae."

John Smith Gardner was hired by the Mint in November 1794 and served in the capacity of acting assistant engraver, not an officially commissioned position. He was paid as a regular laborer at the rate of \$2.25 per day, according to surviving records. In 1795 and 1796, he was granted a raise to \$3 per day. His work was apparently intermittent, as pay records indicate that he was paid for 78 days of work on March 31, 1796, and for 50 days of work on August 26, 1796. In addition to his engraving skills, Gardner was also an inventor who was best known for his "Stenographic Telegraphic" that Walter Breen described as an ancestor of the court reporter's stenotype machine. In his *Encyclopedia of Large Cents*, Breen discussed some of the engraving work done by Gardner: "He is best known for the head punch for 1795-97 half cents, the cent heads used on the remaining 1794 cents and all the 1795s, and the 'small head' half dollars of 1795, together with the wreaths for all the above."

While the Head of '95 dies are generally attributed to Gardner, S.H. Chapman was apparently unaware of his employment by the Mint. In 1924, Frank Stewart noted that Gardner was "acting assistant engraver" as early as November 1924. Two years later, in the second edition of his work, Chapman comments that "no mention of an assistant engraver is recorded until he [Scot] obtained the appointment of John Reich in 1807."

Provenance. *St. Oswald Collection (Christie, Manson, & Woods, Ltd., 10/1964), lot 158, \$2,184; A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. (London); Dorothy Paschal; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr.*

Personality. **Albert Henry Baldwin**, a British collector who began his numismatic business while working as a teacher, established a shop with two of his sons at the beginning of the 20th century, although his earliest transaction as a young coin dealer occurred in 1872 when he was 14 years old. The firm has grown in size and reputation, and has been continuously held by the family through the decades. (#35685)



The Finest Known 1794 S-68 Cent

2070 1794 Head of '95. AU58 PCGS. S-68, B-60, R.5. Bland AU55; CC-1. Noyes MS60; CC-1. Photo #21047. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Hays 55; McGirk 4-K; Ross 34-DD; Chapman 54; EAC 58; *Encyclopedia* 1669; PCGS #1365.

Variety. Head of '95; bisecting diagonal obverse crack. Double leaf below OF; top terminal leaf bent upwards. The obverse appears on S-68. The reverse appears on S-66, S-67, S-68, and S-69. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. Like the S-66 in the Husak Collection, this S-68 is the finest known example of the variety, and an aesthetically pleasing specimen. The obverse has blended light and darker brown with hints of cartwheel luster. The reverse has smooth olive-brown surfaces. There are no blemishes on either side. The H and final D on the edge are filled with Homer Downing's yellow ink.

Die State V. The terminal die state for the variety with a complete bisecting die crack across the obverse, slanting slightly upward from horizontal. The crack begins at about 8:30, crosses the left field and hair, disappears along the cheek due to a trace of wear, and continues from the nose to the border about 2 o'clock.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991 and 2006), and in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*.

Census. Called AU55 by Bland and MS60 by Noyes, this specimen is easily the finest known example. Second best grades no better than XF40. In *Penny Whimsy*, Sheldon wrote: "The finest one seen is the Saltus-ANS-Downing coin; graded MS60 in EAC, it is here corrected to AU55."

Commentary. The "Bisecting Break" variety is another rarity that is known to the extent of fewer than 40 pieces, to the best of our knowledge. The variety is "another well-known landmark," according to Sheldon.

Provenance. J. Sanford Saltus (10/1899); ANS (12/1950); Homer K. Downing (*New Netherlands*, 1952 ANA), lot 1700, \$340; Harold Bareford (12/1985); Herman Halpern (12/1986); R.E. Naftzger, Jr.; Dr. Allen Bennett.

Personality. J. Sanford Saltus is known as the man who gave his life to numismatics. He was born on March 9, 1853, in New Haven, Connecticut, and died on June 24, 1922, in London. The coroner's report is that his was "Death by Misadventure." He was found in his hotel room with a glass of ginger ale and also a glass containing a solution of potassium cyanide used for cleaning coins. It is believed that he drank from the wrong glass. Saltus served as corresponding secretary of the ANS from 1897 to 1898 and again from 1900 to 1905. He also served as president of the New York Numismatic Club and the British Numismatic Society. (#35687)



The St. Oswald Gem 1794 S-69 Cent

2071 1794 Head of '95. MS65 Brown PCGS. S-69, B-61, R.3. Bland MS66; CC-1. Noyes MS67; CC-1. Photo #21048. Our EAC Grade MS64.

Equivalents. Maris 50; Hays 50; McGirk 4-G; Ross 31-DD; Chapman 55; EAC 59; *Encyclopedia* 1669; PCGS #1365.

Variety. Head of '95; the lowest curl is small and circular. Double leaf below OF; top terminal leaf bent upwards. The obverse appears on S-69 and S-70. The reverse appears on S-66, S-67, S-68, and S-69. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. Conservatively certified by PCGS, in our opinion, as most observers of commercial coin grading standards would describe this coin as "Red and Brown." Pristine surfaces are essentially flawless, as suggested by the grades of Bland and Noyes. There are a few small, blunt marks on the cheek and neck. Each side has medium olive color with traces of iridescence, retaining about 20% of its original mint red. The original red color is somewhat mellow on this piece, not as flashy as the S-67 and S-71 that share the St. Oswald pedigree.

Die State II. Breen often counted the number of clashing accidents to determine different die states. For State II, he suggests that there are "fourfold clash marks" and for State III he mentions "sevenfold clash marks," in this instance the latest die state he recorded. The student of the series wants to ask why there are not separate die states for coins that show fivefold or sixfold clash marks? There are differences of opinion regarding distinct die states. In the case of clashed dies, perhaps it is better to call the various states with different numbers of clash marks "stages." In fact, many numismatists prefer the term "die stage" to "die state."

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991 and 2006).

Census. Bland and Noyes agree that this coin is the finest of three pieces from the St. Oswald Collection. Each of the three grade Mint State, and next finest grades AU55. The Census drops quickly from there. The Hays-ANS coin, called AU50 by Sheldon, is graded XF40 by Bland and Noyes.

Commentary. Like many varieties, the rarity has dropped over the years as more and more coins are examined and attributed. In *Penny Whimsy*, the S-69 was called R.4, with an indication that it was high in that range: "Upper range of R-4 but in the present review opinion is unanimous against elevating this variety to R-5."

Provenance. *St. Oswald Collection (Christie, Manson, & Woods, Ltd., 10/1964), lot 160, \$8,400; Spink & Sons, Ltd. (London); Dorothy Paschal; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2001).*

Personality. Spink has its origins with a business begun by John Spink in 1666, described on the firm's Web site as a multifaceted business that included goldsmithing and acting as a pawnbroker. Its coin sales began in 1702, and 1772 saw the formation of Spink and Son Ltd, which sharpened the firm's focus on gold and silver numismatic items. Surprisingly, Spink did not hold its first coin auction until 1978, though it has since built up a strong reputation in that field. The past 50 years have seen ownership of Spink pass through various hands, including Andrew Weir & Co, Ltd; Christie's; and Singapore-based 1818 Capital, an investment capital firm. (#35690)



Mint State 1794 S-70 Large Cent

2072 1794 Head of '95. MS62 Brown PCGS. S-70, B-62, R.2. Bland MS60; tied for CC-1. Noyes AU55; CC-2. Photo #20782. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Maris 36 (Plicae); Frossard 20; Doughty 56; Hays 51; McGirk 4-H; Ross 31-II; Chapman 56; EAC 60; *Encyclopedia* 1669; PCGS #1365.

Variety. Head of '95; the lowest curl is small and circular. Leaf triplet at D; double leaf at OF. The obverse appears on S-69 and S-70. The reverse appears on S-70 and S-71. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. A bold impression with pleasing medium brown color and hints of olive-gold, especially on the highpoints of the devices and the borders. The surfaces have some tiny marks, mostly from the original planchet, although a few later abrasions can be seen on the neck. Both sides are nicely centered with sharp dentils.

Die State II. The obverse has a heavy crack between TY to the forehead, extending down behind the eye to the cheek, eventually reaching the jaw. Another crack angles up to the left from the lower edge of the bust, meeting the hair at the base of the neck. We have not seen the second crack described in the literature, perhaps because it would disappear entirely with just a trace of wear.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991 and 2006).

Census. Bland and Noyes both consider this coin to grade the same as the St. Oswald coin; they just disagree on the actual grade. Bland suggests MS60 and Noyes says AU55. Regardless of the grade, the next best after these is no better than AU50 and the Census drops quickly from there.

Commentary. The April 1924 issue of *The Numismatist* carried the requirements of B.H. Collins for a perfect cent. Although Collins owned this specimen, even it failed to meet his exacting standards:

"A smooth, lustrous, round planchet. An early impression from a deeply-cut die, not cracked or worn. A 'Dempsey' strike-bold, strong and centered, and milling geometrically even. The design, lettering, etc., both obverse and reverse (surely the former), forceful and sharp. Stars (if any) up, with center lines. Color-any fixed color, light olive preferred, though black or dark very acceptable. Red secondary, which, though beautiful, will not 'stay put.' No imperfections or vandalism, nicks, oiling, tooling, holes, cleaning, cabinet friction, and certainly absence *in toto* of corrosion. In short, strictly bold, uncirculated or proof."

A "Dempsey strike" is an obvious reference to boxer Jack Dempsey, who held the World Heavyweight Title from 1919 until 1926.

Provenance. Dr. Edward Maris (*H.P. Smith*, 6/1886), lot 267, \$20; W.P. Titcomb; B.H. Collins (1895); Dr. Thomas Hall (9/1909); Virgil M. Brand; B.G. Johnson (*St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.*, 8/1945); James Kelly; Dr. James O. Sloss (9/1958); R.E. Naftzger, Jr.; Abe Kosoff (10/1959), lot 25, \$675; Louis Helfenstein (*Lester Merkin*, 8/1964), lot 5, \$1,900; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (4/1992); Dr. Allen Bennett.

Personality. Benjamin H. Collins (1845-1928) was an employee of the Treasury Department who resided in Washington, D.C., serving as chief of the tobacco division. Earlier, he served in the Civil War as a scout for General Sheridan. He also earned a living as a coin dealer who specialized in large cents. The finest coins he handled were retained for his personal collection that was eventually purchased by B. Max Mehl. Collins was an occasional contributor to *The Numismatist* and other periodicals. He was also an early proponent of coin investment who once said "Good coins increase regularly in value. It is just as profitable as town lots or diamonds." (#35693)



St. Oswald Gem 1794 S-71 Cent

2073 1794 Head of '95. MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. S-71, B-63, R.2. Bland MS68; CC-1. Noyes MS67; CC-1. Photo #20519. Our EAC Grade MS65.

Equivalents. Maris 37 (Plicae); Frossard 20a; Doughty 57; Hays 52; McGirk 4-I; Ross 32-II; Chapman 57; EAC 61; *Encyclopedia* 1669; PCGS #1366.

Variety. Head of '95; three short lines across bridge of nose. Leaf triplet at D; double leaf at OF. The obverse appears on S-71. The reverse appears on S-70 and S-71. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. Sharply struck and nicely centered, this piece retains at least 50% of its original fiery red mint color, along with medium olive and pale blue iridescence. The surfaces are exquisite, with only a few tiny blemishes.

Die State IV. Both sides have prominent clash marks, especially the obverse with much of MERICA clashed in the field. Several die cracks are also evident, including that through the tops of LIBE, from near the date across the pole, and across the top of the head.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991 and 2006). Del Bland records the obverse illustrated on the 1893 Frossard-Hays plate. If the obverse actually did appear on the Hays plate, it would tend to create some questions regarding the supposed provenance of coins in the St. Oswald collection.

Census. This is clearly the finest example of the variety, and it is one of two pieces in the Husak Collection that are apparently tied for honors as the finest 1794 large cent, the other the S-67 discussed above. In addition to two Mint State coins listed by Noyes in his *Official Condition Census*, two others grade AU55, and the next finest are one XF45 coin and three that grade XF40.

Commentary. Although S-71 is one of the common 1794 varieties, it is scarce in higher grades. This was true when Dr. Sheldon wrote about the early cents, and it remains true today. In *Early American Cents*, Sheldon stated: "Far from rare, but another variety hard to find better than VF. ... An Eastern collector, particularly fond of this variety, has four of them, all between EF-40 and AU-50, bought at an average cost of about \$55 each [prior to 1949]. It is because of the existence of little 'silent' accumulations like this, which may lie dormant for a generation or two, that no one's opinion on the exact rarity of a variety should be taken as final authority."

The various publications describing varieties of early large cents give us some indication of the discovery progress over the past 140 years. Dr. Edward Maris provided our first listing of the 1794 varieties in 1869 with descriptions of 39 different varieties. A year later, his second edition added four die combinations. The next publication to deal with this coinage date was the William Wallace Hays reference published in 1893, although Ed. Frossard described some varieties in 1879. Hays recorded 56 different die varieties, with 59 varieties described in the 1910 revision of his work produced by Thomas Elder. Samuel Hudson Chapman recorded a similar number of varieties in 1926. There were no additional varieties discovered by the time that Sheldon published *Early American Cents* in 1949, but he added two more die combinations by the time of his revision in 1958, titled *Penny Whimsy*. Today, there are 65 different die varieties of 1794 cents known, all recorded by Walter Breen in his *Encyclopedia of Early United States Cents*.

Provenance. *St. Oswald Collection* (Christie, Manson, & Woods, Ltd., 10/1964), lot 166, \$2,940; A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd. (London); Dorothy Paschal; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2001).

Personality. This specimen is one of several 1794 cents in the Husak Collection that are provenanced to the **St. Oswald** Collection. The collection belonged to Major Sir Rowland Denys Guy Winn, M.C., 4th Baron St. Oswald. The collection was sold by Christie, Manson & Wood, Ltd. of London in October 1964.

Baron St. Oswald was a title given to royalty of Nostell, York, United Kingdom. The first Baron St. Oswald was Rowland Winn (1820-1893), a Member of Parliament from 1868 to 1885, representing Lincolnshire North. His son, also Rowland Winn (1857-1919) was the second Baron St. Oswald, and he served as a Member of Parliament from 1885 to 1893. The third was Rowland George Winn (1893-1957), followed by Rowland Denys Guy Winn (1916-1984). The fifth Baron St. Oswald was Derek Edward Anthony Winn (1919-1999) and today, the sixth Baron St. Oswald is Charles Rowland Andrew Winn, born 1959. (#35697)



Condition Census 1794 S-72 Cent

2074 1794 Head of '95. AU53 PCGS. S-72, B-65, R.2. Bland XF45; tied for CC-3. Noyes XF40; CC-5. Photo #22716. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Maris 39 (95 Head); Frossard 27; Doughty 59; Hays 56; McGirk 4-L; Ross 35-KK; Chapman 59; EAC 63; *Encyclopedia* 1670; PCGS #1365.

Variety. Head of '95; the lowest lock ends in a downward point. Leaves over E in ONE are narrow and bent downward. The obverse appears on S-72. The reverse appears on S-72 and NC-3. Lettered Edge, leaf points up.

Surfaces. Medium olive and darker brown surfaces are free of all but the most delicate abrasions or handling marks. Those tiny marks that are present are strictly consistent with the grade. The H and final D are filled with Downing's signature yellow ink.

Die State IV. Both dies are cracked and clashed, with clash marks in the usual locations. The obverse has a nearly horizontal crack through the top of the head, beginning at the border between TY, with a heavy lump along the lower edge of the forelock, the crack extending to the cap. The reverse has a crack from the border through D to the wreath. This crack joins a clash mark from the cap, and the combination causes a tiny area in the field just below the D to sink, forming a slight retained cud.

Appearances. The obverse is illustrated in Morley as XF45. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2006).

Census. The two finest examples are a single Mint State piece and a pleasing AU coin. Below these, the census drops quickly, with fewer than 10 XF pieces currently identified.

Commentary. As the only "true" Head of '95 variety, S-72 is popular with type and major variety collectors.

On December 27, 1794, James Davy reported to Secretary of State Edmund Randolph on the affairs of the Mint. Frank Stewart called Davy an efficiency engineer. Davy immediately recognized the problems facing the first Mint: "I find the supply of copper has not been regular, that the power now applied is not adequate, nor are many parts of the machinery adapted for performing the work to the best advantage, and the labour is not sufficiently divided."

Provenance. *Virgil M. Brand* (2/1941); *B.G. Johnson* (*St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.*); *Homer Downing* (*New Netherlands*, 1952 ANA), lot 1702, \$82.50; *Elliot Landau* (*New Netherlands*, 12/1958), lot 110, \$140; *Dorothy Nelson* (*Stack's*, 2/1976), lot 19, \$900; *Jesse Iskowitz* (*Steve Ivy Numismatic Auctions*, 8/1983), lot 1160, \$2,200; *Robert Matthews* (*Superior*, 5/1989), lot 206, \$11,000; *Dr. Allen Bennett* (1/1998).

Personality. **Dorothy Nelson** purchased certain lots that appeared in the sale of the TAD collection conducted by Stack's in February 1976. Though she was associated with a number of pieces offered at that notable auction, the identity of the actual consignor remained unknown. (#35699)



The Finest Known 1795 S-73 Cent

2075 1795 Lettered Edge. XF45 PCGS. S-73, B-1, Low R.5. Bland XF45; CC-1. Noyes VF35; CC-1. Photo #21135. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. McGirk 2B, 3B, 3C; Clapp-Newcomb 1; EAC 1; *Encyclopedia* 1672; PCGS #1377.

Variety. Hyphen die chip between R and T. Single leaves at IT and CA. The obverse appears on S-73. The reverse appears on S-73 and S-74. Lettered Edge.

Surfaces. Deep olive and steel-brown surfaces have minute porosity spread evenly across both sides, retaining a semiglossy appearance. Full borders are present with no other blemishes.

Die State III. In addition to the die cracks, chips, and bulge mentioned by Breen, the crack through STATES for S-74, Die State V is faintly visible.

Appearances. The obverse is illustrated in *Early American Cents* and *Penny Whimsy*. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991 and 2007).

Census. Del Bland graded this coin XF45 while Bill Noyes and Denis Loring have each assigned a grade of VF35. Of course, the actual grade does not matter in the least. What matters is that this is the single finest known example of the variety, and is fully 15 points finer than the second finest known.

Commentary. On the back of Ted Naftzger's envelope is the following commentary which originated from William Sheldon: "The only example near Mint State; Hines refused 500 for it from GHC, 1938." GHC is obviously George H. Clapp, who donated his collection to the ANS. The best Clapp could come up with for this variety was a Fine 15.

Credit for discovery of the Hyphen Variety goes to Sylvester S. Crosby, prior to 1883, although later McGirk and Ross each attempted to claim discovery.

Provenance. Foster Lardner (*United States Coin Co.*, 11/1914), lot 26, \$135; Henry C. Hines (1945); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner; Wes Rasmussen (*Heritage*, 1/2005), lot 3084, \$12,650.

Personality. Foster Lardner was a theater manager who was born in 1873 and died in 1934. United States Coin Company sold portions of his large cent collection in 1914, and B. Max Mehl sold additional selections in 1930. (#35711)



Gem Red and Brown 1795 S-74 Cent

2076 1795 Lettered Edge. MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. S-74, B-2, Low R.4. Bland MS65; tied for CC-1. Noyes MS65; CC-1. Photo #21409. Our EAC Grade MS65.

Equivalents. Proskey 4; Doughty 68; McGirk 3A; Clapp-Newcomb 2; EAC 2; *Encyclopedia* 1672; PCGS #1378.

Variety. Top of the 5 is buried in the bust. Single leaves at IT and CA. The obverse appears on S-74 and S-75. The reverse appears on S-73 and S-74. Lettered Edge.

Surfaces. This is an amazing example with considerable original mint red color over medium brown surfaces that exhibit traces of pale blue toning. Original mint red color is even visible within the edge lettering! Aside from typical planchet imperfections not struck out when this piece was minted, there are no blemishes of any sort. It is essentially a flawless Gem early cent.

Die State VII. Reverse die cracks encircle the entire legend, most quite heavy. Minor clash marks are visible in the left branch of the wreath and below STATES OF.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Breen's *Complete Encyclopedia* and in Noyes (1991 and 2007).

Census. The finest known example of the S-74 cent, this Gem is tied with one other example as finest in Bland's Census. There are two other Mint State coins, a single AU-50, and numerous XF pieces. Both Gem Mint State pieces were owned by R.E. Naftzger, Jr., after his purchase of the Sheldon Collection in 1972. Naftzger chose to retain this piece as the finer of the two.

Commentary. Del Bland notes in his Census that Carl Wurtzbach considered this coin to be "the most valuable 1795 cent."

Provenance. *Virgil M. Brand; Carl Wurtzbach (1935); Charles R. Mathewson (1953); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner; Jay Parrino; Superior (5/1999), lot 1465, \$26,450.*

Personality. **Charles R. Mathewson** was a postman who resided in Providence, Rhode Island. It is said that many of his large cents were acquired from his rural postal patrons. Copley Coin Company sold his collection on a private basis. (#35715)



Mint State 1795 S-75 Lettered Edge Cent

2077 1795 Lettered Edge. MS64 Brown PCGS. S-75, B-3, R.3. Bland MS60; tied for CC-12. Noyes MS63; CC-3. Photo #20606. Our EAC Grade MS60+.

Equivalents. Proskey 2; Doughty 67; McGirk 2A; Clapp-Newcomb 3; EAC 3; *Encyclopedia* 1671; PCGS #1377.

Variety. Top of the 5 is buried in the bust. Double leaf at top of the right branch. The obverse appears on S-74 and S-75. The reverse appears on S-75. Lettered Edge.

Surfaces. Olive and lighter tan are blended over frosty surfaces. A short old scratch on Liberty's cheek will identify this famous cent. Low areas inside the wreath are related to striking and have no influence on the grade. Breen notes: "Sometimes found with foreign matter having adhered to the reverse die, so that areas around ONE CENT look as though flakes had come off the planchet."

Die State V. The obverse is buckled with considerable die rust through the date area. The reverse bulge at A is evident, although that letter is not obliterated as described by Breen for Die State VI.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. A solid Mint State piece, this cent is easily within the top 10 of the variety. Just one Gem is recorded by Bland, who lists two others as MS63.

Commentary. Sheldon-75 is clearly the most plentiful 1795 Lettered Edge variety. At least a dozen Mint State examples are known, more than the other three varieties combined, affording the collector an excellent opportunity to acquire an attractive example such as the present coin.

Provenance. *Chapman Brothers* (6/1906), lot 546, \$40; *Dr. George P. French* (B. Max Mehl, 1929 FPL), lot 90, \$225; *H.A. Sternberg*; *J.C. Morgenthau* (4/1933), lot 13, \$37; *Carl Wurtzbach*; *T. James Clarke* (1950); *Dr. William H. Sheldon* (4/1972); *R.E. Naftzger, Jr.*; *Auction '81 (Stack's)*, lot 1509; *R.E. Naftzger, Jr.* (2/1992); *Eric Streiner* (1/1994); *Chris Victor-McCawley* (9/1995).

Personality. **Joseph Whitehead** worked at the Mint for 81 days from June 20, 1793, until his death of yellow fever on September 23, 1793. Albion Cox made payment for his service to his widow. Whitehead and Joseph Wright were both victims of the yellow fever in 1793. Yellow fever was an annual epidemic that closed the Mint nearly every year during its first decade of operation, yet only a handful of employees lost their lives to the disease. (#35717)



Henry William DeSaussure

The second director of the Mint, Henry William DeSaussure was appointed to the post by President George Washington on July 8, 1795, upon the resignation of David Rittenhouse in 1795. Although his time in office was short, DeSaussure is best remembered for the first production of gold coinage at the end of July 1795.

DeSaussure was born on August 16, 1763, in Pocotaligo, South Carolina, and died on March 29, 1839, in Charleston, South Carolina. His father, Daniel, was a Revolutionary patriot who served as president of the South Carolina Senate in 1790 and 1791. Henry volunteered his service during the Siege of Charleston when he was just 17 years. His capture by the British actually helped shape the rest of his life. He was part of a prisoner exchange, and found himself in Philadelphia where he remained to study law. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1784 and the Charleston Bar in 1785.

Elizabeth Ford and DeSaussure were married on May 26, 1785. She was from Morristown, New Jersey, and the couple had several children who became influential citizens of South Carolina.

Possibly the most important period in the life of DeSaussure began when he was 45 years old, and continued for 30 years. From 1808 until 1838, he served as Chancellor and Chief Justice of South Carolina. During this period, he published four volumes of court proceedings: *Reports of the Court of Chancery and Courts of Equity in South Carolina from the Revolution till 1813*. Upon his resignation, South Carolina Governor Pierce Mason Butler noted that DeSaussure was the last of the Revolutionary patriots to hold office under authority of the state.



Census-Level 1795 S-76a Cent

2078 1795 Lettered Edge. AU50 PCGS. S-76a, B-4a, R.5. Bland VF30; CC-3. Noyes VF20; CC-4. Photo #20734. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. Proskey 1; Doughty 66; McGirk 1A; Clapp-Newcomb 4; EAC 4; *Encyclopedia* 1673; PCGS #1377.

Variety. Tip of the 5 pierces the bust. ONE CENT high inside the wreath. The obverse appears on S-76a, S-76b, S-77, and NC-3. The reverse appears on S-76a, S-76b, and NC-2. Lettered Edge.

Surfaces. Light tan and mahogany colors suggest an old cleaning, although the overall appearance is still fine. A few rim bruises are visible, primarily on the reverse. Usual light abrasions and handling marks are evident on each side.

Die State II. Both sides have light clash marks, but no other cracks or bulges.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. The two finest known pieces are a Mint State example and an XF45, according to Bland. After these are a few VFs and several that grade Fine.

Commentary. The thick planchet version of Sheldon-76 is substantially rarer than the thin planchet version of the same die combination. All thick planchet versions are supposed to have a lettered edge, and all thin planchets are supposed to have a plain edge. However, there are several thick planchet, plain edge coins known, and fewer thin planchet, lettered edge pieces known.

Provenance. *H.E. Jones (Edinburgh, Scotland); Scott & Co. (10/1878), lot 212, \$100; W.W. Thurston; S.K. Harzfeld (9/1880), lot 108, \$35; Ed. Frossard; John E. Burton; W. Elliot Woodward (10/1881), lot 140, \$30; W. Elliot Woodward (7/1882), lot 336, \$45; later, S.H. Chapman (6/1913), lot 469, \$16; Charles E. Clapp, Sr. (8/1924); George H. Clapp; Carnegie Institute; Ray Byrne; George W. Rodgers; John W. Adams (1972); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 9/1986), lot 100, \$3,300; Douglas F. Bird; Michael Kramer; Bowers and Merena (9/1994), lot 1128, \$2,860; Anthony Terranova (12/1995).*

Personality. The long-established **Carnegie Institute** operates four museums and a library in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. George H. Clapp donated his duplicate large cents to the Institute; one of the Institute's museums, the Museum of Natural History, created a special presentation of the Clapp pieces and other numismatic selections to coincide with the 1989 ANA World's Fair of Money. (#35720)



Mint State 1795 S-76b Plain Edge Cent

2079 1795 Plain Edge. MS62 Brown PCGS. S-76b, B-4b, R.1. Bland MS60; tied for CC-8. Noyes MS60; tied for CC-12. Photo #26946. Our EAC Grade MS60.

Equivalents. Proskey 5; Doughty 66; McGirk 1B, 1C; Clapp-Newcomb 4a; EAC 4; *Encyclopedia* 1674; PCGS #1380.

Variety. Tip of the 5 pierces the bust. ONE CENT high inside the wreath. The obverse appears on S-76a, S-76b, S-77, and NC-3. The reverse appears on S-76a, S-76b, and NC-2. Plain Edge.

Surfaces. This is a lovely example of the plentiful Plain Edge subvariety. The surfaces have splendid olive-brown color with few imperfections. Somewhat weakly struck at the upper obverse and lower reverse, with UN completely obliterated as often seen. Lighter tan is faded from original color. Glossy and reflective fields are evident on the obverse and reverse.

Die State V. Die defects are mostly obliterated due to heavy lapping to remove previous clash marks. The obverse has a thin pole that remains connected to the neck. The reverse has certain features described for Die State VII. The right ribbon bow is separated from the left, and the right stem and ribbon end are separated from the knot.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. At least a dozen Mint State examples of this variety exist, including this one.

Commentary. In the September 1946 issue of *The Numismatist*, a reader asked why 1795 cents and half cents exist on both thick and thin planchets, with a related variance in weight. The editor, or someone writing on his behalf, answered that it was probably due to the poor condition of Mint machinery and a similar poor rolling technique. Another reason was given as the purchase of Talbot, Allum & Lee tokens “which were cut to half cent size and restruck as half cents without further preparation.” In the case of cents, “the fact that some were struck in collars and some without collars produced variation in the thickness of the finished product.”

George Clapp immediately recognized the incorrect response, and replied with the correct response: “On January 28, 1796, President Washington issued a ‘Proclamation’ in which he said inter-alia” ‘Whereas, on account of the increased price of copper and expense of coinage I have thought it would be for the benefit of the United States to reduce the weight of copper coin of the United States 1 penny-weight and 16 grains in each cent and in like proportion in each half cent and the same has since the 27th day of December last been reduced accordingly.’ ”

Provenance. *New England Rare Coin Auctions* (7/1976), lot 413, \$825; Gary Sturtridge (*The House of Stuart, Ltd.*); later, *Vintage Auctions* (2/1989), lot 148, \$2,850; Julian Leidman; *Superior* (2/1991), lot 675; Julian Leidman; Joe Dooley; McCawley and Grellman (1/1997), lot 208, \$4,620; Stuart MacDonald (*Heritage*, 9/1997), lot 5085, \$5,060; Thomas D. Reynolds; Wes Rasmussen (*Heritage*, 1/2005), lot 3088, \$6,900.

Personality. **Stuart “Mac” MacDonald**, a Michigan native and materials pioneer, is best known to the wider world for his innovations with plastics. His wide-ranging numismatic collection, offered by Heritage in September 1997, was sold after his passing. An 1800 NC-3 was one of many highlights. (#35723)



Scarce 1795 S-77 Cent

2080 1795 Plain Edge. AU53 PCGS. S-77, B-6, R.3. Bland XF40; tied for CC-7. Noyes XF40; tied for CC-7. Photo #31990. Our EAC Grade XF40.

Equivalents. Proskey 6; Doughty 69; McGirk 4A, 4B, 4C; Clapp-Newcomb 5; EAC 6; *Encyclopedia* 1675; PCGS #1380.

Variety. Tip of the 5 pierces the bust. Nine leaf triplets, five left and four right. The obverse appears on S-76a, S-76b, S-77, and NC-3. The reverse appears on S-77. Plain Edge.

Surfaces. Intermingled olive, tan, and darker brown with microscopic roughness on both sides. A few minor contact marks are evident, with additional tiny flaws from the original flan.

Die State II. An early die state with the obverse heavily lapped. The pole is disconnected and the lower locks are thinned out. No die cracks, clash marks, or bulges are present.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. One Mint State piece and five AU coins are known, followed by a few XFs and VFs. Two of the four finest pieces are held by the ANS.

Commentary. Breen writes in his *Large Cent Encyclopedia* that the reverse die is attributed to Scot, “unlike earlier 1795 reverses.” His reasoning is explained later, in the introduction to the 1796 Liberty Cap chapter: “Apparently to make his reverses look different from Gardner’s 1795 dies, Scot gave them narrower leaves and dentils.” Called Rarity-4 in *Early American Cents* and in *Penny Whimsy*, S-77 is still rated as a scarce variety today.

Provenance. *Thomas P. Warfield* (*Associated Coin Auction*, 10/1955), lot 197, \$33; *Willard C. Blaisdell*; *Gordon J. Wrubel*; *Bowers and Ruddy* (RCR 25, Spring 1976); later, *Heritage* (6/1989), lot 1686, \$3,080; *Anthony Terranova*; *Stack’s* (1991 FPL), lot 12; *Stack’s* (1/1993), lot 1109, \$3,300; *Anthony Terranova*, *Thomas D. Reynolds*, and *Chris Victor-McCawley*.

Personality. The owner of Mason-Dixon Coin Exchange in Baltimore, **Thomas P. Warfield** also formed an extensive personal collection that was cataloged by Walter Breen and sold by Associated Coin Auctions in October 1955. (#35726)



Pleasing 1795 S-78 Large Cent

2081 1795 Plain Edge. MS62 Brown PCGS. S-78, B-8, R.1. Noyes AU55; CC-11. Photo #28709. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Proskey 7; Doughty 70; McGirk 5A, 5B, 5C; Clapp-Newcomb 6; EAC 7; *Encyclopedia* 1676; PCGS #1380.

Variety. Date and LIBERTY are closely spaced. ONE CENT centered in wreath and widely separated. The obverse appears on S-78. The reverse appears on S-78. Plain Edge.

Surfaces. Frosty surfaces retain nearly full cartwheel luster with slight reflectivity in the fields. Both sides have numerous tiny prestrike planchet nicks, and only a few other blemishes. Pleasing tan color with splashes of darker brown and minor reddish stains.

Die State V. Several sets of weak clash marks are visible. Breen suggests that all clash marks are gone and the dies are polished, giving the surfaces a prooflike appearance that is seen here. Either the dies re clashed, or the die polishing procedure did not remove them entirely. Minor die buckling is visible in the right obverse field.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. A common variety that is usually available in all grades, although Mint State coins can be elusive.

Commentary. According to Breen, reverse F (S-78) is “a Gardner die copying reverse C.” Reverse C is found on S-76b. If Breen is correct, Gardner’s talents were poorly utilized copying the work of others.

Provenance. M.A. Brown (*Chapman Brothers*, 4/1897), lot 764; Ed. Frossard; Allison Jackman (*Henry Chapman*, 6/1918), lot 704; S.H. Chapman; later, Frank H. Masters, Jr. (*RARCOA*, 5/1971), lot 88; Milton Bentley; *Stack’s* (3/1986), lot 1017, \$3,520; Anthony Terranova; Herman Halpern; Denis W. Loring (5/1986); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (*Superior*, 1/1996), lot 111, \$7,975.

Personality. Robinson S. Brown, Jr., holds a unique place in the history of large cent collecting, assembling a complete collection of Sheldon numbered varieties on two different occasions. He was born in 1917 and spent five decades with Brown-Forman Distillers of Louisville, Kentucky, most famous for Jack Daniel’s whisky. He retired as chairman of the board in 1982. Superior sold his first collection of large cents (1793-1857) in 1986 and his second collection (1793-1839) a decade later. The third Superior sale of coins from the Brown collection consisted of only late-date cents, auctioned in 2002. Brown died on July 28, 2005.

Sheldon-79. Y entirely over forelock. Leaf triplet below OF. The obverse appears on S-79. The reverse appears on S-79. Reeded Edge.

Sheldon-79 is one of just three Sheldon numbers missing from the Husak Collection. The others are the 1793 Sheldon-15 and the 1795 Jefferson Head (S-80). The Reeded Edge cent is the most coveted Sheldon number of the entire series. Just six examples are known, including one that is a brockage with a hole. The finest known grades just VG8. Some numismatists consider the Reeded Edge to be a pattern or experimental coin.

Sheldon-80. Jefferson Head. Long ribbons. The obverse appears on S-80, NC-1, and NC-4. The reverse appears on S-80 and NC-4.

Sheldon-80 is one of just three Sheldon numbers missing from the Husak Collection. The others are the 1793 Sheldon-15 and the 1795 Reeded Edge (S-79). The Jefferson Head is believed a private production of John Harper in connection with his proposal to provide the nation with contract coinage. There are some who consider the Jefferson Head nothing more than a contemporary counterfeit, although most advanced students of the series classify the coin as a private pattern produced in support of a proposal to government. (#35729)



High Census-Level 1796 S-81 Liberty Cap Cent

2082 1796 Liberty Cap. MS63 Brown PCGS. S-81, B-2, R.3. Bland MS60; CC-1. Noyes AU50; tied for CC-3. Photo #34824. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Proskey 1; Doughty 71; Gilbert A; McGirk 1A; Ross 1A; Clapp-Newcomb A; EAC 2; *Encyclopedia* 1683; PCGS #1392.

Variety. Curved date touching hair and nearly touching bust. Leaf pair at UN, triplet at CA. The obverse appears on S-81 and S-82. The reverse appears on S-81. Plain Edge.

Surfaces. Splendid light chocolate surfaces are accented by considerable faded mint red on both sides, blemished only slightly by a few minor pinscratches and abrasions. Most of the surface characteristics are left over from the original flan, including a small planchet flake above the right ribbon bow.

Die State I. There is no evidence of the faint linear bulge that Breen describes for the early die state.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. Bland records this piece as the finest known S-81, and the only Mint State survivor from these dies. However, we believe that it falls just short of Mint State.

Commentary. With the exception of Walter Breen, all authors describing large cent varieties have recorded the S-81 as the first 1796 Liberty Cap cent coined. Varieties S-81 through S-90 form a sequence of 10 interconnected die marriages, followed by a single unlinked variety, S-91. Breen placed the S-91 first in his sequence, ahead of all the others, based on a study by Denis Loring showing that the S-91 reverse is much more similar to that of S-81 than it is to S-90.

Provenance. *Dr. George P. French (B. Max Mehl, 1929 FPL), lot 96 \$250; T. James Clarke (1944); B. Max Mehl (1949); Dr. William H. Sheldon; Dorothy Paschal (11/1975); Denis W. Loring; Ed Hipps; 1980 ANA (Steve Ivy), lot 944, \$8,600; Alan J. Prescott (2/1996); Denis W. Loring (2/1997); Alan J. Kollar; Superior (5/2005), lot 1016, \$55,200.*

Personality. **Allan J. Kollar** became interested in coin collecting in the mid-1950s, searching through change from his newspaper route. He recalls finding a worn V-nickel and a Standing Liberty quarter, worth 30 cents at the time. During college he earned degrees in fine arts from Pacific Lutheran University and the University of Washington. His experience in these fields led to an eventual career as a fine arts dealer. It was this career that actually enhanced his numismatic hobby, giving priority to aesthetics. In the May 2005 Superior catalog offering his collection, Kollar comments: "I learned in selecting coins, as well as in choosing fine paintings, that one can study and look for years; however the real education begins when one buys the precious object." (#35750)



Desirable 1796 S-82 Cent

2083 1796 Liberty Cap. XF45 PCGS. S-82, B-3, R.5. Bland VF30; CC-5. Noyes Fine 12; tied for CC-10. Photo #28716. Our EAC Grade VF20.

Equivalents. Proskey 2; Doughty 72; Gilbert B; McGirk 2A; Ross 1B; Clapp-Newcomb B; EAC 3; *Encyclopedia* 1683; PCGS #1392.

Variety. Curved date touching hair and nearly touching bust. Leaf touches left base of F. The obverse appears on S-81 and S-82. The reverse appears on S-82, S-83, and S-84. Plain Edge.

Surfaces. Deep steel with a greenish tint, caused by minor corrosion and slight verdigris, with splashes of lighter reddish-brown on each side. Original flan marks remain, especially in the region of CENT. The obverse has a few fine scratches, blended with the surrounding surface and nearly invisible.

Die State II. It appears that this is a late die state example, although the overall surface quality prevents a detailed analysis.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. Noyes was particularly tough when he graded this cent, yet as Fine 12 it still ranks in the top 10 for the variety. Similarly, Bland was a tad liberal, based on our grade interpretation. Using our grade of VF20, this example would be tied for eighth in Bland's Census. We are comfortable suggesting it is one of the 10 best of a total population of 75 to 80 coins. The census data clearly establishes S-82 as a condition rarity in the early cent arena.

Commentary. Sheldon based his emission sequence for the 1796 Liberty Cap and Draped Bust varieties on "an uninterrupted progression of obverses and as nearly as possible in an accompanying uninterrupted progression of reverses. As has been the case with the other dates, the list starts with what seem to be the earliest varieties, most closely resembling the preceding date, and closes with varieties most nearly resembling the succeeding date."

Provenance. James F. Ruddy; Dr. Dane B. Nielsen; Dr. C.R. Chambers; Jack H. Robinson (*Superior*, 1/1989), lot 150, \$2,310; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (*Superior*, 1/1996), lot 117, \$3,300.

Personality. James F. Ruddy was born on March 31, 1933, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He attended the State University of New York from 1950 to 1953. He began collecting coins in 1953 and his career as a coin dealer started the following year. He became acquainted with Q. David Bowers a short time later, and the two entered a partnership in 1957. Ruddy was the author of *Photograde* in 1970. He served as PNG secretary from 1960 to 1964 and received the organization's Distinguished Service Award. In 1990 he received the PNG Founder's Award. He has also served as a board member and vice president of the Manuscript Society. In the early 1980s, he bought a long-closed general store, complete with inventory, had it shipped to Palm Springs, and operates the General Store Museum, which he donated to the city in 1987. (#35753)



Elias Boudinot was born in Philadelphia, on May 2, 1740, and died on October 24, 1821, at his home in Burlington, New Jersey. He was the son of Elias Boudinot, Sr. and Mary Catherine Williams, a native of the British West Indies.

Boudinot's paternal great-grandparents, Elie Boudinot and Marie Suire, hailed from Marans, Aunis, France. They were Huguenots who fled to New York in the late 17th century to escape religious persecution of King Louis XIV.

An aspiring attorney, Boudinot studied at Princeton with Richard Stockton, ten years his senior and a future signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was admitted to the bar in 1760, and two years later married Stockton's younger sister, Hannah. By that time, Richard Stockton had already married Boudinot's sister, Annis.

Boudinot was active in the Revolutionary era political scene, and indirectly involved in the war. He was given the rank of Colonel in the Continental Army, and appointed commissary general for prisoners by General Washington.

He later served as a New Jersey delegate to the Continental Congress, and was elected to a term as president of the Continental Congress, for the period from November 1782 to November 1783. Britain recognized American Independence through the Treaty of Paris, which was concluded during his term. As a result of this action, some analysts suggest that he was the real First President of the United States. He served six years representing New Jersey in the House of Representatives from 1789 to 1794, resigning from Congress early in 1795.

Upon the resignation of Mint Director Henry William DeSaussure, Boudinot accepted the appointment of President Washington, and served the Mint from October 1795 until his retirement in 1805. His early tutelage by his father, a silversmith, finally proved useful. Boudinot's term at the Mint is most noted for excellent new designs, including the Draped Bust design of silver coins, and the Heraldic Eagle found on both silver and gold.

In his later life, Boudinot, a deeply religious man, was a founder of the American Bible Society and served as president of the organization after 1816.



The Finest Known 1796 S-83 Liberty Cap Cent

2084 1796 Liberty Cap. MS62 Brown PCGS. S-83, B-4, R.4. Bland AU55; tied for CC-1. Noyes AU55; tied for CC-1. Photo #21365. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Proskey 9; Doughty 73; Gilbert E; McGirk 2C; Ross 3B; Clapp-Newcomb E; EAC 4; *Encyclopedia* 1682; PCGS #1392.

Variety. Curved date, widely spaced; RT well above forelock. Leaf touches left base of F. The obverse appears on S-83. The reverse appears on S-82, S-83, and S-84. Plain Edge.

Surfaces. Frosty chocolate and steel-brown surfaces with splashes of lighter tan, faded from original mint red. This is a delightful piece with excellent design details and exceptional eye appeal.

Die State II. Cracked through ERTY, with small die chips where the crack intersects some of the letters. Eventually, this die crack forms an extremely rare terminal die state with a rim break over ERTY.

Appearances. The obverse is illustrated in *Early American Cents* and *Penny Whimsy*. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991 and 2007).

Census. Bland and Noyes both rate this example as one of the finest known, tied with two others for top honors. One of the others is in the ANS Collection, so this piece and the Charles Dupont specimen are the only two available to collectors.

Commentary. Grading continues to be a moving target, as illustrated by this piece and others that are near it in the census. In *Penny Whimsy*, Sheldon graded this coin MS65, the same grade recorded by Noyes in his 1991 reference. Perhaps because Bland only graded it AU55, Noyes reduced his own grade to AU55 in his 2007 reference. The Ellsworth-ANS coin, second finest known, was graded MS60 by Sheldon, AU55 by Noyes in 1991 and 2007, and AU55 by Bland. Third finest known is the Dupont coin, graded AU55 by Sheldon, AU55 by Noyes in 1991, AU55 by Bland, and lowered to XF45 by Noyes in 2007.

In the 1999 catalog of the Whitney Collection, the cataloger discussed grading opinions at that time: “Breen graded it Gem Uncirculated. Both Sheldon and Noyes graded it 65 and looking at the coin it’s not hard to see why. NGC once graded it 62 and again, knowing what factors this service takes into account when grading copper, it’s not hard to see why they came up with a 62 grade. EAC net grades the coin AU-55, which just goes to show how tough EAC net grade standards are, especially on great coins like this. No one will argue that the coin is Uncirculated, from a technical wear point of view. The short obverse scratch probably accounts for the EAC net grade, which would have been AU-59.9999 if there were such a recognized grade. The lack of mint red color and the scratch account for NGC’s 62 grade. Breen, Sheldon, and Noyes are closest to reality here, we feel, since their grade reflects the facts that the coin has no wear, great color, super sharpness, and nearly full luster.”

While we have discussed grading issues at length, the most important factor to remember is the position of this coin in the Census. By all accounts, Sheldon, Bland, Noyes on two different occasions, and our own opinion, it is tied for the *finest known* Sheldon-83 cent, regardless of the grading number that is assigned, or who assigns it.

Provenance. *Virgil M. Brand; Carl Wurtzbach; Charles R. Mathewson (1944); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner; John Whitney (Stack’s, 5/1999), lot 1710, \$24,150; Anthony Terranova.*

Personality. **John Whitney Walter**, known in the hobby as John Whitney, is also known as “Mr. 1796” for his amazing collection of coinage bearing that date. Stack’s sold the collection in May 1999, producing one of the earliest full-color auction catalogs. An incurable collector, he is interested in virtually anything historic. Whitney works in the “electronic ‘special systems’ field (security, telephone, computer, audio, video, and industrial controls) and in real estate construction and property management,” according to the Stack’s catalog of his collection. (#35756)



Impressive 1796 S-84 Liberty Cap Cent

2085 1796 Liberty Cap. MS64 Brown PCGS. S-84, B-5, R.3. Bland AU55; tied for CC-8. Noyes AU55; tied for CC-6. Photo #21185. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Proskey 3; Doughty 74; Gilbert D; McGirk 2B; Ross 2B; Clapp-Newcomb D; EAC 5; *Encyclopedia* 1681; PCGS #1392.

Variety. Date slants down to right, 6 far from bust. Leaf touches left base of F. The obverse appears on S-84, S-85, S-86, and S-87. The reverse appears on S-82, S-83, and S-84. Plain Edge.

Surfaces. Wonderful light brown surfaces have frosty luster and traces of darker brown on the highpoints. Hints of faded red can still be detected on the obverse and the reverse. Both sides are wonderfully preserved with few marks of any kind, other than the usual planchet chatter from the original copper stock.

Die State III. The obverse has a faint bulge at the 6. The reverse is lightly cracked from the border over the final S to the tops of O and F. Die resurfacing is evident by the narrow border dentils on the reverse.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. About half a dozen Mint State examples are known, followed by a similar number of choice AU pieces, as recorded by Bland and Noyes.

Commentary. S-84 is the ideal variety for the date or type collector who desires an attractive 1796 Liberty Cap cent without the competition from advanced cent specialists.

Provenance. *Francis H. Lee (circa 1913); Essex Institute; Stack's (2/1975), lot 136, \$2,000; Stack's; Herman Halpern (Stack's, 3/1988), lot 116, \$7,150; Anthony Terranova (3/1988); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (Early American Coppers, 4/1989), lot 57, \$7,500; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 119, \$15,400; Douglas F. Bird; Dennis Mendelson; Thomas D. Reynolds (1/1997).*

Personality. The **Essex Institute**, which divested most of its numismatic collection in a February 1975 sale held by Stack's, focused on the history of Essex County, Massachusetts. Housed in Salem, the most famous city in the county and one of the county seats, it was best known for its museum and library of historical documents, including papers relating to the Salem Witch Trials. In 1992, the Essex Institute and the Peabody Museum of Salem joined forces, and the combined Peabody Essex Museum has over 2.4 million artifacts and artworks from across the globe, including one of the most extensive collections of maritime art in the country. (#35759)



The Finest Known 1796 S-85 Liberty Cap Cent

2086 1796 Liberty Cap. MS62 Brown PCGS. S-85, B-6, Low R.5. Bland AU50; CC-1. Noyes XF45; CC-1. Photo #20046. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Proskey 4; Doughty 75; Gilbert G; McGirk 3B; Ross 2D; Clapp-Newcomb G; EAC 6; *Encyclopedia* 1681; PCGS #1392.

Variety. Date slants down to right, 6 far from bust. Short leaf nearly touches upright of E in UNITED. The obverse appears on S-84, S-85, S-86, and S-87. The reverse appears on S-85. Plain Edge.

Surfaces. Lovely olive-brown with hints of faded red and substantial frosty luster on both sides of this smooth cent. Both sides have minor surface marks, primarily from the flan, and the reverse has a thin hairline scratch. The planchet marks were described as “microgranularity” in the Whitney catalog.

Die State II. The reverse is heavily lapped, with considerably fragmented details.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Gilbert-Elder and Noyes (1991 and 2007).

Census. Clearly the finest known example of the variety; Bland grades the next best below XF40.

Commentary. Sheldon rated the S-85 an R.6 variety in *Penny Whimsy*, and described it as: “One of the famous rarities and almost prohibitively scarce above Fine.”

Provenance. Ebenezer Gilbert (*Thomas Elder*, 7/1909), lot 695, \$41; H.O. Granberg; William H. Woodin (*United States Coin Co.*, 5/1915), lot 166, \$32; Dr. George P. French (B. Max Mehl, 1929 FPL), lot 102, \$250; T. James Clarke (1944); B. Max Mehl (1948); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (5/1992); John Whitney (*Stack’s*, 5/1999), lot 1713, \$25,300.

Personality. William Hartman Woodin, who was born on May 27, 1868, at Berwick, Pennsylvania, was a graduate of the Columbia University School of Mines. He served as general superintendent of the Jackson and Woodin Manufacturing Company, which built railroad cars and equipment. He later served as president of the American Car and Foundry Company and the American Locomotive Company. He served as secretary of the Treasury under President Franklin Roosevelt from March 5 to December 31, 1933. During this time the president declared a banking holiday and ceased the production of gold coinage. Woodin was a noted collector of pattern coins who once owned the two 1877 half union gold coins that he returned to the Mint in exchange for “several crates” of patterns. Woodin was an exhibitor at the 1914 ANS exhibition, and wrote a reference on pattern coins with Edgar Adams. He died on May 3, 1934, in New York City. (#35762)



Attractive 1796 S-86 Cent

2087 1796 Liberty Cap. AU50 Details, Corroded, Cleaned, ANACS. S-86, B-7, R.5. Bland VF25; CC-5. Noyes VF20; tied for CC-5. Photo #25050. Our EAC Grade VF20.

Equivalents. Proskey 5; Doughty 76; Gilbert L; McGirk 1B; Clapp-Newcomb K; EAC 7; *Encyclopedia* 1681; PCGS #1392.

Variety. Date slants down to right, 6 far from bust. Short leaf nearly touches right base of E in UNITED. The obverse appears on S-84, S-85, S-86, and S-87. The reverse appears on S-86. Plain Edge.

Surfaces. Hard surfaces, but with some old corrosion on each side of this tan and light blue cent, with a few other typical imperfections that are associated with the grade. It has been cleaned and recolored, but nicely so.

Die State II. Tiny die chips are evident in the field near Liberty's nose and mouth. The obverse die has been ground down, with shallow details of Liberty's profile open or missing.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. Despite the lower VF grade, this piece retains a position within the top six examples of the variety known today. An AU50, an XF40 in the ANS, and two VF35 coins are the only better ones listed in Bland's Census.

Commentary. The reverse is a tad weaker than the obverse, with a few ghost leaves that are nearly lapped away, especially in the right branch.

Provenance. *Henry C. Hines; Dr. William H. Sheldon; T. James Clarke; later, Federal Coin Exchange (10/1955), lot 1160, \$155; Dorothy Paschal; Myles Z. Gerson; Jack Beymer; Dr. Robert J. Shalowitz; Dr. C.R. Chambers (10/1989); Dennis Mendelson (7/1991); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 121, \$2,860.*

Personality. A Chicago businessman, **Myles Zachary Gerson** was born on August 15, 1925, and died in May 1986. In March 1944, he enlisted in the Army and served for the duration of World War II. At that time, he was a resident of Queens, New York. Years later, Gerson was listed in several editions of *Who's Who in Finance and Industry*, *Who's Who in the Midwest*, and *Who's Who in the World*. His impressive collection of early and middle-date large cents was sold privately. (#35765)



Census-Level 1796 S-87 Liberty Cap Cent

2088 1796 Liberty Cap. AU58 Details, Cleaned, ANACS. S-87, B-8, R.3. Bland AU50; tied for CC-2. Noyes XF45; CC-5. Photo #34471. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Proskey 6; Doughty 77; Gilbert C; McGirk 3A; Ross 2E; Clapp-Newcomb C; EAC 8; *Encyclopedia* 1681; PCGS #1392.

Variety. Date slants down to right, 6 far from bust. Paired berries left and right of CENT. The obverse appears on S-84, S-85, S-86, and S-87. The reverse appears on S-87, S-88, and S-89. Plain Edge.

Surfaces. Recolored medium olive and dark brown, yet with excellent luster on both sides. A faint trace of lighter tan color adds to the eye appeal. The reverse has a moderate discoloration spot above the final S. Both sides are sharply struck, unusually so on the reverse.

Die State IV. The obverse has an arcing die crack from the right top of the 7 through the bust and pole to the border at 5 o'clock. Both sides have heavy die rust or scaling, and the reverse has several sets of clash marks inside the wreath.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. According to Bland, finest known is a single MS60, followed by four coins that grade AU50. From that level, the census drops quickly through the XF grades into the VF level.

Commentary. Sheldon-87 is the most plentiful 1796 Liberty Cap variety. It is listed in the emission sequence ahead of S-88, although late die states were coined after S-88 and S-89.

Provenance. *W.H. Spedding (Chapman Brothers, 12/1894), lot 792, \$71; George H. Earle, Jr. (Henry Chapman, 6/1912), lot 3398, \$57.50; Carl Wurtzbach; R.T. Davis; Stack's (2/1968), lot 15, \$850; John L. Roper, 2nd; Stack's (12/1983), lot 339, \$4,125; John Whitney (Stack's, 5/1999), lot 1716, \$13,225; Anthony Terranova.*

Personality. A collector who was born September 18, 1902, in Norfolk, Virginia, and died in April 1983, **John L. Roper, 2nd** was educated at Princeton. Beginning in 1925 he was employed with the Roper family firm, Norfolk Shipbuilding and Drydock Corporation. Roper volunteered for the Navy at the start of World War II, and the Navy felt they would be best served by having him remain in Norfolk, where he served as superintendent of naval work. He was general manager of the business from 1956 until his retirement in 1973. His numismatic interests were centered around colonial and early American coins. His collection was sold by Stack's in 1983. (#35768)



Scarce 1796 S-88 Large Cent

2089 1796 Liberty Cap. XF45 PCGS. S-88, B-9, R.4. Bland VF20; tied for CC-7. Noyes VF25; tied for CC-2. Photo #25038. Our EAC Grade VF25.

Equivalents. Proskey 8; Doughty 78; Gilbert H; McGirk 3C; Ross 5E; Clapp-Newcomb H; EAC 9; *Encyclopedia* 1682; PCGS #1392.

Variety. Club pole nearly touches border, narrow at neck. Paired berries left and right of CENT. The obverse appears on S-88. The reverse appears on S-87, S-88, and S-89. Plain Edge.

Surfaces. The surfaces are attractive dark chocolate-brown intermingled with lighter tan. A small corrosion spot is visible just behind the cap. Some tiny planchet marks are visible in the fields, especially on the reverse. Traces of an old fingerprint are noted along Liberty's profile.

Die State I. Perfect dies.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. Just a few grade points make an important difference in the census rank. Bland grades this piece VF20 and tied for seventh finest, while Noyes grades it VF25, tied for second finest.

Commentary. Walter Breen estimated about 6,000 examples of this variety were struck, based on his study of rarity ratings for the series. We sometimes mention the "mintage figures" that Walter Breen established for various varieties in his *Large Cent Encyclopedia*, although in most cases this information is not accepted as fact.

The rarity of this variety has dropped substantially in the last few decades, from a solid R.6 in *Early American Cents* and in *Penny Whimsy* to middle R.4 today.

Provenance. Maurice Storck; Kagin's (1/1986), lot 4144, \$1,430; Wes Rasmussen (*Heritage*, 1/2005), lot 3100, \$9,200.

Personality. Along with several other Americans, **Maurice Arthur Storck** attended the King Farouk Sale held in Cairo, Egypt. Others traveling from the United States to attend the sale in Egypt included Gaston DiBello, Sol Kaplan, Abe Kosoff, Ambassador and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb, John J. Pittman, James P. Randall, Robert Schermerhorn, Hans M.F. Schulman, and Paul Wittlin. (#35771)



Pleasing 1796 S-89 Cent

2090 1796 Liberty Cap. VF35 PCGS. S-89, B-10, R.3. Bland VF20; tied for CC-9. Noyes VF20; tied for CC-6. Photo #23180. Our EAC Grade VF20.

Equivalents. Proskey 10; Doughty 79; Gilbert K; McGirk 3D; Ross 6E; Clapp-Newcomb J; EAC 10; *Encyclopedia* 1682; PCGS #1392.

Variety. Crowded head, date and LIBERTY touch the device. Paired berries left and right of CENT. The obverse appears on S-89 and S-90. The reverse appears on S-87, S-88, and S-89. Plain Edge.

Surfaces. Exceptional medium brown surfaces are pristine, with few marks of any sort on either side, other than a few tiny surface flaws left over from the planchet prior to striking.

Die State I. An early die state with no clash marks, cracks, or bulges visible on either side. Later states of the obverse develop bulges in the lower left and right obverse field. The obverse remained in use for S-90, but resurfacing lessened the appearance of these bulges.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. Although a lower-ranked piece in the census, this desirable example will certainly please the winning bidder. The finest known was called XF40 in *Early American Cents*, VF35 in *Penny Whimsy*, and now VF30 by both Bland and Noyes.

Commentary. The Sheldon-89 is an enigma among early cents. The variety is one of the most plentiful when all grades are considered, and perhaps the single most common variety in low grades, but it is unknown in XF or better. Sheldon suggested that S-89 is “a great frustration” to collectors seeking only Gem coins.

Provenance. *Joseph Kuehnert (7/1984); Stephen Fischer; Del Bland; Dr. Robert J. Shalowitz; Dr. C.R. Chambers; Don Valenziano, Jr.; Early American Coppers (5/1990), lot 33, \$2,400; Thomas D. Reynolds.*

Personality. **Stephen Fischer** is well known to early copper collectors. A coin dealer from West Virginia, he attends most regional and national shows and conventions held around the country. Fischer joined *Early American Coppers* in 1977, and has maintained continuous membership to date. (#35774)



Rare Census-Level 1796 S-90 Large Cent

2091 1796 Liberty Cap. AU55 PCGS. S-90, B-11, High R.5. Bland VF35; CC-5. Noyes VF25; CC-5. Photo #25444. Our EAC Grade VF25.

Equivalents. Gilbert I; McGirk 4A, 4B; Ross 6F; Clapp-Newcomb I; EAC 11; *Encyclopedia* 1682; PCGS #1392.

Variety. Crowded head; date and LIBERTY touch the device. Leaf pair below ER. The obverse appears on S-89 and S-90. The reverse appears on S-90. Plain Edge.

Surfaces. An exceptional specimen with lighter tan and darker steel toning splashed on medium chocolate surfaces. The only flaw is a tiny rim bruise below the left ribbon end, and a slightly incomplete planchet at 8 o'clock.

Die State I. An early die state with no trace of the central reverse bulge that would soon develop.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. After discussing the plentiful S-89, with nothing XF or better despite an R.3 rating, we come to the S-90, still nearly R.6 but with two Mint State pieces surviving.

Commentary. This is the important rarity among 1796 Liberty Cap cents, still nearly R.6, with a total population just over 30 coins. In *Early American Cents* and in *Penny Whimsy*, Sheldon called it Rarity-7, the only 1796 Cap variety with that rating in his reference.

Provenance. John P. Young; M.H. Bolender (9/1951), lot 55, \$260; R.E. Naftzger, Jr.; Robert Gildred; Kagin's (10/1983), lot 1021, \$6,600; Dr. C.R. Chambers (10/1989); Dennis Mendelson (7/1991); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (*Superior*, 1/1996), lot 125, \$10,450.

Personality. Born near Philadelphia on December 24, 1745, **Benjamin Rush** was a prominent citizen, politician, and physician. His medical studies took place in London, Edinburgh, and Paris. Rush was a delegate to the Continental Congress, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, surgeon general for the Continental Army, founder of the Philadelphia Hospital, and president of the Philadelphia Medical Society. He tirelessly treated yellow fever victims in the 1790s, but public opinion declined when he inevitably caught the disease. Benjamin Rush was appointed Mint treasurer in 1797 and remained at this post until his death of pneumonia on April 19, 1813. While treasurer, Rush accused Elias Boudinot of taking Mint property without properly compensating the Mint. Pete Smith notes that the property in question was stable refuse that Boudinot shipped to his farm. (#35777)



High-Grade 1796 S-91 Large Cent

2092 1796 Liberty Cap. AU58 PCGS. S-91, B-1, R.3. Bland AU50; Tied for CC-5. Noyes AU50; CC-4. Photo #22465. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Proskey 7; Doughty 80; Gilbert F; McGirk 2D; Ross 4C; Clapp-Newcomb F; EAC 1; *Encyclopedia* 1682; PCGS #1392.

Variety. Curved date, widely spaced; RT nearly touch forelock. Double leaves at UN and CA. The obverse appears on S-91. The reverse appears on S-91. Plain Edge.

Surfaces. Absolutely superb surfaces and color for the grade. Both sides have mostly light olive, blended with darker olive and steel-brown. A few tiny abrasions are visible at the left obverse, and on the reverse, almost entirely original planchet marks.

Die State IV. Minor die bulges are visible on both sides with horizontal scaling in the obverse fields.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in *Early American Cents* and in Noyes (2007).

Census. Two Mint State examples and two AU55 coins are known, per the Bland Census, with one of the AU55 pieces in the ANS. This example from the John Whitney Collection is tied with one other for fifth position.

Commentary. Specialists debate the proper position of this variety in the emission sequence, either at the beginning or the end. It is a variety coined from a stand-alone die pairing, with neither die used for any other 1796 Liberty Cap cent. Sheldon placed it at the end of the sequence, while Loring and Breen place it at the beginning. It is not impossible that it could be from the middle of the long sequence, interrupting all other die combinations, though that would seem illogical.

Provenance. Col. E.H.R. Green; B.G. Johnson (St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co., 8/1942); James G. Macallister; J.C. Morgenthau (1/1944), lot 420, \$155; George H. Clapp; ANS; Dr. William H. Sheldon; Dorothy Paschal; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 9/1986), lot 119, \$5,775; Dr. Allen Bennett (4/1992); Eric Streiner; John Whitney (Stack's, 5/1999), lot 1721, \$12,075.

Personality. The founder and president of ALCOA, the Aluminum Company of America, **George Hubbard Clapp** was born in Allegheny, Pennsylvania in 1858. A graduate of the University of Pittsburgh, he was president of the school's Board of Trustees and its oldest living alumnus at the time of his death on March 31, 1949. Clapp was also on the board of trustees of the Carnegie Institute, to which he donated his collection of sea shells. He began collecting coins at a young age and was the founder of the Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society. Clapp formed one of the finest large cent collection ever assembled, and donated his entire first-line collection to the American Numismatic Society in the late 1940s. Clapp was the author of *The United States Cents of the Years 1798-1799*, *The United States Cents 1804-1814*, and co-author of *The Cents of the Years 1795-1796-1797-1800* with Howard Newcomb. (#35780)



Desirable 1796 S-92 Draped Bust Cent

2093 1796 Draped Bust, Reverse of 1795. AU55 PCGS. S-92, B-28, R.3. Bland XF45; tied for CC-6. Noyes VF35; tied for CC-11. Photo #25467. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Proskey 17; Doughty 87; Gilbert 1; McGirk 5A; Ross 1A; Clapp-Newcomb 1; EAC 28; *Encyclopedia* 1688; PCGS #1401.

Variety. 96 are close with the 6 leaning sharply right. Reverse of 1795. ONE far above CENT. The obverse appears on S-92 and NC-1. The reverse appears on S-92.

Surfaces. A wide double profile is noted from Liberty's forehead, down nearly to the chin, with additional doubling on RTY. Mostly medium greenish-brown in the fields with hints of lilac on the devices. A small spot of darker steel toning is visible on the neck, near the earlobe. Both sides are lightly abraded, although nearly all of the surface marks are close to the weakly defined borders, suggesting that they are original planchet marks not fully obliterated when the coin was struck. A few tiny rim nicks are evident, but of little overall significance.

Die State III. An intermediate die state. The obverse is cracked through the bases of RTY, well into the field right of the Y, and through the tops of BER. A small spur is visible from the right top of the 9. Both sides have several sets of clash marks, at least four and possibly as many as six sets.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. Bland includes two Mint State coins and three AU pieces as the top five coins in his Census. Five others, including this coin, are each graded XF45 and tied for sixth finest known. Two of those five are in the ANS Collection, diminishing the available supply to collectors. The lower grade by Noyes suggests that he may feel the coin has been recolored.

Commentary. A strong argument could be made that this is more than just a doubled profile, but that the obverse is double struck. In addition to the wide separation on the profile, doubling is also evident of RTY, with the doubling on the Y separated as widely as on the profile.

Historical Note. Once new dies were ready, coinage of the Draped Bust cents began in November 1796, using a new supply of copper planchets imported from Governor & Company of Copper Miners of England. Although the firm claimed a high-quality product in correspondence with Mint Director Elias Boudinot, the actual copper that was received required cleaning before it could be used. It was this barely acceptable source of copper that accounts for the usual dark and porous appearance of surviving 1796 Draped Bust cents. High-quality pieces such as this example are seldom encountered.

Provenance. Dr. James O. Sloss (9/1958); R.E. Naftzger, Jr.; Abe Kosoff (10/1959), lot 31, \$400; R.E. Naftzger, Jr.; Myles Z. Gerson; Dr. Dane B. Nielsen; Dr. Philip W. Ralls (3/1982); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (*Superior*, 9/1986), lot 120, \$1,980; Charles E. Harrison; *Superior* (2/2002), lot 1160, \$5,175; Anthony Terranova.

Personality. An attorney in Chicago, **Charles E. Harrison** joined Early American Coppers in 1972. His membership was reported in the July 1972 issue of *Penny-Wise*. (#35813)



Amazing Finest Known 1796 S-93 Large Cent

2094 1796 Draped Bust, Reverse of 1795. MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. S-93, B-34, R.3. Bland MS65; CC-1. Noyes MS65; CC-1. Photo #20187. Our EAC Grade MS63.

Equivalents. Proskey 11; Doughty 81; Gilbert 2; McGirk 7A; Ross 2B; Clapp-Newcomb 2; EAC 34; *Encyclopedia* 1690; PCGS #1402.

Variety. Hyphen die chip between 7 and 9. Reverse of 1795. Stem nearly touches bottom of U. The obverse appears on S-93, S-94, S-95, S-96, NC-2, and NC-3. The reverse appears on S-93.

Surfaces. Both sides are splendid light brown with ample original mint red that is slightly brighter near the obverse devices. The usual planchet marks remain on both sides, in the fields and on the devices, but they are especially evident on the obverse. Slight doubling is evident beneath the chin. The obverse has a thin dark toning line diagonally up to the right in the right obverse field, and a small dark steel spot on the bust near the junction with the throat.

Die State VII. A late die state, although Breen's descriptions in his *Large Cent Encyclopedia* fail to correspond exactly with this coin. The obverse has light clash marks that are beginning to fade. The reverse has numerous cracks through and about ERICA, the right ribbon end and stem, and the fraction, along with clash marks in that area. It appears that the die has splintered in the area of the fraction and right ribbon end, with several tiny die cracks intermingled among the clash marks.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991 and 2007).

Census. In a word, this piece is incredible, the finest known 1796 S-93 cent, and one of the finest 1796 Draped Bust cents, regardless of variety. Even the majority of the S-119 cents from the Nichols Find are no finer, although the Nichols Find coins are on planchets with an entirely different texture or fabric.

This specimen is the only MS65 1796 Draped Bust cent in Bland's Census, regardless of variety. Noyes records similar examples of S-103 and S-110.

Commentary. The evidence presented by this specimen indicates it was struck on a "concavo-convex" blank, more simply described as a cupped or dished flan, usually known as a "Coltman" blank. Breen notes: "Coltman blanks are readily identifiable: the coins made from them have the border on one side rounded with missing dentils, clear dentils on the other side, and they normally come dark."

Historical Note. An early supplier of copper was Mr. Thomas Clifford, a Philadelphia merchant, who sold nearly a ton of the metal to the Mint in February 1796. He recommended the firm of his father-in-law, William Coltman, who represented The Governor & Company of Copper Miners, able to furnish ready-made planchets. The firm operated in Wales, just east of Swansea. Coltman's firm sent over 11 tons of copper, in sheets and blanks, arriving on October 16, 1796. The blanks were described as cupped, as rough as cast iron, and discolored, necessitating an extra step of cleaning each blank before it was usable. Elias Boudinot sent a complaint to the firm a few days later and refused to buy any more of its product.

Provenance. Francis H. Lee (circa 1913); Essex Institute (*Stack's*, 2/1975), lot 137, \$6,500; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (5/1992); John Whitney (*Stack's*, 5/1999), lot 1725, \$36,800; Anthony Terranova.

Personality. Francis H. Lee was the curator of numismatics for the Essex Institute [see Sheldon-84] in Salem, Massachusetts, according to the Annual Report for 1900. In 1891, he was listed as an annual subscriber of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston [see Sheldon-10]. Federal Census records indicate that he was born in Massachusetts in 1837. (#35817)



Important 1796 S-94 Draped Bust Cent Rarity

2095 1796 Draped Bust, Reverse of 1797. Fine 12 PCGS. S-94, B-30, High R.5. Noyes VG7; CC-16. Photo #26698. Our EAC Grade VG8.

Equivalents. Proskey 12; Doughty 82; Gilbert 33; McGirk 8C; Clapp-Newcomb 26; EAC 30; *Encyclopedia* 1693; PCGS #1407.

Variety. Hyphen die chip between 7 and 9. Reverse of 1797. Small fraction, leaf joins left base of final A. The obverse appears on S-93, S-94, S-95, S-96, NC-2, and NC-3. The reverse appears on S-94.

Surfaces. The surfaces are slightly rough from corrosion on both sides, and there are faint hairline scratches visible with a loupe where the fields were expertly smoothed. On the reverse there are a couple of minor rim ticks, one above the D, the others between RI and above the C. A spot was probably scratched off from the center of E of CENT.

Die State I. Only one die state is recorded by Breen, featuring heavy obverse clash marks that are visible on this piece, even through the slight corrosion. An obverse crack through ER is evident with just slight imagination.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. Finest known for the variety grades just XF40, and the traditional Census of the six finest dips down to the Fine 15 grade.

Commentary. The S-94 is an important rarity in the series of 1796 Draped Bust cents, with just over 30 examples known. Bill Noyes records 24 coins that grade down to the Fair-2 grade level. In *Early American Cents*, Sheldon called this variety Rarity-5, based on nine different examples owned by Hines and Clapp. By the time of *Penny Whimsy*, it was realized that the two collectors owned nearly half of the entire population, but by that time the variety was underrated because of the earlier rarity estimate. Today, half a century later, its true rarity is just beginning to be realized.

Provenance. Willard C. Blaisdell (1/1971); Jules Reiver (*Heritage*, 1/2006), lot 19271.

Personality. **Jules Reiver** was born in Wilmington, Delaware, on September 25, 1916, and died there on February 11, 2004. Reiver was a collector and researcher who formed an extensive collection of copper and silver coins by die variety, nearly completing collections in all denominations. He was a veteran of World War II, an engineer, and worked many years in the family carpet business. Reiver participated in the 1985 Coinage of the Americas Conference and published several variety reference guides, including the original late date cent reference that has revolutionized attribution of that series. Reiver discovered the 1797 NC-7 large cent variety. The Reiver Collection was sold by Heritage in 2006. (#35843)



Elusive 1796 S-95 Large Cent

2096 1796 Draped Bust, Reverse of 1795. XF45 Details, Corroded, ANACS. S-95, B-35, High R.5. Bland VF30; tied for CC-4. Noyes VF20; tied for CC-4. Photo #39060. Our EAC Grade VF25.

Equivalents. Gilbert 34; McGirk 6F; Clapp-Newcomb 27; EAC 35; *Encyclopedia* 1690; PCGS #1401.

Variety. Hyphen die chip between 7 and 9. Reverse of 1795. Triplet at T of CENT. The obverse appears on S-93, S-94, S-95, S-96, NC-2, and NC-3. The reverse appears on S-95.

Surfaces. The sharpness grade is about XF40, with hard, light olive surfaces that are affected by minor, old corrosion on each side although the color is even across each side, and the overall appearance is still pleasing. Bland records sharpness of XF45 with a 10-point surface deduction, and Noyes gives it XF40 sharpness with a 20-point surface deduction. The real grade is sharpness of XF40 with a 15-point deduction.

Die State I. Minor obverse clash marks, similar to those found on late states of S-93.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. This piece is tied with one other coin for fourth finest known, but it stands in solitary third place among those in collectors' hands. The finer examples, according to Noyes, are an XF45 in the ANS Collection, the XF40 Whitney coin sold by Stack's in 1999, and a VF35 in the Fred Borchardt Collection. The present piece is tied with another coin in the ANS. Bland records a similar placement for each coin, but slightly different grades.

Commentary. Breen presented a different emission order than Sheldon, recording S-93 between S-94 and S-95.

Provenance. Dr. William H. Sheldon; ANS (1/2001); R.E. Naftzger, Jr.; Bowers and Merena (3/2002), lot 1123, \$6,900.

Personality. The **American Numismatic Society** (ANS) is one of two prominent national numismatic organizations in this country, along with the American Numismatic Association (ANA). The ANS is an international organization devoted to numismatics, founded in 1858. Its headquarters in New York City houses a world-class numismatic library and an extensive numismatic collection, including the large cent collection of George H. Clapp. (#35819)



Finest Known 1796 S-96 Cent Rarity

2097 1796 Draped Bust, Reverse of 1795. XF45 Details, Corroded, Cleaned, ANACS. S-96, B-32, R.6. Bland Fine 12; tied for CC-1. Noyes Fine 12; tied for CC-1. Photo #20516. Our EAC Grade Fine 12.

Equivalents. Gilbert 36; Clapp-Newcomb 29; EAC 32; *Encyclopedia* 1690; PCGS #1401.

Variety. Hyphen die chip between 7 and 9. Reverse of 1795. Triplet below first A in AMERICA. The obverse appears on S-93, S-94, S-95, S-96, NC-2, and NC-3. The reverse appears on S-96.

Surfaces. Smooth, deep steel-brown or ebony surfaces with traces of maroon patina close to the devices on each side. Microscopic underlying porosity is evident on each side, only under close inspection. Perhaps lightly burnished as suggested by Bland, although the characteristic glossy appearance of a coin treated in that manner is not obvious.

Die State I. An early die state, with traces of failure at the tops of ER, but no other die imperfections on either side.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991).

Census. From the splendid collection of Wes Rasmussen, this coin is tied with one other example for finest known.

Commentary. The S-96 is a very rare and valuable early copper. It is the second rarest Sheldon-numbered Draped Bust variety after 1801 S-217. Only 24 pieces are currently known, with this piece at the top of the Condition Census. This rare variety was first described by Ebenezer Gilbert in his reference on the 1796 cents as his number 36. Only eight examples were known to Sheldon in 1958, including two in the ANS Collection.

Provenance. William F. Sunday; Christian M. Petersen; Hollinbeck Coin Co. (10/1953), lot 282, \$660; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (12/1993); Wes Rasmussen (*Heritage*, 1/2005), lot 3109, \$17,250.

Personality. William F. Sunday served a handful of terms on the American Numismatic Association governing council and acted as the auctioneer for the association's 1931 convention in Cincinnati. In his *Encyclopedia of United States Half Cents*, Walter Breen includes him in an uncomplimentary footnote, describing him as someone who tooled, polished, re-engraved, and removed corrosion from large cents. (#35822)



Pleasing 1796 S-97 Draped Bust Cent

2098 1796 Draped Bust, Reverse of 1795. VF35 PCGS. S-97, B-20, R.3. Bland VF35; CC-4. Noyes VF25; CC-5. Photo #22399. Our EAC Grade VF25.

Equivalents. Proskey 16; Doughty 86; Gilbert 4; McGirk 6B; Ross 4C; Clapp-Newcomb 4; EAC 20; *Encyclopedia* 1690; PCGS #1401.

Variety. Tops of 7 and 6 higher than 1 and 9. Reverse of 1795. Three outside triplets below UNITED. The obverse appears on S-97. The reverse appears on S-97 and 98.

Surfaces. Dark olive and steel is intermingled with lighter brown on the devices, especially on the reverse. The surfaces have minor abrasions, including a heavier scrape through 79 in the date, a faint "x" scratch over ONE, and microscopic granularity.

Die State IV. The obverse rim break in the dentils is plainly visible from 2 to 3 o'clock, the crack at the tops of TY is prominent, and the crack at the tops of BER is faint.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. In our opinion, Del Bland was a bit liberal grading this piece, and the Noyes grade seems more realistic. It is still interesting to relate the different grades and the associated rank in the Census. Bland grades the coin 10 points higher than Noyes, but only ranks it one spot higher in his roster.

Commentary. Walter Breen identified this variety as number 86 in the Doughty reference, although he indicated that his attribution is tentative.

Provenance. Dr. George P. French (*B. Max Mehl*, 1929 FPL), lot 115, \$60; T. James Clarke (1944); B. Max Mehl; Charles M. Williams (*Numismatic Gallery*, 11/1950), lot 103, \$46; Judge Thomas L. Gaskill; New Netherlands (privately, 11/1956); Dorothy Paschal (1972); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (*Superior*, 9/1986), lot 129, \$2,530; Dr. C.R. Chambers; Dennis Mendelson (7/1991); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (*Superior*, 1/1996), lot 136, \$2,750.

Personality. Charles M. Williams was a Cincinnati insurance executive whose collection was purchased outright by Sol Kaplan and Numismatic Gallery, then sold in a sale conducted by Numismatic Gallery. The collection was sold in November 1950, and offered an exceptional run of large cents, including a Chain cent, a Strawberry Leaf cent, a nearly complete variety collection of 1794s, and a Mint State 1801 Three Errors. (#35825)



Mint State 1796 S-98 Large Cent

2099 1796 Draped Bust, Reverse of 1795. MS63 Brown PCGS. S-98, B-21, R.4. Bland MS62; CC-2. Noyes MS60; CC-2. Photo #21840. Our EAC Grade MS60.

Equivalents. Gilbert 3; McGirk 6A; Ross 3C; Clapp-Newcomb 3; EAC 21; *Encyclopedia* 1688; PCGS #1401.

Variety. B leans right and ERT are widely spaced. Reverse of 1795. Three outside triplets below UNITED. The obverse appears on S-98 and S-99. The reverse appears on S-97 and 98.

Surfaces. Remarkable light brown color on both sides, blended with considerable faded mint red, mostly outlining the devices. A dark olive toning spot in the left obverse field is located left of the lower hair curls. Considerable flan roughness is evident as a result of the original planchet before the coin was struck.

Die State II. A short crack joins the right top of Y to the obverse border.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. Just two examples of S-98 exist in Mint State according to Bland and Noyes. They each record a single finer example, in the ANS Collection. This coin, the only other Mint State S-98 cent known, is the finest example outside of a museum.

Commentary. The second finest 1796 Draped Bust cent in the Husak Collection, it also ranks as one of the finest known examples of the entire series dated 1796.

Historical Note. Dorothy Paschal purchased this coin at the Dupont sale on behalf of Stack's, and the coin was given to Dr. Sheldon as thanks for cataloging the sale.

Provenance. Charles J. Dupont (*Stack's*, 9/1954), lot 128, \$600; *Stack's* via Dorothy Paschal; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (5/1992); John Whitney (*Stack's*, 5/1999), lot 1732, \$25,300; Anthony Terranova.

Personality. Adam Eckfeldt was born in Philadelphia on June 15, 1769 and was trained in mechanical pursuits. He was a tool and implement manufacturer who was hired as a contractor to build certain tools for the first Mint, including a screw press. He also turned and forged early dies for the facility. Eckfeldt was given a permanent position on January 1, 1796, as assistant coiner and served for more than 40 years, the last 25 as chief coiner. Many members of the extended Eckfeldt family followed in his footsteps, serving the Mint into the 20th century. George Evans noted that "his mechanical skill, his zeal, energy, and uprightness brought him many distinctions, both as an officer and a citizen." (#35828)



Census-Level 1796 S-99 Large Cent

2100 1796 Draped Bust, Reverse of 1795. Fine 12 PCGS. S-99, B-22, R.5. Noyes VG10; tied for CC-6. Photo #26846. Our EAC Grade VG10.

Equivalents. Gilbert 38; Clapp-Newcomb 30; EAC 22; *Encyclopedia* 1688; PCGS #1401.

Variety. B leans right and ERT are widely spaced. Reverse of 1795. Inside triplets left of ONE and CENT. The obverse appears on S-98 and S-99. The reverse appears on S-99 and NC-4.

Surfaces. Smooth and attractive medium brown surfaces. The obverse has a tiny rim bump at 3 o'clock, and the reverse has a small dent at the lower right curve of the final S. The usual circulation marks are evident in the fields, and microscopic hairlines cross Liberty's face. Aside from these few blemishes the surfaces are exceptionally smooth, and highly unusual in such a state.

Die State III. This is a splendid late-state example with delightful die cracks in the left obverse, through the field, hair ribbon, and B of LIBERTY. The area above and left of the crack is raised, a massive retained cud.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. Finest known grades just VF35 per Bland, or VF30 per Noyes. Among the top six in Noyes' Census is an example in the ANS Collection, along with another ANS coin that is tied with this piece for sixth and seventh best.

Commentary. In *Early American Cents*, Sheldon rated the S-99 Rarity-6, although he commented that he knew of just nine or 10 examples. In 1957, he raised the rating to Rarity-7, with quite a number of new specimens found since that time. The variety crossed over to the Rarity-6 level in the early 1960s. In the 1973 "Early Cent Revision," it was called Low Rarity-6, and probably reached Rarity-5 in the 1990s.

Provenance. James F. Ruddy (10/1969); Jules Reiver (*Heritage*, 1/2006), lot 19279.

Personality. John Cope served as an adjuster at the Mint, according to the payroll record of October 10, 1795. On August 31, 1799, he signed a bond of indemnity promising to return to work after the yellow fever risk was over. (#35831)



Condition Census 1796 S-100 Cent

2101 1796 Draped Bust, Reverse of 1797. VF30 PCGS. S-100, B-24, R.5. Bland VF25; tied for CC-5. Noyes Fine 15; CC-6. Photo #25098. Our EAC Grade Fine 15.

Equivalents. Gilbert 20; McGirk 8B; Clapp-Newcomb 20; EAC 24; *Encyclopedia* 1692; PCGS #1407.

Variety. Digit 1 is crowded between curl and 7. 96 distant. Reverse of 1797. Small fraction, berry below left upright of M. The obverse appears on S-100, S-101, and NC-4. The reverse appears on S-100.

Surfaces. While noticeably sharper than the EAC grade, the surfaces are slightly porous. The deep brown patina seen over most of each side displays little variation in hue over the highpoints, and there are no noticeable marks on either side.

Die State I. There is no immediate evidence of cracks or clash marks, although it may be State II with faint clash marks near the throat.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. Bland rates this piece tied for fifth finest, but it is by itself as fifth finest in collectors hands. The piece it is tied with is part of the ANS Collection.

Commentary. Noyes describes the surfaces of this example as “average minus.” Analyzing the variety numerically, with “scudzy” earning one point, “average” earning three points, and “choice” earning five points, the average quality of the 18 top pieces listed by Noyes is just 2.56. In other words, this example is very nearly average for the variety, despite the 15-point deduction that Noyes makes for surface quality.

Provenance. *Henry C. Hines*; *Clayton Wallace* (*Stack's*, 12/1963), lot 476, \$250; *Frank H. Masters, Jr.* (*RARCOA*, 5/1971), lot 95, \$260; *Jackson C. Storm* (8/1984); *Robert Matthews* (*Superior*, 5/1989), lot 240, \$6,050; *Evan Kopald*; *Dennis Mendelson* (7/1991); *Robinson S. Brown, Jr.* (*Superior*, 1/1996), lot 140, \$5,500; *Wes Rasmussen* (*Heritage*, 1/2005), lot 3116, \$9,775.

Personality. **Jackson C. Storm** was an avid large cent collector who sold his early date cents to Robert Matthews through Denis Loring. His middle and late date cents were sold to Roy Rauch who consigned them to McIntire Numismatic Auctions for sale in June 1988. (#35846)



Second Finest 1796 S-101 Large Cent

2102 1796 Draped Bust, Reverse of 1794. AU50 PCGS. S-101, B-25, Low R.5. Bland XF40; tied for CC-2. Noyes XF40; CC-2. Photo #39039. Our EAC Grade XF40.

Equivalents. Gilbert 24; McGirk 11D; Clapp-Newcomb 22; EAC 25; *Encyclopedia* 1685; PCGS #1404.

Variety. Digit 1 is crowded between curl and 7. 96 distant. Reverse of 1794. Double leaf at OF. The obverse appears on S-100, S-101, and NC-4. The reverse appears on S-101, S-102, and S-103.

Surfaces. Wonderful olive and light brown surfaces with faint abrasions on each side, but no evidence of the corrosion so often seen on the 1796 cents. Slight tripling of RTY is evident on the obverse. Nicely detailed, but weakly defined at the lower right obverse border and the left reverse border.

Die State II. The reverse is faintly cracked through AMERI, but the obverse crack of State III has not appeared yet.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia* and in Noyes (2007).

Census. Finest known for the variety is a near-Mint State piece in the ANS Collection. This XF40 piece is the second finest, or finest in collectors' hands. Only one other coin, in the collection of Fred Borchardt, is comparable, graded XF40 by Bland or VF35 by Noyes.

Commentary. Although still considered a Rarity-5 variety, S-100 is not nearly as rare or elusive as some other 1796 Draped Bust varieties, yet it is still just as hard to find in nice quality. This is probably due to the planchet source, Governor and Company Copper Miners in Wales. The planchets were of poor quality, and the Mint used those blanks, also known as Coltman blanks, when no others were available.

Provenance. Dr. George P. French (B. Max Mehl, 1929 FPL), lot 131, \$140; T. James Clarke (1944); B. Max Mehl (1948); Dr. William H. Sheldon; ANS; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2001).

Personality. R.E. Naftzger, Jr., a.k.a. "Ted" Naftzger, assembled the finest collection of large cents ever held in private hands. He bought a number of collections intact, retaining pieces that he desired and selling the remainder at auction, often under the name of the original collector. In April 1972 he bought the entire collection of Dr. Sheldon, and sold duplicates through New Netherlands Coin Co. in November 1973. The bulk of the Naftzger early-date collection was sold to Eric Streiner in 1992. (#35783)



Census-Level 1796 S-102 Large Cent

2103 1796 Draped Bust, Reverse of 1794. AU50 PCGS. S-102, B-26, R.4. Bland VF30; tied for CC-5. Noyes VF25; tied for CC-5. Photo #27565. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. Gilbert 7; McGirk 11A, 11A2, 12K; Ross 7F; Clapp-Newcomb 7; EAC 26; *Encyclopedia* 1685; PCGS #1404.

Variety. Small die chips between 79 and drapery. Reverse of 1794. Double leaf at OF. The obverse appears on S-102. The reverse appears on S-101, S-102, and S-103.

Surfaces. Medium olive and tan with a few tiny rim bumps, mostly at the left obverse. The surfaces are moderately abraded, in this instance with a combination of original flan marks and later handling marks. A small, roughened scrape appears along the upper edge of the bust. Traces of doubling are visible on the profile.

Die State I. Perfect obverse die with a reverse crack through AMERIC. In *Early American Cents* and in *Penny Whimsy*, Sheldon claimed that this variety was known with a perfect reverse die, which would have altered the emission sequence, interrupting the previous marriage of S-101.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. This piece is tied with the Whitney coin for fifth finest known in Noyes' Census. Del Bland feels the Whitney coin is tied for finest known, and that this example is tied for fifth finest with an example in the Charles Harrison Collection. In *Early American Cents*, Sheldon claimed that an MS60 example was known, but the finest he recorded in *Penny Whimsy* was just XF45.

Commentary. Breen commented that several are known with a double profile and specifically mentioned this piece, along with the French, Brown, and Downing coins.

Provenance. Homer K. Downing (privately); Raymond Gallo (10/1960); R.E. Naftzger, Jr.; Robert Gildred; Kagin's (10/1983), lot 1023, \$935; Jack H. Robinson (Superior, 1/1989), lot 184, \$5,280; John R. Frankenfield (Superior, 2001), lot 320, \$8,050.

Personality. **Lawrence Ford** was employed as an adjuster, according to the October 10, 1795, Mint payroll. In 1790 a Lawrence Ford was listed in the Federal Census at a residence on the east side of Water Street. (#35786)



Impressive 1796 S-103 LIHERTY Cent

2104 1796 LIHERTY. AU58 PCGS. S-103, B-27, High R.4. Bland AU50; CC-3. Noyes XF45; CC-3. Photo #36304. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Gilbert 9; McGirk 11C; Ross 9F; Clapp-Newcomb 8; EAC 27; *Encyclopedia* 1686; PCGS #1413.

Variety. LIHERTY. Reverse of 1794. Double leaf at OF. The obverse appears on S-103 and S-104. The reverse appears on S-101, S-102, and S-103.

Surfaces. A lovely piece with considerable cartwheel luster on each side. The surfaces range from light tan to medium chocolate. Close inspection will reveal a few tiny surface marks, but they are nearly meaningless when the whole coin is considered.

Die State II. All three reverse cracks described by Breen are present on this piece, although in some instances they are so faint that overlooking them would be easy.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. A single example of the S-103 variety is known in Mint State, a near-Gem coin discovered in Europe over a decade ago. An AU example is second best, followed by this coin, the only XF example available to collectors. Fourth finest is the ANS specimen, which Noyes grades XF40. Del Bland considers a different specimen to be fourth best, whose reverse is illustrated in *Early American Cents*.

Commentary. The present specimen is graded XF45 by Noyes, who rates the surfaces Average. Apparently his idea of an “average” 1796 Draped Bust cent is much different than this cataloger’s opinion of an “average” coin. The cataloger feels that this piece is significantly finer than an average example of the date.

Sheldon-103 and S-104 are the famous LIHERTY coins, made from a single obverse die that was blundered, with the B first cut inverted, then corrected. The result is four serifs, or the appearance of an H. This variety is listed in the *Guide Book*, as it has been for many years. The result is increased demand from type and major variety collectors. This piece is at once the third finest of the S-103 variety and the third finest of the LIHERTY type.

Provenance. R.H. Schwartz (Abe Kosoff, 10/1961), lot 118; Hollinbeck-Kagin Coin Co.; 1964 ANA (Federal Brand, 8/1964), lot 55; Hollinbeck-Kagin Coin Co.; later, Bowers and Merena (3/1998), lot 140; Anthony Terranova; Denis W. Loring; Robert C. Clark (Bowers and Merena, 8/2000), lot 257; Al Boka (10/2007).

Personality. Isaac Hough served as a clerk in the Mint office, supporting the director and assayer. Several different individuals named Isaac Hough appear in 18th century records. The most likely candidate seems to be Isaac Hough, son of Isaac and Edith (Hart) Hough, who was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, on September 15, 1759, and died in Philadelphia on March 17, 1801. (#35880)



Important 1796 S-104 LIBERTY Cent

2105 1796 LIBERTY. VF30 PCGS. S-104, B-45, R.3. Noyes VG10; CC-15. Photo #26850. Our EAC Grade Fine 12.

Equivalents. Proskey 15; Doughty 85; Gilbert 10; McGirk 9A; Ross 9G; Clapp-Newcomb 9; EAC 45; *Encyclopedia* 1698; PCGS #1413.

Variety. LIBERTY. Reverse of 1797. Final A joins right ribbon. The obverse appears on S-103 and S-104. The reverse appears on S-104 and 105.

Surfaces. Lovely olive-brown surfaces with a narrow rim bruise at 10 o'clock on the obverse. Unevenly struck with the lower right obverse and upper right reverse weakly defined, the drapery and OF showing little detail.

Die State III. The reverse is cracked from the border to the top of the second T in STATES, and faintly to the left top of M.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. Although the S-104 ranks among the most common 1796 Draped Bust varieties, it is unknown better than XF, according to Bland, or VF according to Noyes. Bland grades the two finest pieces XF45, and Noyes grades his best two as just VF35. Two of the top six examples are in the ANS Collection, and another is in the Carnegie Institute. Sheldon graded the finest piece AU50 in both editions of his reference.

Commentary. The status of S-104 as the "common" LIBERTY means it is the variety that most collectors choose when seeking a single piece to represent the blundered die. At one time, the S-103 combination was considered a much higher rarity, but more of those have been found in recent years.

Provenance. *Jules Reiver (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 19287.*

Personality. A silversmith by trade, **Joseph Richardson** was appointed assayer of the Mint on December 12, 1795, after the death of Albion Cox. He was a distinguished member of an old Quaker family in Philadelphia who was noted for his ability, character, credit, and honor. He held the office for 35 years until his death in March 1831, and was succeeded by his son, John, who developed a dislike for the post and held the position for only about one year. (#35849)



Census-Level 1796 S-105 Large Cent

2106 1796 Draped Bust, Reverse of 1797. VF25 PCGS. S-105, B-44, Low R.5. Bland Fine 15; CC-4. Noyes Fine 15; CC-3. Photo #24333. Our EAC Grade Fine 12.

Equivalents. Gilbert 16; McGirk 9D, 9G; Ross 15G; Clapp-Newcomb 16; EAC 44; *Encyclopedia* 1697; PCGS #1407.

Variety. The 6 is repunched with extra curve below. Reverse of 1797. Final A joins right ribbon. The obverse appears on S-105. The reverse appears on S-104 and 105.

Surfaces. Dark chocolate with some splashes of deeper steel color, the surfaces exhibiting faint verdigris that is somewhat more prominent on the reverse. Two fine scratches cross each other on the bust and through the hair.

Die State IV. A late die state, called “extremely rare” by Breen, with a heavy die crack through the tops of RTY. Faint clash marks are evident in the fields.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. A single Choice AU example of this die combination is known, followed by several lower-grade circulated pieces. Noyes grades the six finest 55-15-15-10-8; Bland grades the six best 60-35-20-15-10-8. By either Census, only two or three finer pieces are known. In fact, this piece is tied for second finest, based on Noyes’ grading numbers, but he also ranks them according to surface quality.

Commentary. Since there is no “official” Condition Census sanctioned by any organization, collectors can choose the Census listing they prefer. It is just the same in the commercial numismatic marketplace, where some collectors prefer NGC and others prefer PCGS.

Provenance. *Christian M. Petersen; Hollinbeck Coin Co. (2/1954), lot 421; Hollinbeck Coin Co. (10/1957), lot 216; Hollinbeck-Kagin Coin Co. (8/1958), lot 36, \$860; Leonard W. Stark (Central Coin Mart); Hollinbeck-Kagin Coin Co.; Abe Kosoff (10/1961), lot 121, \$600; Hollinbeck-Kagin Coin Co. (8/1964), lot 146, \$850; Hollinbeck-Kagin Coin Co. (2/1965), lot 176, \$2,150; Hollinbeck-Kagin Coin Co. (5/1972), lot 192, \$2,100; Hollinbeck-Kagin Coin Co. (1/1973), lot 255, \$860; Kagin’s (7/1980), lot 123, \$950; Jack H. Beymer; Dr. Robert J. Shalowitz; Dr. C.R. Chambers; Dr. Philip W. Ralls (5/1997); W.M. “Jack” Wadlington; Chris Victor-McCawley.*

Personality. **Christian M. Petersen** collected middle-date large cents while managing the Petersen Dairy Farm in Chehalis, Washington. Parts of his collection were handled by Hollinbeck Coin Company and the remainder were sold at auction in February 1986. (#35852)



Desirable 1796 S-106 Cent

2107 1796 Draped Bust, Reverse of 1794. VF30 PCGS. S-106, B-14, High R.4. Bland VF20; tied for CC-7. Noyes Fine 15; CC-8. Photo #24282. Our EAC Grade Fine 15.

Equivalents. Gilbert 25; McGirk 12H; Ross 8E; Clapp-Newcomb 23; EAC 14; *Encyclopedia* 1684; PCGS #1404.

Variety. IBE widely spaced. 6 leans right. Reverse of 1794. Variable die chips below E of UNITED. The obverse appears on S-106. The reverse appears on S-106, S-107, S-108, S-109, S-110, and S-111.

Surfaces. Delightful surfaces with light tan and medium brown intermingled on both sides. A few light abrasions and minor hairlines are consistent with the modest grade of this splendid specimen. A small scrape on the neck is blended with the surrounding area and not immediately evident. Here is another example that, in our opinion, is unjustifiably described as “average minus” by Noyes.

Die State III. A minor die crack right of the 7 joins the bust and border. Light clash marks are visible on the reverse.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. Although Noyes lists this specimen as eighth finest known, it is sixth best in collectors’ hands. The finest known and the seventh finest known are both part of the ANS Collection. Del Bland says it is tied for seventh finest, again with a finer example in ANS, thus it is tied for sixth best available to collectors.

Commentary. Gilbert’s variety 8 was created through a typographical error and is the same as his variety 25.

Provenance. *Chuck Furjanic; Denis W. Loring; Dr. Robert J. Shalowitz; Chuck Furjanic; Del Bland; Myles Z. Gerson; Dr. Philip W. Ralls; Denis W. Loring; Robert C. Clark (Bowers and Merena, 8/2000), lot 258, \$2,185; Chris Victor-McCawley.*

Personality. **David Ott** was a schoolmaster in Philadelphia, according to the 1790 Federal Census. It is believed that he was born circa 1750 and died March 17, 1809, according to records of Pennsylvania wills. He served the Mint as temporary melter and refiner, according to the October 10, 1795 payroll. The 1800 Federal Census shows that Ott lived in the South Mulberry ward of Philadelphia. (#35789)



Elusive 1796 S-107 Large Cent

2108 1796 Draped Bust, Reverse of 1794. Fine 12 PCGS. S-107, B-13, R.5. Bland VG-7; tied for CC-7. Noyes VG7; CC-6. Photo #35600. Our EAC Grade VG7.

Equivalents. Gilbert 17; McGirk 12D; Clapp-Newcomb 17; EAC 13; *Encyclopedia* 1684; PCGS #1404.

Variety. Italic date. All digits lean right. Reverse of 1794. Variable die chips below E of UNITED. The obverse appears on S-107. The reverse appears on S-106, S-107, S-108, S-109, S-110, and S-111.

Surfaces. The surfaces are light tan with considerable olive and steel toning, especially on the reverse. A few old dents and abrasions are present, along with some minor reverse scratches.

Die State II. This late die state has a heavy rim break joining both serifs of Y to the border and extending along the rim past 2 o'clock. This rim break is 8.75 mm long.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. This cent seems to fall at the low end of the Census. Del Bland placed it in a tie for seventh finest known at VG7, although he had not actually seen the coin. The next point, VG8, moves this up to a fifth place tie among the best known examples. Finest for the variety is just VF20.

Commentary. Despite a modest Rarity-5 rating today, this variety was considered a major rarity in Sheldon's day. He rated it Rarity-7 in *Penny Whimsy*, noting that just seven examples were in collectors' hands, and one other in the ANS. In the 1973 "Early Cent Revision," it was rated Rarity-6.

The change in Census data, and perhaps grading standards, is illustrated by the following comparison:

Penny Whimsy (1958): 20-12-12-10-8-8; "Early Cent Revision" (1973): 20-15-12-12-10-10; Noyes (1991): 20-10-10-8-8-7; Bland (2000): 20-15-12-12-8-8; Noyes (2007): 20-10-10-10-8-7

Provenance. Bob Maccaa (1974); Scott Williams (4/1998); Wes Rasmussen (*Heritage*, 1/2005), lot 3123, \$4,025.

Personality. William Healy (a.k.a. William Hayley) signed the January 1793 Mint Rules and Regulations document. He was listed on the October 10, 1795, and January 1796 Mint payrolls as a roller, supervising preparation of planchet strip from ingots. He may have immigrated to Philadelphia circa 1785. (#35792)



Impressive 1796 S-108 Draped Bust Cent

2109 1796 Draped Bust, Reverse of 1794. AU55 Details, Corroded, ANACS. S-108, B-12, R.4. Bland VF25; tied for CC-8. Noyes VF20; CC-10. Photo #21328. Our EAC Grade VF25.

Equivalents. Proskey 20; Doughty 90; Gilbert 23; McGirk 12G, 12I; Clapp-Newcomb 21; EAC 12; *Encyclopedia* 1684; PCGS #1404.

Variety. Broad dentils. Date widely spaced. Reverse of 1794. Variable die chips below E of UNITED. The obverse appears on S-108. The reverse appears on S-106, S-107, S-108, S-109, S-110, and S-111.

Surfaces. This piece has sharp details with light to moderate green and maroon corrosion on each side, yet it retains an acceptable level of eye appeal despite its quality.

Die State V. The latest recorded die state for the variety. The obverse is cracked from the left border to the lower curls, through 96 and the drapery into the right field, from the end of this crack up to the nose, and from the other end of this crack between 96, up across the shoulder, and into the hair curls. The reverse is lapped with the right branch separated from the ribbon knot.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. The Husak specimen ranks within the top 10 examples, with three finer pieces in the ANS Collection. In fact, the ANS owns three of the top six, according to Bland. That remains unchanged since Sheldon wrote "three of the leading six are ANS coins" in *Penny Whimsy*.

Commentary. The variety equivalents for Proskey and Doughty are tentative. While Sheldon tucked this variety into the middle of his emission sequence, Walter Breen considered it the first 1796 Draped Bust variety coined. The broad dentils on the obverse are entirely different from those found on any other 1796 obverse die. Only three different reverse dies have similar broad dentils, found on the reverse of S-106 to 111, S-112, and S-101 to 103.

Provenance. Purchased unattributed (7/1985) by Jack H. Robinson (*Superior*, 1/1989), lot 196, \$1,980; Jack H. Beymer; Anthony Terranova (4/1989); John Whitney (*Stack's*, 5/1999), lot 1743, \$3,737.50; Anthony Terranova; *Early American Coppers* (2002), lot 208, \$1,700; Chris Victor-McCawley.

Personality. The **EAC Sales** are held during the annual convention of the Early American Coppers club. During the mid-1970s, the sales were cataloged by Pine Tree Coin Auctions. The 1975 auction is known for its incredible collection of Connecticut coppers. Those were followed by sales cataloged by individual club members, especially Tom Reynolds and Bill Noyes. The current EAC sales are cataloged by McCawley and Grellman. (#35795)



Sharp 1796 S-109 Large Cent

2110 1796 Draped Bust, Reverse of 1794. MS60 Details, Corroded, Scratched, ANACS. S-109, B-15, R.3. Bland VF35; tied for CC-2. Noyes VF30; tied for CC-3. Photo #21576. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. Proskey 22; Doughty 92; Gilbert 6; McGirk 12B; Ross 6E; Clapp-Newcomb 6; EAC 15; *Encyclopedia* 1685; PCGS #1404.

Variety. Date close and curved. 96 lean left. Reverse of 1794. Variable die chips below E of UNITED. The obverse appears on S-109. The reverse appears on S-106, S-107, S-108, S-109, S-110, and S-111.

Surfaces. Cleaned and recolored with glossy light brown surfaces that exhibit traces of faded orange, but not original mint color. The obverse has a noticeable scratch. However, the coin is technically Mint State, and the sharpest example of the variety that is known.

Die State III. The obverse has a light crack through the date, and another through the T. The lump below E is still relatively small. This die lump enlarges substantially in later states of the die.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991 and 2007).

Census. Second or third finest, depending on whose Census is preferred. Bland and Noyes each assign the sharpness of MS60, deducting substantially for the obverse scratch. This coin is tied with an ANS coin for third finest, according to Noyes, with his second best specimen also in the ANS.

Commentary. While it would easily be finest known if the obverse had not been scratched, there is probably universal agreement that some point deduction is necessary. The question is how much. Noyes simply divides the grade by two, and assigns a VF30 net grade, more or less his formula for coins that he calls scudzy. Bland is slightly more generous, deducting 25 points. Ask 50 knowledgeable collectors or dealers for their net grade of this piece, and we suspect every grade would be mentioned from about VF20 to AU50.

Provenance. Ed. Frossard (11/1882), lot 181, \$11.50; E.F. Kuithan; Ed. Frossard (6/1883), lot 253, \$11.25; later, S.H. Chapman (6/1913), lot 480, \$22; Henry C. Hines; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (12/1993); John Whitney (*Stack's*, 5/1999), lot 1744, \$8,625.

Personality. Édouard Frossard (1837-1899) was born in Switzerland and immigrated to the U.S. in 1858. He was a veteran of the Civil War, wounded twice and cited for bravery several times. Adams writes: "Frossard early on demonstrated the impetuosity which characterized much of his professional life." During his numismatic career that began in 1877, Ed. Frossard conducted 160 auctions, published a house organ titled *Numisma*, wrote *Monograph of the United States Cents and Half Cents 1793-1857*, and co-authored *Varieties of the United States Cents of the Year 1794* with William Wallace Hays. Adams discussed his series of sales: "Beginning with sale one in September 1878, the series is distinguished both by features and by content. ... In terms of content, the Frossard catalogs represent great variety and cumulatively, great knowledge. ... His comments regarding competitors and competitive practices, some of them quite lengthy, are highly amusing if nothing else." (#35798)



Condition Census 1796 S-110 Cent

2111 1796 Draped Bust, Reverse of 1794. AU55 PCGS. S-110, B-16, High R.2. Bland XF45; CC-5. Noyes XF40; CC-5. Photo #24004. Our EAC Grade XF40.

Equivalents. Proskey 19; Doughty 89; Gilbert 5; McGirk 12A; Ross 5D; Clapp-Newcomb 5; EAC 16; *Encyclopedia* 1687; PCGS #1404.

Variety. LI repunched left. 96 joined by crack. Reverse of 1794. Variable die chips below E of UNITED. The obverse appears on S-110 and S-112. The reverse appears on S-106, S-107, S-108, S-109, S-110, and S-111.

Surfaces. Splendid medium olive with splashes of reddish-brown on each side. Possibly cleaned and recolored. The surfaces are excellent with only a few grade-consistent abrasions. A small planchet flaw is obvious in the left obverse field.

Die State VII. A later die state with numerous obverse die cracks. The rim break of the latest die state has not appeared, but the area it encompasses is completely defined by heavy cracks.

Appearances. The Breen plate coin is incorrectly identified as this specimen. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. The S-110 is clearly the most common of all 1796 Draped Bust varieties, with two Mint State pieces known, according to Bland. The Mint State pieces are followed by two AU examples and this XF45. Rounding out the top six in Bland's Census are three coins tied at XF40. Noyes also considers the Husak coin fifth finest, and both agree that one finer example is in the ANS Collection.

Commentary. Like nearly all 1796 Draped Bust cents, coins of less than average quality are the rule, not the exception, but this coin is an exception. Noyes rates the surfaces "average plus," placing it among few that have been given such an honor. For all 1796 Draped Bust varieties, Noyes records 585 different specimens, all finest of their kind, and less than 100 are called average plus or choice.

Provenance. Thomas L. Elder (12/1914), lot 626, \$13; Wayte Raymond; C.T. Mayfield; Stack's (1/1958), lot 566, \$102.50; George W. Rodgers; Bill Juchnik (6/1971); Robert E. Vail (11/1988); Del Bland; Dr. Philip Ralls; EAC (4/2002), lot 209, \$9,500.

Personality. John Schreiner (a.k.a. John Shreiner) was a pressman at the Mint for many years. He signed the January 1793 Mint Rules and Regulations document, and his name appears on several Mint payroll documents through 1816, and probably beyond. The January 1796 payroll specifically identified Schreiner as a "pressman of gold coins." Pennsylvania marriage records reveal that a John Schreiner was married to Elizabeth Dannecker on May 25, 1790, at the German Reformed Church in Philadelphia. (#35801)



Census-Level 1796 S-111 Large Cent

2112 1796 Draped Bust, Reverse of 1794. VF35 PCGS. S-111, B-17, Low R.5. Bland VF20; tied for CC-6. Noyes VF25; tied for CC-4. Photo #22044. Our EAC Grade VF20.

Equivalents. Proskey 21; Doughty 91; Gilbert 29; McGirk 12]; Clapp-Newcomb 24; EAC 17; *Encyclopedia* 1687; PCGS #1404.

Variety. L is low and IB are widely spaced. Reverse of 1794. Variable die chips below E of UNITED. The obverse appears on S-111 and NC-5. The reverse appears on S-106, S-107, S-108, S-109, S-110, and S-111.

Surfaces. Delightful medium brown surfaces with faint grayish-brown color on the devices. A few faint hairlines on the obverse and slight dents on the reverse are the only imperfections on this desirable specimen. The surfaces are unusually light and free of corrosion, unlike the typical S-111 cent.

Die State III. A faint crack can be seen from the rim to the right base of I in LIBERTY, but there are no cracks visible at the date.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. Tied for fourth finest per Noyes, or sixth finest per Bland, this is a remarkable example of the variety. Finest known is the Parmelee-Whitney specimen that grades AU, followed by two VF30 and three VF25 coins. Sheldon graded the Parmelee coin MS60 in *Early American Cents* and AU55 in *Penny Whimsy*.

Commentary. The rarity of S-111 is little changed from the 1958 publication of *Penny Whimsy*, although the top six examples have changed. In 1958, Sheldon noted that two of the top six are in the ANS Collection, and today in 2008 the best ANS coin is tied for 14th finest, according to Noyes.

Provenance. *Discovered in Ireland; Spink & Sons (9/1982), lot 251, \$1,705; Jack H. Robinson; Dr. Robert J. Shalowitz; Dr. C.R. Chambers; Dennis Mendelson; Fred H. Borchardt.*

Personality. A collector of early coppers, **C. R. Chambers, M.D.**, joined EAC in 1972. For years, he operated the Chambers Medical Clinic in Union City, Indiana. His affinity for the earliest American large cents places his pedigree on a number of Condition Census coins. (#35804)



Important 1796 S-112 Draped Bust Cent

2113 1796 Draped Bust, Reverse of 1794. AU55 PCGS. S-112, B-19, High R.4. Bland VF35; tied for CC-5. Noyes VF35; tied for CC-4. Photo #34996. Our EAC Grade XF40.

Equivalents. Gilbert 14; McGirk 12C; Ross 13J; Clapp-Newcomb 13; EAC 19; *Encyclopedia* 1687; PCGS #1404.

Variety. LI repunched left. 96 joined by crack. Reverse of 1794. Single outside leaf below IT. The obverse appears on S-110 and S-112. The reverse appears on S-112 and NC-5.

Surfaces. Lovely mahogany and steel-blue with smooth and essentially problem-free surfaces, probably recolored. A few scattered marks are expected. The central motifs are nicely detailed on this well struck coin and the impression is centered, although the obverse border is poorly defined.

Die State II. The reverse has a faint die crack through the tops of NIT, and at least two sets of clash marks.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. In the Newcomb catalog, J.C. Morgenthau described this coin as Uncirculated. Today, not even PCGS calls it Uncirculated.

Commentary. In *Early American Cents*, the S-112 die combination was considered Rarity-5, increased to Rarity-6 in *Penny Whimsy*, High Rarity-5 in the "Early Cent Revision," Rarity-5 in Noyes (1991); Low Rarity-5 by Bland; and now High Rarity-4 by Noyes (2007).

Provenance. M.A. Brown (*Chapman Brothers*, 4/1897), lot 773, \$17; George H. Earle, Jr. (*Henry Chapman*, 6/1912), lot 3401, \$21.50; William F. Brown (*Henry Chapman*, 1/1915), lot 313, \$25; Howard R. Newcomb (*J.C. Morgenthau*, 2/1945), lot 111, \$110; James Kelly; Dr. William H. Sheldon; Dorothy Paschal; New Netherlands Coin Co. (12/1957), lot 1030, \$725; Harold Bareford (9/1985); Herman Halpern (*Stack's*, 3/1988), lot 124, \$5,225; John Whitney (*Stack's*, 5/1999), lot 1748, \$8,050; Anthony Terranova.

Personality. **James F. Kelly** was born April 20, 1907, in Dayton, Ohio, and died on December 27, 1968. He was a professional numismatist who began his career in 1936 with Burdette Johnson in St. Louis, remaining there until 1946. Kelly conducted 50 auctions from 1940 to 1965, operating the last seven years as World Numismatiques. In 1964, Kelly was named president of Paramount International Coin Corporation, which acquired World Numismatiques a short time later. He was a founder of *Coin World* in 1959, editing the "Trends" column from 1960 to 1968. (#35807)



Condition Census 1796 S-113 Large Cent

2114 1796 Draped Bust, Reverse of 1797. AU50 Details, Corroded, ANACS. S-113, B-41, R.5. Bland VF30; tied for CC-3. Noyes VF20; CC-5. Photo #20696. Our EAC Grade VF20.

Equivalents. Proskey 13; Doughty 83; Gilbert 11; McGirk 9B; Ross 10H; Clapp-Newcomb 10; EAC 41; *Encyclopedia* 1696; PCGS #1407.

Variety. Date widely spaced with 6 close to drapery and border. Reverse of 1797. Fraction bar only over 00. 1 is far left. The obverse appears on S-113. The reverse appears on S-113, S-114, and S-115.

Surfaces. The surfaces have intermingled medium olive and dark steel color with minor porosity on each side, only apparent with close inspection. An almost imperceptible scratch is evident on Liberty's neck, and a few others between D and S.

Die State IV. Die State IV or possibly State V, with a heavy die crack through the date, suggestions of die failure below the 7, and clashed dentils above A in STATES, but without evidence of weakness at that letter.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. The top five examples all fall in the VF grade range, per Noyes, with two finer examples in the ANS. Bland says this piece is tied for fourth finest, with a similar piece and a finer coin in the ANS. In essence, this is the second or third finest example available to collectors.

Commentary. In *Penny Whimsy*, Sheldon alluded to the difference between the Condition Census and the available Census: "Upper range of R-6, and the condition census is in this instance a bit misleading, since four of these six finest coins are impounded in ANS." Due to Census changes over the years, today only two ANS coins remain in the top six.

Provenance. George L. Davis (*Stack's*, 4/1954), lot 1594, \$250; Dorothy Paschal; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (12/1993); John Whitney (*Stack's*, 5/1999), lot 1749, \$5,937.50.

Personality. George L. Davis was a 19th century collector who was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, in 1828 and died in 1890. His collection was placed in storage in North Andover, Massachusetts, upon his death, and remained out of sight for more than 60 years until the vault was opened in October 1953. The Davis Collection was acquired by Stack's, and sold at auction in the April 1954 Davis-Graves Sale. (#35855)



Desirable 1796 S-114 Cent

2115 1796 Draped Bust, Reverse of 1797. XF40 PCGS. S-114, B-42, Low R.5. Bland VF20, tied for CC-5. Noyes VF20; tied for CC-5. Photo #35826. Our EAC Grade VF20.

Equivalents. Gilbert 30; McGirk 9E, 9F; Clapp-Newcomb 25; EAC 42; *Encyclopedia* 1697; PCGS #1407.

Variety. Top of the 6 overlaps the drapery, not buried. Reverse of 1797. Fraction bar only over 00. 1 is far left. The obverse appears on S-114. The reverse appears on S-113, S-114, and S-115.

Surfaces. Pleasing olive and dark brown surfaces with the usual tiny abrasions that are expected at the grade level. The obverse has a small rim bruise at 8 o'clock.

Die State I. The reverse has a minor crack to the right top of the second T in STATES.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. Noyes identified this piece in his Census as "LB6/97" without mentioning either of its auction appearances. The top examples that Noyes records are the Whitney AU50, the ANS XF45, a VF30 in the Fred Borchardt Collection, a VF25 in the Frank Stillinger Collection, and seven different coins that are all tied for sixth finest, with a grade of VF20.

Commentary. Emission sequence and die state study clearly show that this variety was struck after 1797 NC-5, which uses the same reverse die. That means that S-114 must have been coined in 1797. It follows that S-115 was also produced in 1797. The S-114 has remained Rarity-5 since its publication in *Early American Cents*, 60 years ago.

Provenance. Dr. George P. French; later, Dr. Charles L. Ruby (*Superior*, 2/1974), lot 454; later, *Stack's* (1/1997), lot 416.

Personality. **Martin Summers** was the doorkeeper or doorman at the Mint from at least October 10, 1795, until his death in 1804. The doorkeeper was essentially the Mint's security man. It is believed that Summers was born in Germany in 1740, immigrating to Philadelphia on September 22, 1752, with his father George. He and his wife, Anna, had three children, Philip, Henry, and Elizabeth. Philip Summers (1770-1824) assumed his father's position as doorman upon the latter's death. (#35858)



Third Finest 1796 S-115 Large Cent

2116 1796 Draped Bust, Reverse of 1797. AU50 PCGS. S-115, B-43, R.3. Bland VF30; CC-3. Noyes VF30; CC-3. Photo #20139. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. Gilbert 12; McGirk 9J, 9E2; Ross 11H; Clapp-Newcomb 11; EAC 43; *Encyclopedia* 1697; PCGS #1407.

Variety. 96 close with 6 high and leaning left. Reverse of 1797. Fraction bar only over 00. 1 is far left. The obverse appears on S-115 and S-116. The reverse appears on S-113, S-114, and S-115.

Surfaces. Chestnut and darker chocolate-brown with a splash of maroon patina from an old corrosion spot at D S on the reverse. A few minor ticks are noted on each side, as expected. The obverse has a tiny edge nick at 8 o'clock. Overall, an attractive and appealing example of the variety.

Die State V. An intermediate die state showing a crack curving through the date and minor rim breaks on each side. There is no evidence of the obverse die crack through TY that eventually forms a rim break above those letters.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. Finest known is XF45 and part of the ANS Collection, with the second best graded XF40 per Bland and VF35 per Noyes. This example is the third finest of the variety, or second finest in collectors' hands.

Commentary. The S-115 die combination is a favorite with specialists, due to a variety of die states including cracks and retained cuds. The variety is just common enough that such a display of die states could be assembled with some patience.

Provenance. W.F. Kapp; B. Max Mehl (5/1916), lot 656, \$21; David Proskey; Henry C. Hines; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner; John Whitney (Stack's, 5/1999), lot 1751, \$8,625; Anthony Terranova; *Early American Coppers* (2001), lot 200, \$8,800.

Personality. Lodewick Sharp (a.k.a. Ludwick Sharpe or Sedwyck Sharp) was recorded on the October 10, 1795, Mint payroll as a clerk to the chief coiner, maintaining accounts of coins, records of production quantities, and other paperwork. He remained at the Mint until at least 1803, when he testified on behalf of Henry Voigt. (#35861)



Pleasing 1796 S-116 Cent

2117 1796 Draped Bust, Reverse of 1795. VF20 PCGS. S-116, B-36, Low R.5. Bland Fine 12; tied for CC-10. Noyes VG10; tied for CC-8. Photo #59259. Our EAC Grade VG10.

Equivalents. Gilbert 19, 27, 37; McGirk 7C, 7D; Clapp-Newcomb 19; EAC 36; *Encyclopedia* 1689; PCGS #1401.

Variety. 96 close with 6 high and leaning left. Reverse of 1795. Triplet right of ONE. The obverse appears on S-115 and S-116. The reverse appears on S-116.

Surfaces. Olive and medium brown are blended on both sides, with smooth and attractive surfaces. Both sides have minor scrapes, hairlines, and abrasions, with light scratches inside the wreath.

Die State II. Faint obverse clash marks in the usual location.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. The two finest examples, both in the XF grade level, include one in the ANS. The roster of top-grade pieces drops dramatically from there, according to Noyes, with two VF coins and three Fines rounding out the top six in collectors' hands. Although lower grade, this example is not far from the classic Census.

Commentary. In the *Large Cent Encyclopedia*, Breen presented an emission sequence of S-116, followed some time later by S-113, 114, and 115, noting that S-115 was from the same obverse die and struck in late 1797. In *Penny Whimsy*, Sheldon commented about the emission sequence: "Always found perfect, except for 'suction marks,' or traces of injury to the die. The later coins of [S-115] were certainly struck after the [S-116] coins, but some of the [S-115] coins were apparently struck earlier, for there are examples of this die that do not show either die breaks or 'suction marks.' This seems to be another case of separating and later reuniting a pair of dies, while a second marriage is meanwhile consummated by one of the dies." Today, the 'suction marks' are called clash marks.

Provenance. Ray Kelly; John D. Wright; *Early American Coppers* (2003), lot 347, \$2,860.

Personality. A charter member of EAC, **Darwin B. Palmer, Jr.** is retired from the Army, where he achieved the rank of lieutenant colonel as a medical entomologist. He has owned or handled many of the most important early date large cents, including his favorite issues, the 1794 Head of '93 cents. (#35834)



Sharply Detailed 1796 S-117 Large Cent

2118 1796 Draped Bust, Reverse of 1797. XF45 Details, Corroded, ANACS. S-117, B-37, High R.5. Noyes VG8; tied for CC-10. Photo #56579. Our EAC Grade VG8.

Equivalents. Proskey 14; Doughty 84; Gilbert 13; McGirk 8A; Ross 12I; Clapp-Newcomb 12; EAC 37; *Encyclopedia* 1695; PCGS #1407.

Variety. Date is widely spaced and straight. Reverse of 1797. Die chip above E in AMERICA. The obverse appears on S-117. The reverse appears on S-117 and NC-6.

Surfaces. The surfaces are moderately and evenly corroded with natural and pleasing olive-brown color. Sheldon cataloged the Dupont cents for Stack's in 1954, and at the time he noted: "Sharpness of a Fine coin. Considerable roughness evenly distributed over the surface, but an unusually well struck and evenly balanced piece. Natural olive-steel. Reverse as sharp and as pretty as any impression from this die known. This variety comes practically always on poor, rough planchets, and invariably with UNITED weak."

Die State III or earlier. The exact die state is difficult to determine because of the surface quality, but is no later than Die State III as there is no evidence of any obverse rim breaks.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. This variety was labeled Rarity-7 in the Dupont Catalog, and still R-7 when Sheldon published *Penny Whimsy* in 1958. At that time, he had accounted for just 12 examples with two of those in the ANS. In 1958, it was at the low end of the Condition Census, although today it ranks ninth in the quality lineup, per Bill Noyes.

Commentary. Walter Breen discussed the relationship between surface quality and die state, an attribute of the S-117 die marriage: "Usually in low grade and on rough flans. This explains why the cracks of states III and IV were not known until after the rim breaks of states VI and VII were discovered."

Provenance. Charles J. Dupont (*Stack's*, 1954), lot 151; Willard C. Blaisdell; Del Bland (1989); Richard V. Punchard; Wes Rasmussen (*Heritage*, 1/2005), lot 3134, \$2,070.

Personality. Richard Punchard is known for his discovery of the 1822 Newcomb-14 cent variety. He was born on December 27, 1932, in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Employed as a heating and air conditioning contractor, he formed an extensive collection of large cents with emphasis on die states. Remnants from his cent collection were sold by Bowers and Merena in 1996, and his library was sold by Remy Bourne in 1997. (#35837)



Sharp 1796 S-118 Cent

2119 1796 Draped Bust, Reverse of 1797. XF45 Details, Corroded, Cleaned, ANACS. S-118, B-39, High R.5. Bland VG10; tied for CC-6. Noyes VG8; CC-7. Photo #38176. Our EAC Grade VG10.

Equivalents. Clapp-Newcomb 14; EAC 39; *Encyclopedia* 1699; PCGS #1407.

Variety. Close date with 6 buried in the drapery. Reverse of 1797. Berry below upright of D. The obverse appears on S-118, S-119, and NC-6. The reverse appears on S-118.

Surfaces. Dark olive with some reddish-brown patina on the reverse. A few splashes of deeper color are evident on both sides, with minor surface roughness. Sharpness is quite a bit finer than the net grade.

Die State II. A narrow reverse rim break is confined to the dentils at about 6:30.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. At the low end of the traditional Condition Census, which is topped by an XF45 coin in the ANS Collection. Only three or four others grade Fine or better. The finest known ANS coin was graded MS60 in *Early American Cents* and AU55 in *Penny Whimsy*. Five of the top six examples in Bland's Census were known when *Penny Whimsy* was published, including the best four coins. This coin is likely the VG10 listed in *Penny Whimsy*.

Commentary. Called Rarity-7 in both *Early American Cents* and in *Penny Whimsy*, Sheldon wrote that only 10 examples were accounted for in the latter reference, also commenting that he had only seen six pieces. Today, 30 to 40 pieces are known, although most of the new ones seem to be lower-grade.

Provenance. Henry C. Hines; William Rabin; Dr. Charles L. Ruby, Part I (*Superior*, 2/1974), lot 459, \$225; Charles A. Blood; *Early American Coppers* (1999), lot 186, \$850; Chris Victor-McCawley; Dr. Wallace Lee (*Superior*, 5/2003), lot 414, \$2,185.

Personality. Maine resident **Charles A. Blood** became charter member #48 in EAC in 1967, and is an active numismatist to the present day. Blood appeared in a late 1987 retrospective in *Penny-Wise* that feted the 20 charter members still in the club two decades after its inception. (#35840)



Popular 1796 S-119 Nichols Find Cent

2120 1796 Draped Bust, Reverse of 1797. MS63 Brown PCGS. S-119, B-40, R.3. Photo #59871. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Proskey 18; Doughty 88; Gilbert 15; McGirk 10A; Ross 14K; Clapp-Newcomb 15; EAC 40; *Encyclopedia* 1699; PCGS #1407.

Variety. Close date with 6 buried in the drapery. Reverse of 1797. Six berries in each branch. The obverse appears on S-118, S-119, and NC-6. The reverse appears on S-119.

Surfaces. Despite a trace of wear on the highpoints of the obverse and reverse, indicated by pale grayish color on the cheek, shoulder, and wreath, the eye appeal of this coin is outstanding. Little cartwheel luster remains, with reflective fields on both sides. As usual, the upper obverse hair details and the wreath details are a trifle weak. Delightful golden and dark chocolate-brown, slightly darker than the desirable "golden biscuit" look. Perhaps it could be called a "rye biscuit." A nicely centered impression with full, strong borders on both sides.

Die State II. The obverse has a heavy crack from rim to rim, through the bottoms of 17 and the lowest curl. Faint clash marks can be seen on the obverse, and the reverse has a tiny two-dentil rim break above TA.

Census. Several Mint State examples of S-119 are known, a result of the Nichols Find. Nearly all such coins have smooth brown surfaces, occasionally with traces of original red. Rarely are pieces found with substantial red color.

Commentary. Grading is an art form that leaves open much room for interpretation and differing systems. Because of the trace of wear, the EAC grade of this example is AU55. It is purely a technical assessment. The PCGS grade of MS63 Brown, a commercial grade, attempts to assess the market desirability of the piece. Even though the coin does have a trace of wear, it is still more desirable than many others that are strictly Mint State but less appealing. Keep in mind that these are two entirely unrelated grading systems, one interpreting the technical quality of the coin, the other assessing the market value.

Provenance. Purchased at the September 1986 Long Beach Convention; John D. Wright; Chris Victor-McCawley (2/2006).

Personality. The **Nichols Find** was an accumulation of 1796 and 1797 large cents, all Mint State, including 1796 S-119, 1797 S-123, and 1797 S-135. The coins were said to be acquired by Benjamin Goodhue of Salem, Massachusetts, directly from the Mint. He passed the hoard to his daughters, and the coins were eventually acquired by David Nichols of Gallows Hill, Massachusetts, in 1859. (#35870)



Desirable 1797 S-120a Plain Edge Cent

2121 1797 Reverse of 1795, Plain Edge. VF35 PCGS. S-120a, B-2a, R.3. Noyes VF20; tied for CC-10. Photo #59260. Our EAC Grade VF20.

Equivalents. Proskey 3; Doughty 94; McGirk 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D; Clapp-Newcomb 2; EAC 2a; *Encyclopedia* 1700; PCGS #1419.

Variety. Wide date, 97 close. Reverse of 1795. The obverse appears on S-120a and S-120b. The reverse appears on 1796 S-90, 1797 S-120, S-121, and NC-1. Plain Edge.

Surfaces. A jumbo example on a larger than normal flan, 29.4mm and 168.2 grains. The surfaces are smooth and attractive with a trace of microscopic porosity. Medium olive with lighter orange-brown color, probably cleaned and recolored. Imperfectly centered with a wide border to the right, narrow to the left.

Die State I. Perfect dies with no cracks or bulges.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. A single Mint State example is known, with one or two AU pieces. The roster drops quickly through the XF grades and down to the VF level. Two of the top 10 are ANS coins, placing this example in a tie for eighth best available to collectors.

Commentary. The so-called Plain Edge cents, S-120a and S-121a, are better described as Beaded Edge coins, with elongated beads or pellets around most or all of the circumference. Several different edge styles are known for the 1797 and 1798 cents, providing additional clues for the study of emission sequences. Breen attempted to relate the edge styles to planchet sources, although there seems to be little solid evidence. He wrote in his *Large Cent Encyclopedia*: "The theoretical goal for 1794-1814 cents is to identify unambiguously each type of planchet used on any variety; if possible naming its source, inclusive dates of manufacture, and sometimes even the aggregate mintage of varieties from distinguishable planchet shipments."

Provenance. *Heritage* (1/1998), lot 5042; *Dr. Wallace Lee*; *Superior* (5/2003), lot 416, \$2,415.

Personality. A dentist who was born in Pontiac, Michigan, in 1929, **Dr. Wallace Lee** practiced for 35 years until his retirement in 1994. He began collecting coins in 1962 and became interested in large cents through purchase of pieces at auction with the goal of a date set. His collection was sold by *Superior* in May 1993. (#35894)



Double Struck 1797 S-120b Cent

2122 1797 Reverse of 1795, Grippled Edge. Double Struck. AU53 PCGS. S-120b, B-2b, R.2. Bland AU50; tied for CC-4. Noyes AU50; CC-3. Photo #24234. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Proskey 2; Doughty 94; McGirk 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D; Clapp-Newcomb 2; EAC 2b; *Encyclopedia* 1701; PCGS #1416.

Variety. Wide date, 97 close. Reverse of 1795. The obverse appears on S-120a and S-120b. The reverse appears on 1796 S-90, 1797 S-120, S-121, and NC-1. Grippled Edge.

Surfaces. Double struck with slight rotation between the first and second strike. The 97 are visible on top of the drapery at the front of the bust. Much additional detail is visible from both strikes on both sides. Medium olive with traces of luster and subtle iridescent toning. The surfaces are nicely preserved, and the overall eye appeal is exceptional. Not only a wonderful error, but also a splendid 1797 cent. A showpiece and a wonderful "story coin."

Die State II. The reverse bulge appears extended due to the doubled strike. This strike also has an amazing effect on the appearance of the clash marks in and around the wreath.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. Third finest known; the two finer ones are only marginally better at AU55, according to Noyes. He considers the Hills-ANS coin to be slightly better than the double-struck Williams-Naftzger specimen, which in turn is slightly finer than the double-struck Husak piece. It is fascinating that the two finest examples of S-120b in collectors' hands are both double-struck.

Commentary. Breen speculated that the Grippled Edge coins were from planchet shipments made by William Coltman's firm, Governor & Company of Copper Miners, located in Wales. These planchets were poorly made, and arrived in an entirely unsatisfactory condition, requiring extensive cleaning or scouring to make them usable. The apparently also had to be run through the upsetting machine to raise the rim before they could be struck. Breen speculated that the Grippled Edge and Beaded Edge coins were both Coltman blanks from two different batches, with the distinctive edge device imparted to tell them apart.

Provenance. *Coin Galleries* (11/1981), lot 1358, \$1,150; C. Douglas Smith; Bertram Cohen (3/1984); G. Lee Kuntz (*Superior*, 10/1991), lot 133, \$5,500; John R. Frankenfield (*Superior*, 2/2001), lot 345, \$12,650.

Personality. A native of Boston, **Bertram Cohen** collects presidential memorabilia, collector toys, and marbles. He is a world-renowned collector and expert in the latter field. He is the brother of Jerry Cohen, a coin dealer who operated out of California with Abner Kreisberg. (#35900)



Rare 1797 S-121a Plain Edge Cent

2123 1797 Reverse of 1795, Plain Edge. Good 6 PCGS. S-121a, B-3a, High R.6. Bland Good 5; tied for CC-3. Noyes Good 5; CC-1. Photo #23306. Our EAC Grade Good 4.

Equivalents. EAC 3a; *Encyclopedia* 1703; PCGS #1419.

Variety. Close date. Reverse of 1795. The obverse appears on S-121a and S-121b. The reverse appears on 1796 S-90, 1797 S-120, S-121, and NC-1. Plain Edge.

Surfaces. This example has a 28.9-mm diameter and weighs 163.6 grains. It is far above-average for the grade, with splendid surfaces and lovely light brown color. The obverse has all major details visible, while the reverse has considerable peripheral weakness.

Die State V. A late die state that is cracked through ERT, with a bulge in the left obverse field.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991 and 2007).

Census. Bill Noyes considers this piece the finest of those that he feels are genuine Plain Edge cents, per the following commentary. One or two finer pieces are now considered by Noyes to be altered examples of S-121b.

Commentary. This subvariety was once controversial; however, today it is absolutely legitimate and important. Several prominent copper specialists of the 1940s, including Clapp, Newcomb, Hines, and others, felt that the few known examples failed to provide evidence of a true subvariety. Sheldon even felt that some of those coins had their edges turned down on a lathe, or that others were mint errors, much like the 1794 cents without edge lettering. Today, we have the evidence to label these a true subvariety. These are called by some “Beaded Edge” coins and show raised pellets, some nearly round and others elongated, on the edge, providing proof that they were neither turned down on a lathe nor that they are mint errors.

Provenance. Purchased unattributed by Jan Edeburn in Montgomery, Alabama (9/1989); *Early American Coppers* (4/1990), lot 40, \$3,800; Wes Rasmussen (*Heritage*, 1/2005), lot 3140, \$5,060.

Personality. Jan Edeburn was born in Ohio in 1938 and moved with his family to Miami, Florida, seven years later. His interest in coins began during the late 1940s, although the numismatic bug did not become a disease until 1963. Edeburn joined the Air Force in 1958 and was trained as an avionics technician. While serving in England, he advertised to buy large cents. In *Penny-Wise*, he reported buying several nice pieces, including a VF 1794 S-26 for \$30. (#35897)



Census-Level 1797 S-121b Gripped Edge Cent

2124 1797 Reverse of 1795, Gripped Edge. AU53 PCGS. S-121b, B-3b, R.3. Bland XF45; tied for CC-5. Noyes XF40; tied for CC-5. Photo #23958. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Proskey 1; Doughty 93; McGirk 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E; Clapp-Newcomb 3; EAC 3b; *Encyclopedia* 3b; PCGS #1416.

Variety. Close date. Reverse of 1795. The obverse appears on S-121a and S-121b. The reverse appears on 1796 S-90, 1797 S-120, S-121, and NC-1. Gripped Edge.

Surfaces. This example has a 29.1-mm diameter and weighs 169.7 grains. Lovely tan and chocolate-brown surfaces are nearly mark-free, with traces of luster remaining. A tiny mark above the top ribbon end in the left obverse field and a faint vertical planchet line between S and O verify the provenance.

Die State IV. The obverse die is extensively cracked, although the crack through ERT is not as well developed as the S-121a, above. The reverse is heavily clash marked.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. Two Mint State pieces and an AU are recorded by Bland; the AU in the ANS Collection.

Commentary. The S-120 and S-121 die combinations present the only opportunity for collectors to obtain a 1797 cent with the 1796 Reverse, identified by single leaves at the top of both branches of the wreath.

Provenance. *Hollinbeck Stamp & Coin Co. (5/1950), lot 3839; Hollinbeck Stamp & Coin Co. (9/1951), lot 957; Hollinbeck Coin Co. (5/1953), lot 483; Glen Wallace; Abe Kosoff; RARCOA (5/1974), lot 838; C. Douglas Smith (8/1976); G. Lee Kuntz (Superior, 10/1991), lot 135, \$6,050; Douglas F. Bird (8/1995); Dr. Philip W. Ralls.*

Personality. The **Governor & Company of Copper Miners** was incorporated in the late 17th century, with operations in England, Ireland, and eventually Wales. The Mint purchased about 15 tons of copper from Governor and Company in two deliveries, dated October 16, 1796, and October 31, 1797. William Coltman was the Mint's contact. Coltman and Governor & Company were recommended by Thomas Clifford, who had sold copper to the Mint in February 1796. (#35903)



Rare 1797 S-122 Large Cent

2125 1797 Reverse of 1797. Fine 15 PCGS. S-122, B-9, High R.5. Bland Fine 12; tied for CC-2. Noyes VG10; tied for CC-4. Photo #27610. Our EAC Grade Fine 12.

Equivalents. Clapp-Newcomb 4; EAC 9; *Encyclopedia* 1711; PCGS #1422.

Variety. Extremely close date. Five berries left and right, 1 touches left ribbon. The obverse appears on S-122, S-123, NC-2, and NC-3. The reverse appears on S-122.

Surfaces. Both sides are lightly porous, with a few additional scratches and other blemishes. Medium steel-brown with lighter tan on the highpoints of the devices. The overall appearance is still nice, despite the surface issues.

Die State II. The reverse is cracked through the tops of MERIC.

Appearances. The reverse is illustrated in *Early American Cents*, *Penny Whimsy*, and Noyes (1991 and 2007).

Census. Only 30 to 40 examples of this die combination are known, all in lower grades. In fact, the finest known grades just VF20 per Bland, or Fine 15 per Noyes. Bland calls this example from the Husak Collection tied for second finest known.

Commentary. Breen believed that the S-122 cents may have been coined on a particular batch of planchets from Boulton that became damaged and discolored in transit. Higher grade pieces (VG to Fine in this instance) generally have full borders, ruling out the possibility that they were struck on the concave planchets from Coltman.

Provenance. *Richard Picker* (7/1965); *C. Douglas Smith* (12/1983); *Jack H. Robinson* (*Superior*, 1/1989), lot 233; *John R. Frankenfield* (*Superior*, 2/2001), lot 349; *Bowers and Merena* (8/2005), lot 111; *Chris Victor-McCawley*.

Personality. **Joseph Cloud** was born in East Bradford, Pennsylvania, in 1760. On January 2, 1797, he was commissioned as melter and refiner at the Mint. Evans notes that he served in that capacity until 1836, and it is believed this was the year of his death. Federal Census records for 1800, 1820, and 1830 all record a Joseph Cloud living in the North Ward of Philadelphia. The 1840 Federal Census records no any such person, consistent with a death date of 1836. (#35906)



Nichols Find 1797 S-123 Cent

2126 1797 Reverse of 1797. MS60 Details, Scratched, ANACS. S-123, B-12, R.4. Noyes MS60. Photo #59262. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Proskey 15; Doughty 106; McGirk 14A; Clapp-Newcomb 6; EAC 12; *Encyclopedia* 1719; PCGS #1422.

Variety. Extremely close date. Six berries in each branch, final 0 high. The obverse appears on S-122, S-123, NC-2, and NC-3. The reverse appears on 1796 S-119 and 1797 S-123.

Surfaces. Faint hairlines cross Liberty's cheek and neck. Otherwise, it is virtually Mint State with only a hint of wear on the devices. The light brown and iridescent surfaces are essentially prooflike.

Die State III. A tiny rim break joins two dentils above the first A in STATES. This die state is earlier than 1796 S-119, which shares the reverse die.

Census. At least 10 examples of this variety are known in Mint State, and many more just miss that level, usually with full Mint State sharpness and minor deductions for slight imperfections, such as this coin. We believe Noyes should take another look at this coin and consider reducing the grade for the minor deductions.

Commentary. This is the second of three varieties attributed to the Nichols Find, said to be pedigreed directly to Benjamin Goodhue, who, tradition tells us, acquired the coins from the Mint in December 1797. If Goodhue did acquire these coins at the Mint, the three varieties were probably produced at about the same time. In fact, both 1796 S-119 and 1797 S-123 were coined from the same reverse die, the 1797 marriage interrupted by S-119. Breen considers S-135 to be the first of the three Nichols Find cents.

Provenance. *Superior* (1/1993), lot 56.

Personality. A senator from Massachusetts, **Benjamin Goodhue** was born in Salem, September 20, 1748, and died there on July 28, 1814. A Harvard graduate in 1766, his political career began in the state House of Representatives in 1780. He served as a Massachusetts representative to Congress from 1789 until 1796, and as a senator from 1796 to 1800. (#35909)



Rare 1797 S-124 Large Cent

2127 1797 Reverse of 1797. VG10 PCGS. S-124, B-14, High R.5. Bland VG10; tied for CC-9. Noyes VG8; CC-8. Photo #28861. Our EAC Grade VG10.

Equivalents. Clapp-Newcomb 7; EAC 5; *Encyclopedia* 1711; PCGS #1422.

Variety. Date close, first 7 leans left. E of AMERICA corrected from M. The obverse appears on S-124 and S-125. The reverse appears on S-124.

Surfaces. The sharpness is considerably finer, VF25 per Bland, with heavy deductions for the surface quality. The surfaces have fine, evenly distributed porosity and display olive-brown color.

Die State IV. An intermediate die state, the obverse displays considerable die bulging, yet not to the extent of obliterating certain details as on later die state examples of this variety.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. Only 30 to 35 examples of this important variety are known. Despite its porosity, it is one of the finer surviving examples and is tied for ninth best in the Condition Census. It also ranks third or fourth in terms of existing detail.

Commentary. Considered Rarity-7 by Sheldon, with only eight or nine examples known in 1958, it only recently broke the Rarity-6 barrier. As recently as 1991, Noyes still rated S-124 Low Rarity-6. Low grade is the rule for the variety, with the finest known barely VF. To make matters worse, most of those known have below-average surface quality.

Provenance. *Michael Kirzner (7/1969); Denis W. Loring (7/1969); C. Douglas Smith (9/1970); Denis W. Loring (9/1970); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 9/1986), lot 177, \$1,210; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 178, \$2,090; Wes Rasmussen (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 3146, \$1,265.*

Personality. Although he was not directly employed by the Mint, **Tench Coxe** played an important role in early Mint history resulting from his association with the Treasury Department during the late 1790s and early 1800s. He was born in Philadelphia on May 22, 1755. Coxe played different roles during the Revolution, including a period as a British loyalist in the late 1770s. In 1789, he was a member of the Continental Congress. He died in Philadelphia on July 17, 1824. (#35912)



Finest Known 1797 S-125 Large Cent

2128 1797 Reverse of 1797. VF35 PCGS. S-125, B-15, R.5. Bland VF25; tied for CC-1. Noyes VF25; CC-1. Photo #20655. Our EAC Grade VF25.

Equivalents. Clapp-Newcomb 8; EAC 6; *Encyclopedia* 1711; PCGS #1422.

Variety. Date close, first 7 leans left. E in ONE directly over T in CENT. The obverse appears on S-124 and S-125. The reverse appears on S-125, S-126, and S-127.

Surfaces. Smooth and attractive medium brown surfaces with hints of reddish color in the protected areas of the obverse. The surfaces are excellent, without any of the usual blemishes found on these early coppers.

Die State III. A late die state with extensive die bulging at the lower right obverse and the left obverse, weakening some reverse details. Extremely heavy clash marks can be seen at the usual locations on the obverse.

Appearances. The obverse is illustrated in *Early American Cents* and *Penny Whimsy*. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991 and 2007) and in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*.

Census. The six finest examples all grade in the VF range, with the finest example (the present coin) graded VF25. Bland states that three others are tied with this coin at the same grade, while Noyes considers the next three just VF20. The best ANS coin is just VG10, although at the time of George Clapp's death, that coin was second finest known.

Commentary. The S-125, 126, and 127 varieties are all from a single distinctive reverse. Since two of the three varieties are rare, it is desirable to be aware of the characteristic. E in ONE is centered directly over the T in CENT, and this is the only reverse with that layout.

Provenance. David Proskey; Henry C. Hines; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (4/1992); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert Schuman; Superior (6/2000), lot 147.

Personality. David Proskey was born in Wappingers Falls, New York, on December 12, 1853, and died in North Caldwell, New Jersey, on August 16, 1928. After conducting a brief run of auctions, he joined Harlan Page Smith in the New York Coin and Stamp Company, handling many important collections including the Parmelee Collection in 1890. He also compiled a series of articles about large cents that were published in the *Coin Collector's Journal*.

Lapp and Silberman note: "He was tall, straight, and wore a heavy beard. He was possibly the best informed man on the east coast in coins and in antiques in general; he was also an authority on postage stamps." Adams describes his abilities: "His numismatic knowledge was so broad, ranging from prehistoric to modern times and from South America to the Baltic Sea, that he was a frequent consultant to other dealers." (#35915)



Top-Grade 1797 S-126 Large Cent

2129 1797 Reverse of 1797. AU58 PCGS. S-126, B-16, R.3. Bland AU55; tied for CC-1. Noyes AU55; CC-2. Photo #21313. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Proskey 16; Doughty 107; McGirk 11A; Clapp-Newcomb 9; EAC 7; *Encyclopedia* 1711; PCGS #1422.

Variety. Die chips at right border. E in ONE directly over T in CENT. The obverse appears on S-126. The reverse appears on S-125, S-126, and S-127.

Surfaces. Impressive light tan and olive, with traces of gray-brown on the highpoints of the devices. A remarkable example with glints of cartwheel luster in the protected areas. Light surface marks are mostly confined to the fields, probably from the original planchet strip. Partly Reeded Edge.

Die State V. Heavy obverse die cracks with a bulge developing near the crack in the right obverse field. Near-terminal die state for the variety.

Appearances. The obverse is illustrated in *Early American Cents*. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in *Penny Whimsy* and Noyes (1991 and 2007).

Census. This coin and the C. Douglas Smith coin are tied as AU55 examples, according to Bland and Noyes. Neither example has any point deductions. Doug Smith's piece is listed as the finer example in Noyes' *Census*, on the strength of its "choice" surfaces, rather than the "average plus" surfaces of the Husak specimen.

Commentary. A relatively common variety, and popular for its die state progression that ranges from a perfect obverse to a completely bisected one.

Provenance. Homer K. Downing (1952 ANA, *New Netherlands*), lot 1766; C. Douglas Smith (1/1957); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner; Dr. Philip W. Ralls.

Personality. **Homer K. Downing**, an employee of Western Electric Company, was born in Brazil, Indiana, on May 15, 1898, and died on May 29, 1951, at the age of 53. His education took place at DePauw University and Rose Polytechnic Institute, both in Indiana. He was introduced to large cent collecting by T. James Clarke in the 1940s, and went on to form an exceptional cabinet of 390 pieces with an emphasis on provenances. With an interest in photography, he established an extensive photo-file of large cents, and many of his photographs were used by Sheldon in *Early American Cents*. Just prior to his death, he identified his Lettered Edge large cents by inking the letters H and D in HUNDRED. *New Netherlands* sold his collection in the 1952 ANA Sale. (#35918)



High Census-Level 1797 S-127 Cent

2130 1797 Reverse of 1797. XF45 PCGS. S-127, B-17, R.4. Bland VF30; CC-2. Noyes VF30; tied for CC-1. Photo #22966. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. McGirk 11B; Clapp-Newcomb 10; EAC 8; *Encyclopedia* 1711; PCGS #1422.

Variety. Angular hair wave below BE. E in ONE directly over T in CENT. The obverse appears on S-127. The reverse appears on S-125, S-126, and S-127.

Surfaces. Attractive, glossy surfaces with dark brown on the obverse and lighter brown on the reverse. Both sides have a few tiny circulation marks, as well as other original planchet marks that remained after the coin was struck.

Die State IV. The reverse is cracked from the left top of the second T in STATES to the right base of the adjacent A, and through the tops of ERIC.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia* and in Noyes (2007).

Census. The finest known of this scarce variety is a nice VF. In fact, Bill Noyes grades three different coins VF30, with three lower VF examples rounding out the top six.

Commentary. In 1949, Sheldon rated this variety Rarity-5, but raised the rating to Rarity-6 in *Penny Whimsy*. By the 1973 "Early Cent Revision," it was Low R-5, High R-4 in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*, and R-4 in Noyes (2007).

Provenance. Dr. George P. French (B. Max Mehl, 1929 FPL), lot 174, \$50; James G. Macallister; Henry C. Hines; Henry A. Sternberg; M.H. Bolender (3/1956), lot 1593, \$55; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (3/1973); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert Schuman; Superior (6/2000), lot 148.

Personality. **Milferd H. Bolender** (1894-1977) began collecting coins in 1906 when he received 70 old coins from his grandfather. A veteran of World War I, Bolender worked as a teacher and school principal from 1919 to 1932. He was also a coin dealer in Orangeville, Illinois, who conducted nearly 200 auctions. Bolender relocated to Freeport, Illinois, and later to San Marino, California. He specialized in early silver dollars and wrote a variety reference on the series. Many collectors still refer to their early dollars by Bolender numbers today. (#35921)



Wonderful 1797 S-128 Cent

2131 1797 Reverse of 1797. AU55 PCGS. S-128, B-23, R.3. Bland XF45; tied for CC-4. Noyes XF40; tied for CC-8. Photo #23012. Our EAC Grade XF40.

Equivalents. Proskey 18; Doughty 109; McGirk 17A, 17B; Clapp-Newcomb 11; EAC 23; *Encyclopedia* 1710; PCGS #1422.

Variety. 1, 7, and R all touch bust and hair. M corrected from E. The obverse appears on S-128. The reverse appears on S-128 and S-129.

Surfaces. Glossy olive and dark greenish-brown surfaces, intermingled with splashes of deeper steel. Generally well struck, although Liberty's profile and the leaves right of the ribbon bow are poorly defined. A few faint surface marks and slight verdigris are of little overall significance.

Die State VIII. A nearly terminal die state with extensive cracks across the shattered obverse die. Two die cracks in the left obverse field are parallel, and with light in the right angle, actually look like a sloped surface from the upper crack to the lower crack.

Appearances. The reverse is illustrated in *Early American Cents*. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. Just three or four AU pieces are currently recorded, followed by about a dozen coins in the XF grade levels.

Commentary. This is another variety with a delightful array of die states for the specialist to consider.

Provenance. Dr. Thomas Hall (9/1909); Virgil M. Brand; M.C. Brown; Thomas Warfield (*Associated Coin Auction Co.*, 10/1955), lot 1159; Dorothy Paschal; Dr. William H. Sheldon (1/1957); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; *Superior* (6/2000), lot 150; Chris Victor-McCawley.

Personality. Jack Beymer was born in Fairmont, Minnesota, on April 30, 1933, and educated in California, attending Modesto Junior College, Sacramento State College, and University of California at Berkeley. He and his wife (Sondra Ross) were married on March 10, 1966, and have two children. Prior to his career as a coin dealer that began in 1967, he worked as a dairyman, accountant for Gallo Wineries, a food inspector for the Department of Agriculture, and a buyer for Consolidated Foods. Today, Beymer operates his coin business in Santa Rosa, California, and specializes in early copper, although he handles the entire range of U.S. coinage. (#35924)



Census-Level 1797 S-129 Large Cent

2132 1797 Reverse of 1797. XF40 PCGS. S-129, B-24, R.5. Bland VF20; tied for CC-3. Noyes VF20; tied for CC-3. Photo #23056. Our EAC Grade VF20.

Equivalents. Proskey 17; Doughty 108; McGirk 16A; Clapp-Newcomb 12; EAC 24; *Encyclopedia* 1710; PCGS #1422.

Variety. 1, 7, and R all free, broken B. M corrected from E. The obverse appears on S-129, S-130, S-131, and NC-8. The reverse appears on S-128 and S-129.

Surfaces. Light steel-brown with traces of olive color on both sides. The surfaces are smooth, with few imperfections aside from the usual minor handling marks associated with the grade.

Die State II. The curved break that eventually develops behind the hair ribbon is only a faint outline in this die marriage. The reverse has several sets of clash marks.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. A rare variety, seldom found decent. Two examples just make the XF grade level per Bland, but grade high in the VF range per Noyes. This pleasing VF20 coin is tied with one other for third finest known. In 1949, Sheldon graded one specimen (probably the Newcomb-ANS coin) MS60, and he graded the same coin XF45 in 1958. Today, Bland grades the ANS coin XF40 and Noyes calls it VF35.

Commentary. In *Early American Cents*, Sheldon described S-129 as “one of the famous and much sought rarities, since it was described and published by Proskey.” When *Penny Whimsy* was published in 1958, it was considered Rarity-7, with just nine examples known, eight available to collectors. Today, the population is about 50 to 60 coins, almost all in lower grades.

Provenance. *Flambeau Stamp & Coin Co.* (1966 FPL), lot 66; C. Douglas Smith.

Personality. *Flambeau Stamp & Coin Co.* is of interest to collectors for its July 1966 fixed-price catalog of early large cents. John D. Wright, in a footnote to his 1972 *Penny-Wise* article “A Survey of Large Cent Auctions: Part IV: Fixed-Price Offerings,” suggests why Flambeau did not become prominent in the field: “Most overgraded and underpriced.” (#35927)



Impressive Condition Census 1797 S-130 Cent

2133 1797 Reverse of 1797. MS62 Brown PCGS. S-130, B-25, R.2. Bland MS60; tied for CC-1. Noyes XF45; tied for CC-3. Photo #23128. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Proskey 8; Doughty 99; McGirk 7A; Clapp-Newcomb 13; EAC 25; *Encyclopedia* 1711; PCGS #1422.

Variety. Cracks behind hair ribbon. Left ribbon, bow, and leaves fragmented. The obverse appears on S-129, S-130, S-131, and NC-8. The reverse appears on S-130.

Surfaces. A remarkable, sharply struck cent with excellent eye appeal. Glossy olive surfaces have attractive darker brown and steel color on each side. A few faint contact marks are noted on the reverse, but they are entirely insignificant.

Die State I. This is an early die state with only a trace of the usual obverse die break that hangs down from the upper left border. Sheldon claims an example in ANS is from a perfect obverse die. If such a coin exists, it would have been struck before the later state of S-129.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991 and 2007). The Breen plate coin is incorrectly identified as this specimen.

Census. Some disagreement seems to exist between Bland and Noyes regarding the grading of S-130. Bland calls the two finest known examples MS60, including this piece. Noyes calls his two finest known examples AU50, but grades this coin just XF45. Such a wide difference, 15 points, between experts is highly unusual.

Commentary. The S-130 ranks among the three most common 1797 cent varieties, and it is popular for the progression of obverse die states. Breen noted that McGirk 5D may also represent this die variety.

Provenance. George Pappas (11/1949); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert Schuman; *Superior* (6/2000), lot 152; Chris Victor-McCawley.

Personality. **Valentine Flagler** (a.k.a. Valentine Flegler) was listed on the Mint payroll of October 10, 1795, as a laborer. Although not necessarily the same person, a Valentine Flegler immigrated from Germany to Philadelphia in 1785. The 1800 Federal Census shows a Valentine Flagler living in Philadelphia's North Ward. (#35930)



Exceptional 1797 S-131 No Stems Cent

2134 1797 No Stems. AU55 PCGS. S-131, B-27, R.2. Bland XF40; tied for CC-3. Noyes XF45; CC-1. Photo #23028. Our EAC Grade XF40.

Equivalents. Proskey 7; Doughty 98; McGirk 5A, 5B, 5C; Clapp-Newcomb 14; EAC 26; *Encyclopedia* 1712; PCGS #1425.

Variety. Cracks behind hair ribbon. No stems, leaf at upright of D. The obverse appears on S-129, S-130, S-131, and NC-8. The reverse appears on S-131, S-132, and S-133.

Surfaces. Apparently the finest known example of the variety by quite a margin. The surfaces have attractive and lustrous medium olive-brown color, with the usual minor blemishes.

Die State II. An early die state. The crack in the left obverse field is nicely developed, and the vertical crack in the right obverse field is faint but visible.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are plated in *Early American Cents*, in *Penny Whimsy*, and in Noyes (2007).

Census. In 1991, Bill Noyes recorded this piece as XF45 and second finest known, behind the French-Sheldon-Naftzger specimen that he graded AU50. In 2005, Noyes revised his grade opinions, maintaining this piece as XF45, calling it finest known. The Naftzger coin was regarded XF40, and dropped to third best in his census. In their June 2000 catalog, Superior incorrectly stated: "Graded AU50 (choice) and CC#1 by a full 10 points over the second best example in the Noyes census."

Commentary. Doug Smith once said that you needed to own a coin three times to fully appreciate it, and this is one such coin. Smith owned this coin on three separate occasions.

Provenance. Peter Mougey (*Thomas Elder*, 9/1910), lot 28; William H. Woodin; Dr. Henry Beckwith (*S.H. Chapman*, 4/1923), lot 11, \$13; Elmer S. Sears; Howard R. Newcomb (*J.C. Morgenthau*, 2/1945), lot 155, \$130; Leonard Holland (*Pennypacker Auction Centre*, 5/1959), \$220; C. Douglas Smith; Bertram Cohen (3/1985); C. Douglas Smith; Herman Halpern (*Stack's*, 3/1988), lot 132, \$3,960; Roxanne Greenstein (8/1988); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert Schuman; Superior (6/2000), lot 153, \$17,250; Al Boka (10/27/2005).

Personality. Pennypacker Auction Centre sold the **Leonard Holland** large cent collection in May 1959. The story of this auction is well known. All of the large cents were sold to a small group of New York copper collectors, with Harvey Stack bidding for the group. Later, the cents were resold in a private auction at the Reading (Pennsylvania) Hotel. The profits were divided between the group, each person receiving a credit (or in some cases actual cash) of \$472. Doug Smith related the story, published in the July 1978 issue of *Penny-Wise*. (#35981)



Sharply Detailed 1797 S-132 Cent Rarity

2135 1797 No Stems. XF40 Details, Corroded, Cleaned, ANACS. S-132, B-28, High R.5. Bland Fine 15; tied for CC-6. Noyes Fine 15; CC-4. Photo #22194. Our EAC Grade Fine 12.

Equivalents. Clapp-Newcomb 15; EAC 27; *Encyclopedia* 1712; PCGS #1425.

Variety. B broken and repunched. No stems, leaf at upright of D. The obverse appears on S-132. The reverse appears on S-131, S-132, and S-133.

Surfaces. Light olive-tan on the obverse and pale steel-brown on the reverse, with a patch of faint hairlines around the date, indicating that this piece has been cleaned in the past. Traces of corrosion are visible.

Die State II. An angular rim break is confined to three or four dentils over IC.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. A single Mint State, or nearly so, example is known, followed by a couple of VF coins and a few VG and Fine examples. For some unknown reason, this die combination is usually found with poor surfaces. Twelve of the 18 coins recorded by Noyes are Average Minus or Scudzy. The Husak coin is one of the other six, each with average surfaces and apparently as good as it gets. In his *Large Cent Encyclopedia*, Breen noted that this variety is "often banged up or even mutilated."

Commentary. Called Rarity-6 in *Early American Cents* and Rarity-7 in *Penny Whimsy*, Sheldon noted a population of 12 coins in 1958, and today, the total is just over 30 pieces, a modest increase after 50 years of searching.

Provenance. Dan Murphy (9/1970); John D. Wright; 2007 EAC Sale (McCawley and Grellman), lot 190, \$5,500.

Personality. John R. "Bob" Grellman, Jr., is an author, researcher, and cataloger who specializes in the late-date large cents from 1840 to 1857. He is a partner with Chris Victor-McCawley in McCawley and Grellman Auctions, which conducts specialty sales limited to early copper coinage and related items. Grellman was born October 29, 1945, and is a retired Air Force officer. He is the author of *The Die Varieties of United States Large Cents, 1840-1857*. (#35984)



Elusive Census-Level 1797 S-133 Cent

2136 1797 No Stems. VF35 PCGS. S-133, B-29, R.5. Bland VF20; tied for CC-5. Noyes VF20; tied for CC-4. Photo #23088. Our EAC Grade VF20.

Equivalents. Clapp-Newcomb 16; EAC 28; *Encyclopedia* 1713; PCGS #1425.

Variety. IB parallel, lean right. No stems, leaf at upright of D. The obverse appears on S-133 and NC-7. The reverse appears on S-131, S-132, and S-133.

Surfaces. The sharpness of this piece is slightly finer, although the obverse device has several faint scratches that are now toned over and nearly invisible. The reverse has a small rim nick over M in AMERICA and a small greenish spot inside the right branch. Otherwise, it is a pleasing cent with glossy medium brown patina and hints of reddish color in the protected areas. Partially Reeded Edge.

Die State V. The latest die state that Breen recorded, with an obverse die crack from the border to the neck, and another from the border to the lowest hair curl, the latter crack faint. Heavy obverse clash marks are clearly visible, and a narrow reverse rim break affects five dentils over IC.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. Two of the top three pieces are in the ANS Collection, placing this coin in a tie for second finest in collectors' hands. Bland records the collectible census as: 25-25-20-20-12-12. Noyes ranks the top six collectible pieces as: 30-20-20-20-12-10.

Commentary. The edge has evidence of diagonal reeding, similar to that found on certain other varieties of 1797 and 1798 large cents. Walter Breen enumerated several different edge characteristics in his *Large Cent Encyclopedia*, suggesting that all coins sharing specific characteristics must have originated with the same planchet supplier.

Provenance. *Stack's* (10/1957); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert Schuman; *Superior* (6/2000), lot 156.

Personality. **Eberhart Klumback** (a.k.a. Everhart Klumbach) signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document in January 1793. The January 1796 payroll records him as an assistant melter at the Mint. (#35987)



Condition Census 1797 S-134 Large Cent

2137 1797 Reverse of 1797. AU53 PCGS. S-134, B-4, R.4. Bland XF45; tied for CC-2. Noyes VF35; CC-5. Photo #39083. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. Proskey 4; Doughty 95; McGirk 3A, 3B; Clapp-Newcomb 17; EAC 4; *Encyclopedia* 1704; PCGS #1422.

Variety. Die chip near throat. Small fraction distant from ribbons. The obverse appears on S-134. The reverse appears on S-134.

Surfaces. Glossy olive-brown surfaces with hints of iridescence, and splashes of lighter reddish-tan on the reverse. The surfaces are not perfectly smooth, as usually found, due to some die roughness. A few tiny abrasions and faint scratches are visible upon close examination, but of little overall consequence. In 1973, the *New Netherlands* cataloger wrote: "this coin now coated with wax and might have been burnished many years ago. Reddish brown color and a much sharper obv. There are a few chips and a small punch mark near the lowest curl of Liberty. Obv. broad milled borders left, weakened at the right [sic]; rev., not as well defined." The obverse border is actually broad at the right, weakened at the left. Beaded Edge.

Die State IV. A late die state with two die cracks from the rim to E of AMERICA, the area between these cracks slightly raised to form a retained cud. Other faint cracks and die bulges are visible.

Appearances. The reverse is illustrated in *Early American Cents*, in *Penny Whimsy*, and in Noyes (2007).

Census. This coin and the Downing specimen are tied for second finest known behind the Kuntz Collection specimen.

Commentary. Breen recorded two different edge types for this variety, either Beaded or Plain.

Provenance. Dr. George P. French (B. Max Mehl, 1929 FPL), lot 153; Henry A. Sternberg (8/1930); T. James Clarke (1944); B. Max Mehl (6/1945), lot 1662, \$42.50; Sheraton Coin Co. (1945); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (*New Netherlands*, 11/1973), lot 450, \$300; Melvin L. Robinson; William Peterson (*Cincinnati Coin Exchange*); *Early American Coppers* (2001), lot 211.

Personality. Ernest Henderson and Robert Moore (the former appearing at S-167) were partners in the **Sheraton Coin Company**. Their fixed price list and auction consignments of 1947, while notable, were largely unsuccessful; the partners soon sold the firm to their salesman, Harold Whiteneck. (#35933)



Nichols Find 1797 S-135 Cent

2138 1797 Reverse of 1797. MS62 Brown PCGS. S-135, B-5, R.3. Noyes AU50; tied for CC-19. Photo #39164. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Proskey 9; Doughty 100; McGirk 15A, 15B, 18A; Clapp-Newcomb 18; EAC 13; *Encyclopedia* 1709; PCGS #1422.

Variety. Medium date, 7 touches drapery, broken B. Six berries in each branch, wide 100. The obverse appears on S-125 and NC-6. The reverse appears on S-135.

Surfaces. Excellent cartwheel luster with pleasing olive and tan surfaces. The reverse has traces of faded red color, mostly through the legend. The normal blunt strike is evident in the upper obverse and lower reverse details, with some original flan defects showing at those locations. The surfaces are pristine and the fields are faintly reflective.

Die State IV. The reverse has a faint die bulge at D ST and a single clash mark near ES O.

Census. A number of Mint State coins are known from the Nichols Find. It is actually rare to find pieces in circulated grades.

Commentary. Sheldon-135 generally comes nicer than either of the other two Nichols Find coins. Many have original mint red color and prooflike or reflective fields. It is also more plentiful than either S-119 or S-123. In *Early American Cents* and in *Penny Whimsy*, Sheldon discussed the general appearance of the Nichols Find cents: "On these three varieties the planchets have a high polish or 'prooflike' luster; all show the same finish on the rims; the denticles are deep and heavy; two of the reverses are identical and the third varies only triflingly from them; in all cases the dies had been slightly injured or blunted, especially the reverse dies."

Provenance. *Chris Victor-McCawley (9/1995).*

Personality. **Peter LaChase** (a.k.a. Peter LaChaize or LaChaise) was employed by the Mint on or before January 1793, when he signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document, the equivalent of today's company handbook. The January 1796 payroll lists him as a melter. (#35936)



Finest Known 1797 S-136 Cent

2139 1797 Reverse of 1797. MS62 Brown PCGS. S-136, B-7, R.3. Bland AU55; tied for CC-1. Noyes AU55; tied for CC-1. Photo #21179. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Proskey 11; Doughty 102; McGirk 12A, 12B; Clapp-Newcomb 19; EAC 15; *Encyclopedia* 1705; PCGS #1422.

Variety. Wide date, 97 close and low. Berries five and four, none at T of CENT. The obverse appears on S-136 and S-137. The reverse appears on S-136 and NC-6.

Surfaces. A splendid example with light tan color on both sides. Traces of grayish-brown indicates light wear on the highpoints. The reverse is bluntly struck inside the wreath with ill-defined detail. A tiny surface pit at the left obverse border establishes the provenance.

Die State V. The latest die state with several reverse cracks and clash marks, and a die bulge at ER. A crack from the rim through RI curves through the wreath to join another crack through F and the wreath. An additional die crack is faintly visible through the left side of U.

Appearances. The reverse is illustrated in *Early American Cents* and *Penny Whimsy*. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991 and 2007).

Census. This coin and two others are tied for finest known according to Bland, who grades all three coins AU55, while Noyes grades this coin and one other piece similarly, and tied for finest known status.

Commentary. Beaded and Plain Edge coins are known. Breen states that those with plain Edge are Boulton blanks, the Beaded Edge pieces from Coltman.

Provenance. David Proskey; Henry C. Hines; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner; Anthony Terranova; Chris Victor-McCawley (11/1996); Jack Wadlington; Chris Victor-McCawley (7/2005).

Personality. A coin dealer from New York City, **Anthony J. Terranova** was born in Brooklyn on March 22, 1947. He began his full time career as a coin dealer in 1975 with Neil Berman, and has been in business for himself since 1978. Terranova regularly handles rare and historic material with an emphasis on quality. (#35939)



Pleasing 1797 S-137 Large Cent

2140 1797 Reverse of 1797. AU53 PCGS. S-137, B-8, R.2. Bland VF35; tied for CC-10. Noyes VF35; tied for CC-7. Photo #21165. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. Proskey 10; Doughty 101; McGirk 13A; Clapp-Newcomb 20; EAC 16; *Encyclopedia* 1706; PCGS #1422.

Variety. Wide date, 97 close and low. First S repunched below. The obverse appears on S-136 and S-137. The reverse appears on S-137.

Surfaces. Most of the design details are bold, except for considerable weakness at the central obverse. Both sides have light tan color, possibly retoned, with splashes of darker steel and lilac on the obverse and some maroon and green patina on the reverse, the result of minor corrosion on that side. A nicely centered impression with complete obverse border details and bold reverse border details. Beaded Edge.

Die State III. The reverse is bulged through ICA and cracked from the border to the right ribbon end.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. The top four pieces include two AU and two XF coins, followed by a number of VF pieces, including this coin that just misses the traditional census of the six finest.

Commentary. The Beaded Edge coins are seemingly rarer than those with Plain Edge. Breen only knew of two Beaded Edge pieces, one in Jack Beymer's inventory in 1987, and the other quite low-grade. Although the different edge types have been known for quite some time, they remain relatively ignored today.

Provenance. Philip E. Beneditti (Pickwick Coin Co.); Hollinbeck-Kagin (2/1963), lot 2170; Hollinbeck-Kagin (8/1964), lot 161; Hollinbeck-Kagin (1/1973), lot 267; Kagin's (9/1980), lot 123; Kagin's (3/1984), lot 1203; 1986 ANA (Kagin's), lot 5158; Dr. Feori Pipito; Superior (9/1987), lot 968.

Personality. Along with E.V. Boone, Philip E. Beneditti was a driving force behind Pickwick Coin Company. The firm advertised in both *The Numismatist* (beginning in 1962) and *Numismatic Scrapbook*. To quote Q. David Bowers in *The American Numismatic Association Centennial History*, "Pickwick went on to handle many important coin properties, particularly in the field of early American, colonial, and state coins." (#35942)



Mint State 1797 S-138 Draped Bust Cent

2141 1797 Reverse of 1797. MS64 Brown PCGS. S-138, B-20, R.1. Bland MS63; tied for CC-2. Noyes AU55; CC-5. Photo #23139. Our EAC Grade MS63.

Equivalents. Proskey 12; Doughty 103; McGirk 8A; Clapp-Newcomb 21; EAC 20; *Encyclopedia* 1711; PCGS #1422.

Variety. ER join hair, 7 nearly touches bust. Incomplete leaf at C in CENT. The obverse appears on S-138. The reverse appears on S-138 and NC-4.

Surfaces. Amazing cartwheel luster is evident on both sides of this impressive cent. The olive-brown surfaces have splashes of deep steel toning, and considerable brilliant orange mint color, especially on the reverse.

Die State V. The reverse has a bulge at ES OF A and a crack joining the leaves above ONE. The obverse has a crack from the base of Y into the field at right, nearly to the level of Liberty's nose.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. Finest known is a single MS65 coin graded by Bland, also called MS65 by Noyes. Bland calls this coin and two others each MS63, tied for second best. One of the three is in the ANS Collection. Sheldon graded the finest known example MS70, followed by two others that he graded MS65. Noyes grades the Husak coin much lower than Bland, probably deducting points for the unusual obverse toning, that has been called staining by some.

Commentary. Sheldon-138 and S-139 are the two most common varieties of all 1797 cents, and they are usually available in nearly any grade a collector could desire.

Provenance. Henry C. Miller (*Thomas Elder*, 4/1917), lot 754, \$32; Dr. George P. French; Barney Bluestone (1933 FPL), lot 18, \$47.50; Frank O. Brown; Barney Bluestone (5/1935), lot 501, \$75; Charles J. Dupont (*Stack's*, 9/1954), lot 175; Abe Kosoff; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (*New Netherlands*, 11/1973), lot 454, \$3,400; RARCOA; Robert J. Shalowitz; Jerry A. Bobbe; Myles Z. Gerson; Charles E. Harrison; Dr. Philip W. Ralls (4/2004).

Personality. **Nicholas Sinderling** (a.k.a. Nicholas Sinderline) was hired by the Mint on September 29, 1792. The January 1796 Mint payroll records him in the position of annealer. (#35945)



Mint State 1797 S-139 Cent, Finest Known

2142 1797 Reverse of 1797. MS63 Brown PCGS. S-139, B-21, R.1. Bland MS61; tied for CC-1. Noyes MS63; tied for CC-1. Photo #29957. Our EAC Grade MS60+.

Equivalents. Proskey 14; Doughty 105; McGirk 10A; Clapp-Newcomb 22; EAC 21; *Encyclopedia* 1711; PCGS #1422.

Variety. ER and 7 close to bust, base of I low. Die scratches from fraction bar and left stem. The obverse appears on S-139. The reverse appears on S-139 and S-140.

Surfaces. This is a frosty steel beauty with full cartwheel luster and excellent aesthetic appeal. The surfaces are pristine with traces of faded red hugging the devices. The design motifs are nicely centered with full obverse and reverse borders.

Die State III. The obverse has two cracks from the border at 8 o'clock, one heading right to the hair above the lower curls, the other near the border to the lowest curl. The reverse has faint clash marks but no evidence of die bulging.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. Only three Mint State examples of S-139 are known, including this piece and one other that are tied for finest known.

Commentary. Sheldon-139 is the single most common 1797 cent variety by a wide margin over S-138. Like S-138, it can usually be found in about any desired grade.

Provenance. John G. Murdoch; *Sotheby's* (London, 7/1903), lot 949; Major William B. Wetmore; Chapman Brothers (6/1906), lot 555, \$21; Dr. Lewis H. Adler, Jr.; Henry C. Hines; Lillian Sheer (1948); Homer K. Downing (New Netherlands, 1952 ANA), lot 1780, \$240; Elliot Landau; New Netherlands (12/1958), lot 115, \$360; Emanuel Taylor (12/1958); Louis Helfenstein (Lester Merkin, 8/1964), lot 13, \$1,500; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (New Netherlands, 11/1973), lot 455, \$2,100; RARCOA; Dennis Forgue; Thomas E. Werner; Stack's (1/1987), lot 841, \$8,250; Herman Halpern (Stack's, 3/1988), lot 140, \$9,900; Andrew M. Hain (Stack's, 1/2002), lot 738, \$17,250.

Personality. William Boerum Wetmore was a military officer who was educated at the Military Academy in West Point, and commissioned as a second lieutenant on June 14, 1872. In 1873 he foiled an attempt at robbing the paymaster, and fought against the Indians at Red River the following year. He resigned his commission in 1876 but was appointed a major in the New York State Militia, serving that organization from 1879 to 1882. Wetmore was a delegate to the 1888 Democratic Convention. His coin collection was sold by the Chapman Brothers in June 1906, and included an 1804 silver dollar. Wetmore died in Atlantic City in 1919. (#35948)



Lovely 1797 S-140 Large Cent

2143 1797 Reverse of 1797. AU55 PCGS. S-140, B-22, R.1. Bland XF40; tied for CC-9. Noyes XF40; tied for CC-7. Photo #23130. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Proskey 13; Doughty 104; McGirk 9A, 9B, 9C, 9D, 9E; Clapp-Newcomb 23; EAC 22; *Encyclopedia* 1711; PCGS #1422.

Variety. B and T are broken. Die scratches from fraction bar and left stem. The obverse appears on S-140. The reverse appears on S-139 and S-140.

Surfaces. A frosty steel-brown piece with traces of luster on each side. The number '47' is faintly inked in the right obverse field. A few inconsequential scratches and abrasions can be seen if the piece is examined closely.

Die State VII. Nearly the terminal die state, and it would probably qualify except the faint crack from the rim to N has not formed, and the die is only lightly bulged at TED.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia* for State IX, and in Noyes (2007).

Census. One example is graded Mint State according to Noyes, followed by three AU50 coins and a small number of XF pieces, including this example.

Commentary. Here is another common 1797 cent variety, probably about the same as S-138 but not as common as S-139. For the date or type collector looking for a nice, higher-grade circulated type piece, this is the variety of choice.

Provenance. Leonard Kusterer; Benjamin H. Levin; Denis W. Loring (5/1984); C. Douglas Smith (3/1992); Eric Streiner; Superior (10/1992), lot 87, \$1,925; Donald H. Kagin and Andrew Lustig; Robert W. Miller, Sr. (7/1993); Bowers and Merena Galleries; Bowers and Merena (11/1994), lot 3357; Bowers and Merena Galleries; Heritage Rare Coin Galleries; Heritage (6/1995), lot 6180; Heritage (8/1995 Bullet Sale), lot 1005; Heritage (11/1995 Bullet Sale), lot 14, \$1,100; Bud Lee (3/1997); Daniel Trollan.

Personality. Daniel Trollan is an auto technician in Durango, Colorado, who began collecting coins during his childhood. He has formed an excellent collection of choice 1794 cents. (#35951)



Census-Level 1797 S-141 Cent

2144 1797 Reverse of 1797. AU53 PCGS. S-141, B-18, R.4. Bland VF35; tied for CC-3. Noyes VF35; CC-3. Photo #23208. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. Proskey 19; Clapp-Newcomb 24; EAC 25; *Encyclopedia* 1711; PCGS #1422.

Variety. Bottom curve of 9 weak or absent. F repunched, 100 left of center. The obverse appears on S-141. The reverse appears on S-141.

Surfaces. A lovely olive-brown and steel example with traces of pale blue iridescence on each side. The upper obverse and lower reverse are flat, but all other detail is bold.

Die State III. This late state has a straight vertical reverse crack through the left ribbon and stem, the left edge of the ribbon bow, to a point between C and E.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. The three finest pieces are an AU coin plated in *Penny Whimsy*, an XF plated in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*, and this example, a nice VF piece from the Dupont Collection. The six finest pieces that Sheldon listed in 1958 were graded by him as 45-35-30-15-15-15. Today, Bland grades the six finest pieces 55-45-35-35-35-30, followed by five VF25 coins, including one that is in the ANS Collection.

Commentary. Sheldon rated the S-141 Rarity-6 in *Early American Cents* and in *Penny Whimsy*, although today it is considered just Rarity-4. A number of the new discoveries since 1958 grade VF or XF. However, in VF or better grades, the S-141 has only been offered at auction about 10 times since the 19th century. Although not considered a rarity today, the opportunity to bid on a nice one seldom occurs. The Husak Collection contains many similar opportunities throughout the entire Sheldon series.

Provenance. Charles J. Dupont (*Stack's*, 9/1954), lot 178, \$275; C. Douglas Smith.

Personality. **Lewis Laurange** (a.k.a. Lewis Laurentia or Lewis Laurenger) was hired on October 5, 1792, to work in the shop, Voigt's name for the coinage building. He signed the January 1793 Mint Rules and Regulations document, and remained on the Mint payroll on October 10, 1795. (#35954)



Condition Census 1797 S-142 Cent

2145 1797 Reverse of 1797. VF30 PCGS. S-142, B-32, High R.5. Bland VF20; tied for CC-1. Noyes Fine 12; CC-3. Photo #28492. Our EAC Grade Fine 15.

Equivalents. Proskey 5; Doughty 96; McGirk 6A; Clapp-Newcomb 26; EAC 30; *Encyclopedia* 1713; PCGS #1422.

Variety. Style II Letters. Curved tail to R. ONE far to left, O over C. The obverse appears on S-142 and S-143. The reverse appears on S-142 and NC-7.

Surfaces. Slightly rough dark steel surfaces with lighter reddish-tan color on the devices. The roughness is even across the surfaces on both sides, and does little to diminish the desirability of this important cent. A small chip or flake is hidden in the hair above the ear.

Die State I. Apparently perfect dies.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. Sheldon-142 does not seem to garner the respect of some other rarities, but it is rare, and unknown in higher grades, as illustrated by this piece, which Bland grades VF20 and calls finest known. He actually grades five different coins VF20, all tied for first place.

Commentary. In 1958, this variety was in "the upper range of R-6," according to Sheldon, suggesting that about 15 pieces were known. The population has barely doubled in the last 50 years, meaning that there are probably few more to be found in the future. This variety was first described by David Proskey, probably from the coin in his collection, now owned by Dr. Ralph Rucker who recently completed his collection of Sheldon numbered varieties.

Provenance. Bradbury K. Thurlow (*Mayflower Coin Auctions*, 12/1967), lot 166, \$120; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (*New Netherlands*, 11/1973), lot 458, \$225; Willard C. Blaisdell; Del Bland; John D. Wright; *Goldberg Coins* (2/2007), lot 293.

Personality. Ira and Larry Goldberg started **Goldberg Coins and Collectibles** after their former firm, Superior, was sold to A-Mark. Goldberg Coins has handled several important rarities and collections, continuing to operate today, conducting more than 30 individual auctions since its beginning in 1999. (#35957)



Important 1797 S-143 Cent Rarity

2146 1797 Reverse of 1797. No Stems. XF40 PCGS. S-143, B-31, R.5. Bland VF30; CC-4. Noyes VF30; CC-4. Photo #23058. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. Proskey 6; Doughty 97; McGirk 4A; Clapp-Newcomb 27; EAC 31; *Encyclopedia* 1714; PCGS #1425.

Variety. Style II Letters. Curved tail to R. No stems, leaf at curve of D. The obverse appears on S-142 and S-143. The reverse appears on 1796 NC-7, 1797 S-143, and 1797 NC-8.

Surfaces. A lovely light tan example of this important cent, possibly cleaned and recolored, but highly attractive. The surfaces are slightly rough in areas, but not severely so. The reverse has a small mark over the A in STATES. Partially Reeded Edge.

Die State III. Faint reverse clash marks inside the wreath and around the fraction.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (2007).

Census. The fourth finest known behind three XF pieces, including one in the ANS Collection, placing this piece as third best in collectors' hands. Three of the top six coins known today, including this Husak specimen, were unknown to Sheldon in 1958.

Commentary. This is the rare Stemless Wreath variety, called Rarity-7 with just 12 known to Sheldon in *Penny Whimsy*. Earlier, Sheldon rated the S-143 just Rarity-6. Like most other varieties, quite a few have been found in the last 50 years. However, even today the variety is still a solid R-5 rarity.

Provenance. Jack Collins (2/1976); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert Schuman; Superior (6/2000), lot 168, \$5,750.

Personality. Jack Collins (1939-1996) was a cataloger and researcher from Southgate, California. He cataloged the Robinson S. Brown, Jr., Collection in 1986 and the Philip Van Cleave Collection in the same year. Collins purchased a portion of the B. Max Mehl estate in 1960. He formed a collection of over 300 large cents that was sold by Bowers and Ruddy in 1977 as part of the Fairfield Collection. Collins served as publisher of Walter Breen's *Half Cent Encyclopedia* (d.b.a. American Institute of Numismatic Research) and provided considerable assistance to the editor of Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*. (#35990)



Noyes' Finest 1798 S-144 Large Cent

2147 1798 First Hair. AU50 PCGS. S-144, B-1, High R.5. Bland VF35; CC-2. Noyes VF35; CC-1. Photo #22947. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. McGirk 23A; Clapp 1; EAC 1; *Encyclopedia* 1715; PCGS #1431.

Variety. Style I Hair and letters. Close date. Final A far from ribbon. The obverse appears on S-144 and S-145. The reverse appears on S-144.

Surfaces. Slightly sharper than our net grade, but with fine granularity. Tan and medium olive surfaces are splashed with steel and lilac toning on both sides. The surfaces are generally smooth, with a few microscopic scratches and minor pits. The Superior cataloger suggested these pits were possibly as made. Partially Reeded Edge.

Die State II. The reverse is cracked through the left ribbon and stem ends, the branch, and into the left ribbon bow. Buckling in a straight line from TA to ER is plainly visible, but does not affect the design elements.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Clapp, *Early American Cents*, *Penny Whimsy*, and Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*. The Superior catalog also states that this piece is illustrated in Noyes, but that is not the case.

Census. This is the second finest example listed in Bland's Condition Census; the finest according to Noyes. The only other comparable example is the Virgil Brand specimen. The next best is the ANS specimen that grades just VG10 according to Bland.

Commentary. The S-144 ranks among the most important 1798 die combinations, with only 30 to 40 examples known today, almost all in low grades. In *Penny Whimsy*, Sheldon rated it Rarity-7, noting that just eight were available to collectors, with two others in ANS.

Provenance. David Proskey; Henry C. Hines; Dr. William H. Sheldon (1953); C. Douglas Smith (10/1975); Denis W. Loring (12/1977); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert Schuman (Superior, 5/2003), lot 433, \$34,500.

Personality. Dr. Charles E. McGirk (1869-1939) was a resident of Philipsburg, Pennsylvania, who assembled a large collection of large cents that was sold by B. Max Mehl in 1913. Just prior to his death, McGirk sold a 1795 S-79 Reeded Edge cent to George H. Clapp; that coin is now in the ANS Collection. McGirk prepared a serial article, "United States Cents and Varieties," published in *The Numismatist* in 1913 and 1914. The McGirk study was published in 18 parts, with supplementary material. The study is best recognized today as a good attempt that was not properly arranged. (#36011)



The Second Finest Known 1798 S-145 Cent

2148 1798 First Hair. AU53 PCGS. S-145, B-2, R.3. Bland XF40; CC-2. Noyes XF40; CC-2. Photo #21267. Our EAC Grade XF40.

Equivalents. Proskey 6; Doughty 115; McGirk 3C1, 3C2; Clapp 2; EAC 2; *Encyclopedia* 1715; PCGS #1431.

Variety. Style I Hair and letters. Close date. Die chip over numerator. The obverse appears on S-144 and S-145. The reverse appears on S-145.

Surfaces. Beautiful golden-brown surfaces are accented by pale olive on the devices, and splashes of dark maroon on both sides. A few minor abrasions are evident on Liberty's cheek and neck. Otherwise, choice surfaces. Partially Reeded Edge.

Die State III. The reverse is slightly buckled at OF with a faint die crack above that word. Fine clash marks are visible in the same area.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991).

Census. The second finest known, according to Bland and Noyes. Census level examples of this variety seldom appear for sale at auction, usually changing hands privately.

Commentary. Although it is a relatively plentiful R.3 variety, collectors generally have to settle for lower-grade pieces. The Husak specimen has never before appeared in a public auction, and the finest known piece has only done so once, and that was more than 60 years ago. Sheldon discussed physical characteristics of S-145 in *Early American Cents*: "This is one of the almost common 1798's, but it is usually struck so flat and so weakly that even in Extremely Fine condition it is likely to be passed over as a weak coin."

Provenance. *Discovered in Glasgow, Scotland (1946); Willard C. Blaisdell (2/1975); Denis W. Loring (2/1975); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner; Dr. Philip Ralls (2004).*

Personality. **Dr. Philip W. Ralls** was born on April 9, 1948, in Washington, D.C., and makes his home in California, where he is a faculty member at the University of Southern California Medical School. Ralls served as the fifth president of EAC from 1990 to 1996. He is known for his discriminating taste in high-grade cents. (#36014)



Scarce 1798 S-146 Large Cent

2149 1798 First Hair. VG10 PCGS. S-146, B-3, Low R.5. Photo #33272. Our EAC Grade VG8.

Equivalents. Clapp 3, 4; EAC 3; *Encyclopedia* 1716; PCGS #1431.

Variety. Style I Hair. IB close. Left stem extended to U. The obverse appears on S-146 and S-147. The reverse appears on S-146.

Surfaces. Sharpness finer, but with lightly corroded surfaces. Both sides have intermingled tan, steel, and maroon patina, with moderate abrasions, including a dull old scrape on the shoulder, and another below ST. Apparently Plain Edge, although the quality prevents certainty.

Die State IV. Clapp 4. Vertical striae or scaling is visible at ERT, at UN, and at CA. This is the latest die state recorded by Breen, and meets the qualifications of Clapp variety number 4.

Census. Several higher grade pieces are known, including an AU example plated in Noyes. The Husak coin is probably among the top 20 for the variety.

Commentary. When George Clapp studied the 1798 cents, he distinguished between early and late die states of the obverse, presenting them as distinctly different dies, therefore as different varieties. Sheldon discussed the different states of the die at length:

"This obverse is found in several states, apparently because of excessive retouching or grinding down of the die. Clapp presents two of these states (here called State a and State b) as different obverses. State a is the obverse of the Clapp No. 3 variety; State b is the obverse of his No. 4 variety. But intermediate states are known, and since they are only variations in the condition of a single obverse die it has seemed best to present them here as a single variety."

It appears that the early die state coins (Clapp 3) are very rare. A comprehensive study of the different die states would prove a fascinating study.

Provenance. Tom Reynolds (1996); John Cloutier (11/2000); Clay Everhart; *Early American Coppers* (4/2003), lot 382.

Personality. James Anderson was employed as a drawer at the Mint, circa 1799. In that capacity, he operated the draw-bench, preparing planchet strip for the cutting operation. On August 31, 1799, he signed a bond of indemnity, promising to return to the Mint after the prevailing yellow fever season was over. (#36017)



Elusive 1798 S-147 Cent

2150 1798 First Hair. Fine 12 PCGS. S-147, B-4, Low R.5. Noyes VG10; tied for CC-7. Photo #59266. Our EAC Grade VG8.

Equivalents. Proskey 8; Doughty 116; McGirk 3D; Clapp 5; EAC 4; *Encyclopedia* 1716; PCGS #1431.

Variety. Style I Hair. IB close. Final O joins right ribbon. The obverse appears on S-146 and S-147. The reverse appears on S-147.

Surfaces. Pleasing reddish-brown surfaces with traces of olive on each side. Both sides have moderate abrasions and microscopic roughness, as usual for lower grade coins. Plain Edge.

Die State I. Apparently an early die state, without reverse die cracks. A faint clash mark is visible at the top of the fraction, and through the right ribbon.

Census. Only three examples of this die marriage are known in grades better than Fine, including one that is in the ANS Collection. Called Rarity-6 in both *Early American Cents* and *Penny Whimsy*, S-147 is now considered Low Rarity-5, yet the traditional Condition Census remains little changed in 50 years. Five of the six finest pieces known today were also known when *Penny Whimsy* was published in 1958.

Commentary. Clapp considered this obverse to be a new die, entirely different from that used for S-146 (Clapp-3 and 4). However, Sheldon and later students recognize that the same obverse die was used for S-146 and S-147. After the late states of S-146 were produced, the obverse die was reworked again, with LIB extremely weak, but with the highest hair wave, the curl point, and the shoulder loop all restored.

Provenance. *Long Beach* (6/2005).

Personality. The **Long Beach Coin, Stamp & Collectible Expo** was founded in 1964 and operates one of the world's largest coin conventions, three times a year. Each event, held at the Long Beach Convention Center, is advertised to bring together more than 10,000 dealers and collectors for three full days of business. (#36020)



Mint State 1798 S-148 Draped Bust Cent

2151 1798 First Hair. MS63 Brown PCGS. S-148, B-11, R.2. Bland MS60; CC-3. Noyes MS62; CC-2. Photo #23021. Our EAC Grade MS60.

Equivalents. Proskey 9; Doughty 117; McGirk 3A, 3B; Clapp 6; EAC 12; *Encyclopedia* 1716; PCGS #1431.

Variety. Style I Hair and letters. Spur on 9. Short spurs inside top of O in OF. The obverse appears on S-148. The reverse appears on S-148, S-153, and S-168.

Surfaces. An impressive cent with full cartwheel luster, medium olive-brown color, splashes of dark steel toning, and some frosty tan faded from original mint red. Most of the design features are nicely defined, with slight weakness on a few leaves. A small low area is evident inside the right branch. Possibly Double Flange Edge.

Die State II. An early die state with faint obverse cracks at the date and lower bust details, and the reverse is cracked through UNITED STATES. There is no evidence of cracks through LIBERTY or AMERICA.

Census. Bland records three Mint State examples, including the finest known piece that is held by the ANS. The second finest is a former ANS coin, and the Husak specimen is recorded as third best. After these three, the census drops quickly through the AU and XF levels, into the VF grades.

Commentary. Following the earlier emission scheme developed by George Clapp, Sheldon divided the 1798 cents into six different groups. Group 1 coins (S-144 through S-149) have Style I hair, Style I lettering, and a Large 8. Style I letters are delicate with a straight, long tail to the R. Sheldon noted that S-148 is "the only variety in Group 1 that is not scarce, and the only one of which a Mint State example exists." Today, the three Mint State examples are still the only such pieces among all Group 1 coins

Provenance. *Henry C. Hines; Lillian Scheer; Homer K. Downing (1950); Dr. William H. Sheldon (1958); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert Schuman (Superior, 9/2004), lot 331, \$40,250.*

Personality. **Lillian Scheer** served as housekeeper to Henry Clay Hines, whose collecting career appears with the S-180 in this sale. She received a number of large cents from his collection; they were later sold to Willard Blaisdell and Homer Downing. (#36023)



Census-Level 1798 S-149 Cent

2152 1798 First Hair. VG10 PCGS. S-149, B-5, High R.5. Bland VG10; CC-2. Noyes VG10; CC-4. Photo #21490. Our EAC Grade VG10.

Equivalents. Proskey 5; Doughty 114; McGirk 3B; Clapp 7; EAC 5; *Encyclopedia* 1716; PCGS #1431.

Variety. Style I Hair. 98 widely spaced. Spine left from fraction bar. The obverse appears on S-149. The reverse appears on S-149 and S-150.

Surfaces. Sharpness finer than the EAC grade with porous or corroded surfaces. The obverse is mostly golden-brown with some deep green corrosion. The reverse is mostly dark olive, and also has corroded surfaces. Although considerably worn, this coin exhibits an unusually strong strike, with full border details on both sides. Plain Edge.

Die State I. Perfect dies.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991).

Census. This example is tied with two others for second finest known in the Census. Until the 1997 discovery of a Fine 15 coin, this example was considered the finest known S-149 cent. Only 10 examples were known when *Penny Whimsy* was published in 1958, and today we are aware of about 40 examples. Although it is now graded VG10, Sheldon apparently graded the Husak piece Fine 15 in 1958, writing: "Both of the 15-coins are new discoveries since EAC, and nine [are] now known in collectors' hands." It appears that just three or four of the 26 coins recorded in the Noyes Census were known prior to publication of *Penny Whimsy*.

Commentary. In 1949, Sheldon was only aware of six different examples of S-149, writing: "a famous coin, known to Doughty and much sought after." Breen suggests that McGirk was the first to realize the rarity of this die combination.

Provenance. Discovered by Walter Breen (11/1953); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (12/1993); Wes Rasmussen (*Heritage*, 1/2005), lot 3174, \$1,840.

Personality. **Walter Breen** was probably the most active numismatic researcher during the second half of the 20th century. He was born in San Antonio on September 5, 1930 (some sources state 1928), and was abandoned, adopted, later beaten and left for dead, all before he was 18 years old. Breen met Wayne Raymond in 1950 and Raymond gave him his first numismatic position, researching the National Archives. Breen received a degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1952 and a master's from University of California, Berkeley, in 1966. He married Marian Zimmer Bradley in 1964, and they have two children. He wrote numerous articles and books, including his *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*, considered by most to be his masterwork. Due to a criminal conviction, Breen died in prison in 1993. (#36027)



Important 1798/7 S-150 Overdate Cent

2153 1798/7 Overdate. VF20 PCGS. S-150, B-6, R.5. Bland VF20; tied for CC-4. Noyes Fine 15; tied for CC-5. Photo #57177. Our EAC Grade Fine 15.

Equivalents. Proskey 2; Doughty 111; McGirk 2A; Clapp 8; EAC 6; *Encyclopedia* 1717; PCGS #1440.

Variety. Close overdate, joins bust. Spine left from fraction bar. The obverse appears on S-150 and S-151. The reverse appears on S-149 and S-150.

Surfaces. The sharpness is perhaps a few points finer than the net grade. Splendid steel-brown surfaces with lighter olive-gray on the devices. The obverse is attractive, despite microscopic roughness, while minor verdigris adheres to the reverse. This is a rare situation where the PCGS grade is the same as the Bland grade. Partially Reeded Edge.

Die State V. The obverse has a clear die bulge behind the hair ribbons, and a faint die crack from the lower ribbon end to the border. The reverse die cracks are faintly visible. The reverse also has evidence of a minor bulge through F AME.

Census. Bland records six pieces that range from VF35 to VF20, followed by single examples graded Fine 15 and Fine 12. Noyes grades the finest known Newcomb coin XF45, followed by three VF examples and five graded Fine 15 or Fine 12.

Commentary. Breen only described four die states in his *Large Cent Encyclopedia*. We are calling this State V, for the prominent obverse die bulge and fine obverse crack, described by Breen at S-151, but entirely ignored at S-150. Incorrectly called State III in the McCawley & Grellman catalog.

Provenance. Henry C. Miller (Thomas Elder, 4/1917), lot 756, \$28; Hillyer Ryder (5/1945); Wayte Raymond; New Netherlands Coin Co. (9/1953), lot 259, \$32.50; Dorothy Paschal (8/1978); John M. Ward, Jr. (Superior, 9/2004), lot 336, \$4,600.

Personality. Best known for his study of Vermont and Massachusetts state coinage, **Hillyer Ryder** wrote variety references for both series. Ryder died in Carmel, New York, on February 11, 1928. His collection included 200 half cents, 300 large cents, 900 Connecticut coppers, and 400 other Colonial coins. A portion of his large cent collection was sold by New Netherlands in their 41st sale, and his half cents were sold by the same firm in their 44th sale. (#35993)



Off-Center 1798/7 S-151 Overdate Cent

2154 1798/7 Overdate. Struck Off Center. AU50 PCGS. S-151, B-7, R.3. Bland XF40; tied for CC-3. Noyes VF35; CC-4. Photo #23162. Our EAC Grade XF40.

Equivalents. Proskey 3; Doughty 112; McGirk 2B; Clapp 9; EAC 7; *Encyclopedia* 1717; PCGS #1440.

Variety. Close overdate, joins bust. Die chip below left ribbon end. The obverse appears on S-150 and S-151. The reverse appears on S-151.

Surfaces. Struck 5% to 10% off-center at 12 o'clock. The obverse has light golden-brown surfaces with olive and maroon on the reverse. The surfaces are smooth, with few imperfections other than several minute handling marks that are usually found on any cent of this grade. Slight reverse roughness is evident upon close examination. Partially Reeded Edge.

Die State VIII. Apparently State VIII, the latest described by Breen, although most of the characteristics for that die state are off the flan. Breen describes an earlier die state (State VI) with an obverse rim break in the dentils at 7 o'clock. Due to the direction of the off-center strike, the rim break is entirely visible, and much heavier than normally believed.

Census. This piece is one of just four coins that Bland grades XF40 or better, with the finest called AU50. Although he grades it just VF35, Noyes also considers this piece the fourth finest known S-151.

Commentary. S-150 and S-151 were both struck in lower relief than most 1798 cents, making accurate grading difficult. Most examples of these two varieties are undergraded.

Provenance. Discovered in Philadelphia by Henry C. Hines; Carl Wurtzbach; Dr. William H. Sheldon; Dr. Willard H. Tice; Stack's (6/1962), lot 267, \$150; C. Douglas Smith; Bradbury K. Thurlow; Lester Merkin (9/1970), lot 36, \$525; C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert J. Shalowitz; Jack H. Robinson; C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert Schuman (*Superior*, 9/2004), lot 337, \$19,550.

Personality. Bradbury K. Thurlow, Esquire, sold his notable collection of large cents in three different venues. The December 1967 Mayflower sale included more than 300 of his pieces, and a sizable number appeared alongside the coins of Richard Saslow in RARCOA's January 1969 auction. The September 1970 Merkin sale included dozens of his specimens as well. (#36996)



Remarkable 1798/7 S-152 Overdate Cent

2155 1798/7 Overdate. AU53 PCGS. S-152, B-13, R.2. Bland XF40; tied for CC-4. Noyes XF40; CC-4. Photo #22978. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. Proskey 4; Doughty 113; McGirk 2C; Clapp 10; EAC 14; *Encyclopedia* 1717; PCGS #1440.

Variety. Wide overdate, separated from bust. E in AMERICA first inverted. The obverse appears on S-152. The reverse appears on S-152 and NC-1.

Surfaces. Delightful olive and reddish-brown surfaces with a few splashes of maroon patina and iridescent toning on each side. Both sides have a few fine diagonal hairlines that discount the grade slightly. Numerous small pit marks on each side are believed to be remnants from the original planchet strip. Double Flange Edge.

Die State II. The obverse has a straight die crack from the border to hair below the ribbon.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Clapp and in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*. The obverse is illustrated in *Early American Cents*.

Census. Bland and Noyes agree that this piece is the fourth finest S-152, and each grade the coin XF40.

Commentary. The three overdate varieties, Sheldon's Group 2, are subject to strong demand from major variety and date collectors. Though the commonest of the three, S-152 is elusive, despite its rating of Rarity-2. Only about a dozen examples of all three varieties grade better than VF.

Provenance. Howard R. Newcomb (*J.C. Morgenthau*, 2/1945), lot 193, \$50; Milton Holmes (*Stack's*, 10/1960), lot 1400, \$450; R.L. Miles, Jr. (*Stack's*, 4/1969), lot 94, \$550; *Stack's* (9/1975), lot 21, \$950; C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert Schuman (*Superior*, 5/2003), lot 442, \$8,625; Chris Victor-McCawley.

Personality. Part II of the **R.L. Miles, Jr.** Collection, which consisted of silver and copper pieces, was sold by Stack's April 10-12, 1969. The sale included 223 lots of early copper, with both S-188 and S-189 varieties represented. In addition to his numismatic pursuits, the auction catalog biography feted the highly educated businessman for excellence at contract bridge. (#35999)



Desirable 1798 S-153 Cent

2156 1798 First Hair. AU50 PCGS. S-153, B-12, R.3. Bland VF30; tied for CC-8. Noyes VF20; tied for CC-11. Photo #27638. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. Proskey 12; Doughty 120; McGirk 3E, 3E1, 3E2, 3E3; Clapp 11; EAC 13; *Encyclopedia* 1719; PCGS #1431.

Variety. Style I Hair. Large wide date, close to border. Short spurs inside top of O in OF. The obverse appears on S-153. The reverse appears on S-148, S-153, and S-168.

Surfaces. Lovely chocolate-brown and lighter tan, with traces of deep steel toning, especially around the reverse devices. Some specks of light orange might suggest to some that this piece has been cleaned and recolored, expertly so if at all. A tiny rim nick at I of AMERICA is essentially invisible due to the PCGS holder. Double Flange Edge.

Die State VI. A late but not terminal die state. All cracks described by Breen are present on this piece, although struck before the obverse rim break of State VII developed.

Census. More than a dozen VF and XF examples of S-153 are known, with a single piece that Noyes grades AU50.

Commentary. Following the three overdate varieties of Sheldon's Group 2 cents, the S-153 and S-154 die combinations are the only varieties of Group 3 (Style I hair, Style II letters, and Large 8). Both varieties are scarce, and elusive in higher grades. Only two pieces of the type grade better than XF, one of each die marriage according to Noyes.

Provenance. L.R. Davis McKinney, Jr. (*House of Davis McKinney*, 1/1964), lot 233; Eugene Exman (1/1970); Denis W. Loring (9/1970); Dr. Dane B. Nielsen; Myles Z. Gerson; Denis W. Loring (10/1980); Thomas D. Reynolds; March Wells (*Early American Coppers*, 4/2002), lot 254, \$2,000; Chris Victor-McCawley.

Personality. **March Wells** was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan, in 1928 and is a resident of Kentucky who spends his winters in Juno Beach, Florida. John Ashby introduced him to large cents in the 1970s. Wells served as president of Early American Coppers from 1999 to 2002. Superior sold his middle date collection in February 2000. (#36029)



Census-Level 1798 S-154 Cent

2157 1798 First Hair. AU50 PCGS. S-154, B-8, High R.4. Bland VF35; tied for CC-4. Noyes VF35; tied for CC-3. Photo #24244. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. McGirk 5A; Clapp 12; EAC 8; *Encyclopedia* 1718; PCGS #1431.

Variety. Style I Hair. Large 8 overlaps drapery. Style I Letters. The obverse appears on S-154. The reverse appears on S-154.

Surfaces. Sharpness is about five points finer than the net grade. Pleasing olive and reddish-brown surfaces with a few splashes of dark green verdigris. The obverse has a few faint hairlines near the bust tip. Partially Reeded Edge.

Die State III. Both dies are buckled, and the obverse has a radial die crack along the upper edge of the bust. This is the terminal die state according to Breen's list.

Census. A single prooflike Mint State piece (graded MS70 by Sheldon, MS62 by Noyes, and MS60 by Bland) is followed by several XF and VF examples, including the Husak specimen that remains solidly in the traditional census of the six finest examples.

Commentary. The rarity of this variety remains unchanged since the late 1940s, called Rarity-4 in *Early American Cents*, *Penny Whimsy*, and Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*. Today, 60 years after publication of Sheldon's first book, it is considered High Rarity-4 with about 100 examples known.

Provenance. David Proskey; Henry C. Hines; Dr. William H. Sheldon; C. Douglas Smith (3/1983); G. Lee Kuntz (*Superior*, 10/1991), lot 175, \$2,750; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (*Superior*, 1/1996), lot 216, \$2,200.

Personality. G. Lee Kuntz resides in Claremont, California, and is a veteran of World War II, serving in the Navy. He completed a collection of Sheldon-numbered varieties on January 29, 1989, the eighth such collection ever formed. *Superior* sold his collection in October 1991. Kuntz operates Masterpiece Medallions, producers of the Early American Coppers medallions in 1981, 1992, and 1997. (#36032)



Pleasing 1798 S-155 Reverse of 1795 Cent

2158 1798 First Hair, Reverse of 1795. AU50 PCGS. S-155, B-9, R.3. Noyes VF25; CC-10. Photo #29089. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. Proskey 1; Doughty 110; McGirk 1A; Clapp 13; EAC 9; *Encyclopedia* 1720; PCGS #1428.

Variety. Style I Hair. Wide date and LIBERTY. Reverse of 1795, leaf pair at AM. The obverse appears on S-155. The reverse appears on 1796 S-87, S-88, S-89, and 1798 S-155.

Surfaces. The surfaces have intermingled olive-brown and steel coloration with a few minor abrasions. This is a pleasing example of a popular variety that should garner considerable bidding activity from several different collector categories. Double Flange Edge.

Die State VI. This specimen is the latest die state known with extensive die cracks, clash marks, and die chips in the drapery. The reverse has some central low areas, probably resulting from a trace of grease on the coinage die.

Census. Bland considers the finest known an MS63 coin, while Noyes calls the same coin AU55. That coin is followed by a dozen examples that grade AU, XF, and VF, including the present piece that ranks 10th finest.

Commentary. This is the important and popular 1798 type with the Reverse of 1795. There are actually three die varieties with this reverse type, including S-155 and S-156 with the first hair style, and S-178 with the second hair style. Of these, only the S-155 variety is relatively obtainable; the other two are important rarities for variety collectors. There are perhaps 300 to 400 examples of this variety known, with fewer than 100 of both other varieties combined.

Provenance. *Foreman*; *Stack's* (1/1993), lot 1123, \$3,080; *Wes Rasmussen* (*Heritage*, 1/2005), lot 3182, \$4,313.

Personality. **Wes Rasmussen** was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on October 5, 1934, and currently resides in Las Vegas. He served as the sixth president of Early American Coppers from 1996 to 1999. Rasmussen spent his career in the printing business in Minnesota, and his company, Litho-Tech, printed *Penny-Wise* from 1986 through 2005. The firm also handled the printing needs for Bill Noyes' early-date book (1991) and his middle-date book, John Wright's middle-date reference (1992), and Bob Grellman's late-date book (1986). Rasmussen's collection of late-date cents was sold by Superior in 1998 and his early and middle-date collections were sold by Heritage in 2005. (#36002)



Important 1798 S-156 Reverse of 1795 Cent Rarity

2159 1798 First Hair, Reverse of 1795. VG10 PCGS. S-156, B-10, High R.5. Noyes VG7; tied for CC-9. Photo #26582. Our EAC Grade VG8.

Equivalents. McGirk 1B; Clapp 14; EAC 10; *Encyclopedia* 1721; PCGS #1428.

Variety. Style I Hair. Close date, 98 distant. Reverse of 1795, triplet at AM. The obverse appears on S-156. The reverse appears on 1796 S-82, S-83, S-84, and 1798 S-156.

Surfaces. Struck on a light chocolate planchet that shows full obverse dentilation. The reverse devices are weak at NT, the right lower wreath, and ICA, the latter area showing a small dig under a glass. Further perusal shows an obverse rim bump beneath the date and a couple of light obverse planchet pits, as made. Plain Edge.

Die State II. Possibly State III. The obverse is cracked through the drapery. The reverse is cracked through OF AMERICA at the top of those letters.

Census. The six finest examples of S-156 grade from VF30 down to Fine 12. Fortunately for collectors, all of the top pieces, including this coin, are considered Average or Choice quality, according to Noyes.

Commentary. Sheldon-155 and S-156 are the first of several varieties that Sheldon called Group 4. This particular variety group includes all varieties through S-165. Since S-155 and S-156 are from a Reverse of 1795 die, they should be considered a separate die grouping. Called High Rarity-5 today, Sheldon considered S-156 a Rarity-7 variety. In *Penny Whimsy*, Sheldon noted that just 11 examples were known, including three in the ANS Collection.

Provenance. *George Ramont* (2/1976); *Jules Reiver* (*Heritage*, 1/2006), lot 19375.

Personality. EAC charter member number 35, **George Ramont** christened the final portrait used on large cents the "Mature Head." A scholarly collector who was closely associated with Jules Reiver, Ramont was noted by Bill Noyes in the July 15, 2001, edition of *Penny-Wise* as someone who assembled a noteworthy large cent collection despite comparatively modest means. (#36005)



Condition Census 1798 S-157 Large Cent

2160 1798 First Hair. AU58 PCGS. S-157, B-15, R.2. Bland AU50; tied for CC-4. Noyes AU50; tied for CC-4. Photo #37425. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Proskey 14; Doughty 122; McGirk 11A, 26A; Clapp 16; EAC 16; *Encyclopedia* 1723; PCGS #1431.

Variety. Style I Hair. Triple dentil below 9. C in AMERICA corrected from T. The obverse appears on S-157. The reverse appears on S-157.

Surfaces. Lovely golden-brown with olive devices. Microscopic flan marks are visible, from the original planchet strip. Struck slightly off-center with wide borders to the left. Apparently the Second Beaded Edge, although aspects similar to other edge types are also noted.

Die State IV. Heavy obverse and reverse die rust, with minor die chips in the right obverse field. The line of die rust from the throat to right obverse border provides instant recognition of the variety in later die states.

Census. Tied for fourth finest known, this example follows three Mint State coins in Bland's Census. This is one of the plentiful First Hair Style varieties, yet only six coins grade better than XF.

Commentary. Sheldon-157 is often found with above-average surfaces, unlike many of the earlier 1798 varieties.

Provenance. *Byron Reed; City of Omaha (Spink America, 10/1996), lot 243, \$11,000; John B. MacDonald (3/1997); Dr. Eugene Sherman; Chris Victor-McCawley (7/2005).*

Personality. **Byron Reed** was born in Darien, New York, on March 12, 1829, and lived in Ohio and Wisconsin Territory before finding his home in Omaha, Nebraska. He arrived in Omaha in 1855 and opened a real estate office. He became active in local government, serving as city clerk in 1860, councilman in 1871, and city council president in 1872. He and his wife (Mary Melissa Perkins) were married in April 1862 and had two children. In 1890, Reed served on the Assay Commission, just a year before his death on June 6, 1891. A benefactor of the city, Reed donated land for the free public library building and a house that later became the first Boy's Town, operated by Father Flanagan. An active coin collector, he acquired an impressive collection of coins, patterns, currency, and medals, including an 1804 silver dollar. His entire cabinet, along with a collection of autographs, was donated to the Omaha Library. A portion of the coins and autographs were sold in 1996, and the remainder is displayed at the Western Heritage Museum. (#36035)



Attractive 1798 S-158 Large Cent

2161 1798 First Hair. AU55 PCGS. S-158, B-17, R.4. Noyes VF35; tied for CC-5. Photo #38427. Our EAC Grade XF40.

Equivalents. Proskey 18; Doughty 126; McGirk 13A; Clapp 18; EAC 18; *Encyclopedia* 1725; PCGS #1431.

Variety. Style I Hair. LIB close, Y low. AMERICA widely spaced. The obverse appears on S-158 and S-159. The reverse appears on S-158 and NC-2.

Surfaces. Glossy light brown surfaces with hints of frosty luster, accented by traces of pale blue toning and faded mint red. Essentially a Mint State coin. The surfaces are covered by tiny planchet chips and a low area at the lower left reverse, originating from grease on the die when the piece was minted. A few faint hairline scratches are evident on each side. Although most of the imperfections are mint-made, the net grade is discounted for the quantity of marks, both original and modern. Second Beaded Edge.

Die State IV. The vertical obverse die cracks are nearly invisible and only seen with careful scrutiny.

Census. Bland and Noyes both list the two finest coins as AU50, but opinions differ from there. A number of XF and VF examples are known, including this specimen from the Husak Collection, considered fifth finest with two other similar pieces listed in the Noyes roster.

Commentary. In their catalog, Superior noted that this specimen is a new discovery not previously listed in census reports. Noyes calls it fifth finest known.

Provenance. *Long Beach* (6/2001); *Superior* (1/2004), lot 1239, \$8,625.

Personality. **George Bailey** signed a bond of indemnity on August 31, 1799, promising to return to work after the annual yellow fever epidemic was over. (#36038)



Pleasing 1798 S-159 Large Cent

2162 1798 First Hair. XF40 PCGS. S-159, B-18, R.3. Bland VF25; tied for CC-8. Noyes VF20; tied for CC-8. Photo #21944. Our EAC Grade VF20.

Equivalents. Proskey 19; Doughty 127; McGirk 14A, 14B; Clapp 19; EAC 19; *Encyclopedia* 1723; PCGS #1431.

Variety. Style I Hair. LIB close, Y low. 100 wide, die scratch right from fraction bar. The obverse appears on S-158 and S-159. The reverse appears on S-159 and S-163.

Surfaces. Mottled chocolate and steel-brown surfaces, with slight roughness, minor abrasions, and faint hairlines, almost entirely invisible without a magnifier. Double Flange Edge.

Die State I. An early die state with three vertical obverse die cracks, but no other cracks on either side.

Census. One remarkable Mint State coin is followed by a number of XF and VF examples. Two of the top five pieces are in the ANS Collection, limiting the number of census level examples that are available to collectors. The census is quite low for this level of rarity.

Commentary. This variety is always found with the three vertical cracks in the left obverse field. Since these cracks first appeared in later die states of S-158, they are not diagnostic for the variety, but certainly assist in final attribution. Look at the reverse for the point of the highest leaf under the center of the final S to complete the attribution of S-159.

Provenance. *Paul Padget (10/1985); Jack H. Robinson; Superior Galleries (1/1989) lot 317, \$2,310; Thomas D. Reynolds.*

Personality. **Paul Padget** operates a coin business, Paul Padget Associates, in Cincinnati, Ohio, attending numerous regional and national conventions. He also operates Paul Padget Vintage Sales, specializing in pre-owned Mercedes Benz and other specialty automobiles. In addition to his business enterprises, Padget conducts a coin convention, the Greater Cincinnati Numismatic Exposition, and has served on the board of governors of the Central States Numismatic Society. (#36041)



Census-Level 1798 S-160 Cent

2163 1798 First Hair. AU55 PCGS. S-160, B-21, R.3. Bland VF35; tied for CC-5. Noyes XF40; CC-3. Photo #37693. Our EAC Grade XF40.

Equivalents. Doughty 130; McGirk 18C, 18D; Clapp 20; EAC 21; *Encyclopedia* 1722; PCGS #1431.

Variety. Style I Hair. Wide date, 98 distant. Lines from rim to ER. The obverse appears on S-160 and S-161. The reverse appears on S-160, S-162, and S-176.

Surfaces. Lovely reddish-brown and lighter tan surfaces with a few faint circulation marks. A light scratch is visible in the left obverse field, accompanied by tiny abrasions on both sides. Double Flange Edge.

Die State V. Characteristics of several different die states seem to be present, although not all characteristics of the latest die state are noted. Specifically, the small dash left of the 1 is present, but no trace of clash marks below the date is visible.

Census. Bland records two Mint State coins and two XF pieces, followed by this example and several other VF coins. Noyes grades the Husak example fully XF and lists it as third finest in his roster.

Commentary. This coin realized 1,815 Australian dollars in July 1994, with an exchange rate of 72.88 cents U.S. per Australian dollar at that time.

Provenance. *Noble Numismatics* (Australia, 7/1994), lot 2443, \$1,322.77.

Personality. **Noble Numismatics** is an Australian firm directed by W. James Noble, originally founded as Spink & Son, Australia. The firm handles a wide range of material and conducts numismatic auctions, as described on their website: "Noble Numismatics is an Australian company trading in coins, medals, stamps, banknotes and related material. Annually the company catalogues and conducts three major, international numismatic auctions." (#36044)



Late Die State 1798 S-161 Cent

2164 1798 First Hair. AU53 Details, Rims Filed, Tooled, Cleaned, ANACS. S-161, B-22, R.2. Photo #27567. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. Proskey 22; Doughty 130; McGirk 18A, 18B; Clapp 21; EAC 22; *Encyclopedia* 1722; PCGS #1431.

Variety. Style I Hair. Wide date, 98 distant. Die chip on right side of O in ONE. The obverse appears on S-160 and S-161. The reverse appears on S-161.

Surfaces. The reverse scratches are confined to the top surface of the rim break over ATES. Splendid medium olive surfaces with mottled tan and darker brown. Traces of luster remain on each side. A lovely coin with nearly choice surfaces away from the single reverse impairment. Plain Edge.

Die State X. Both sides are cracked with a heavy rim break on ATES. Reverse die bulges are evident but have no effect on reverse details.

Census. Several examples are known in AU or finer, with many more XF coins. Our EAC Grade would place this piece about 18th in the Noyes Census.

Commentary. At one time in the numismatic past, some collectors viewed rim breaks with a less desirable eye than today. Quite a few examples of different varieties exist with similar scratches, which probably represent an attempt by one or more misguided collectors to lessen the visual impact of the heavier rim breaks.

Provenance. Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (*Superior*, 9/1986), lot 227.

Personality. **Lewis Bitting** (a.k.a. Lewis Betting) was an adjuster at the Mint, per the October 10, 1795, Mint payroll. In November 1803, he served as a character witness on behalf of Henry Voigt. At the time, his position was recorded as millwright and carpenter. (#36047)



Scarce 1798 S-162 Large Cent

2165 1798 First Hair. XF45 Details, Scratched, Cleaned, ANACS. S-162, B-23, R.4. Bland VF25; tied for CC-5. Noyes Fine 15; tied for CC-14. Photo #28428. Our EAC Grade VF25.

Equivalents. Clapp 22; EAC 23; *Encyclopedia* 1723; PCGS #1431.

Variety. Style I Hair. Blunt 1, round knob 9. Lines from rim to ER. The obverse appears on S-162. The reverse appears on S-160, S-162, and S-176.

Surfaces. Reverse graffiti is confined mostly to the area between the branches and above ONE. Some slight low areas outside the right branch result from light grease on the die. Double Flange Edge.

Die State II. The obverse is noticeably bulged, and the reverse has light clash marks below S O.

Census. One lovely Mint State coin is known, followed by a VF35 piece in second position. About a dozen VF coins are known in total. In *Penny Whimsy*, Sheldon recorded two different Mint State pieces.

Commentary. Like many of the early cents, the rarity of S-162 has dropped substantially over the years. In *Early American Cents*, Sheldon rated this variety R-5, and in *Penny Whimsy* he noted it was not far from R-6. Years later, Breen rated it Low R-4 in his *Large Cent Encyclopedia*.

Provenance. Dr. George French (B. Max Mehl, 1929 FPL), lot 219, \$60; Henry A. Sternberg (8/1930); T. James Clarke (10/1954); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (Abe Kosoff, 4/1956), lot 56, \$52; Glen Wallace; Ace Reisswig; Robert E. Vail (1988); Del Bland; Dr. Philip Ralls; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 227, \$1,815.

Personality. Henry A. Sternberg (1875-1955) operated a general store in Dundee, Illinois. He retired from business in 1923. Sternberg collected large cents and other coins, purchasing pieces from the French and Beckwith Collections. He sold pieces through J.C. Morgenthau in 1933. M.H. Bolender sold most of his collection in March 1956. (#36050)



Condition Census 1798 S-163 Cent

2166 1798 First Hair. XF40 PCGS. S-163, B-19, R.4. Bland VF25; CC-3. Noyes VF30; CC-2. Photo #20146. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. Proskey 23; Doughty 131; McGirk 15A; Clapp 23; EAC 20; *Encyclopedia* 1723; PCGS #1431.

Variety. Style I Hair. Top hair curls incomplete. 100 wide, die scratch right from fraction bar. The obverse appears on S-163. The reverse appears on S-159 and S-163.

Surfaces. Dark steel-brown surfaces with hints of olive toning and a few small splashes of lighter tan color. Probably cleaned and recolored. The surfaces are lightly abraded, consistent with the grade. A small scrape is visible in the right obverse field, and the reverse has microscopic roughness. Plain Edge.

Die State VI. The obverse has a small retained cud below the 17 and left, appearing lower on the surface than the surrounding area, meaning that part of the actual die was slightly raised. The reverse is shattered with several die cracks, especially around the upper right and left branches of the wreath.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in *Penny Whimsy*.

Census. Noyes calls this coin second finest known, behind a similar VF30 coin that is considered slightly finer based on surface quality. It ranks third finest in the Bland Census, behind the former ANS coin and the Frankenfield specimen.

Commentary. Sheldon-162 and 163 are from different obverse dies, both with the hair unfinished at the top of the head, from a broken device punch. Breen considered these dies to be the last of the Head of '97, or First Hair Style, made from a broken device punch. He also notes that some other dies made about the same time may have had similar defects hand corrected.

Provenance. *Carl Wurtzbach* (1948); *Dr. William H. Sheldon* (4/1972); *R.E. Naftzger, Jr.*

Personality. **Carl Wurtzbach** was commissioned by Virgil Brand to form the finest cent collection available. He was born in Hargerode, Germany, on May 3, 1864, and died in Lee, Massachusetts, on August 30, 1947. He was employed by the Western Massachusetts Electric Company, the Lee National Bank as its president, and the Lee Library Association. Wurtzbach served as president of the ANA from 1917 to 1919. (#36053)



The Finest Known 1798 S-164 Large Cent

2167 1798 First Hair. MS62 Brown PCGS. S-164, B-20, R.4. Bland AU55; CC-1. Noyes AU55; CC-1. Photo #23072. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Proskey 15; Doughty 123; McGirk 12A; Clapp 24; EAC 11; *Encyclopedia* 1723; PCGS #1431.

Variety. Style I Hair. LIB close, R almost touches hair. Right ribbon and bow incomplete. The obverse appears on S-164. The reverse appears on S-164.

Surfaces. Exceptional golden-brown color with deeper olive highpoints and pristine surfaces. The appearance of surface roughness on the obverse is related to the die state, rather than later handling. Partially Reeded Edge.

Die State IV. The obverse has die roughness, scaling, and heavy clash marks, including part of AMERICA in the right obverse field.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Clapp, *Early American Cents*, *Penny Whimsy* and Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*.

Census. Bland and Noyes both grade this piece AU55 and rank it as the finest known S-164.

Commentary. Sheldon recorded a Census of 65-55-40-30-30-30 in *Penny Whimsy*. Today, Del Bland grades the top six coins known in Sheldon's time as 55-50-50-45-45-40.

Provenance. Discovered in England by Elmer S. Sears (1922); Henry C. Hines (1944); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R. E. Naftzger, Jr. (*New Netherlands Coin Co.*, 11/1973), lot 479, \$1,100; Myles Z. Gerson; Jerry A. Bobbe; Jack H. Beymer (11/1975); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert Schuman (*Superior*, 5/2003), lot 453, \$28,750.

Personality. Elmer S. Sears was born in Fall River, Massachusetts on March 13, 1874, and died in Swansea, Massachusetts, on September 23, 1937. He was a coin dealer and the discoverer of the 1803 NC-1 large cent. Sears provided financial assistance to Wayte Raymond for his United States Coin Company enterprise. (#36056)



Census-Level 1798 S-165 Cent

2168 1798 Second Hair. XF40 PCGS. S-165, B-31, R.4. Bland VF35; tied for CC-2. Noyes VF30; tied for CC-4. Photo #27840. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. Doughty 118; Clapp 25; EAC 31; *Encyclopedia* 1727; PCGS #1434.

Variety. Style II Hair. Large 8. Second T in STATES first inverted. The obverse appears on S-165, S-166, and S-167. The reverse appears on S-165.

Surfaces. This piece is somewhat indistinct at the drapery, lower curls, and upper reverse. The sharpness is slightly finer than the grade assigned with small surface nicks, faint scratches, and minor porosity, including some brighter copper marks in the left obverse field. Plain Edge.

Die State I. Perfect dies.

Census. The finest known example of S-165 grades XF40, followed by a few VF coins, including the Husak specimen that is solidly in the traditional census, ranking second best in Bland's list and fourth finest in Noyes' census.

Commentary. The obverse die of S-165, 166, and 167 is the only Second Hair die with a large 8 in the date. These three varieties make up Sheldon's Group 5 for the 1798 large cents. He listed them as the first three varieties of the Second Hair style. Breen listed these later in his reference, based on his opinion of the emission sequence.

Provenance. *Raymond Gallo* (10/1960); *R. E. Naftzger, Jr.* (*New Netherlands Coin Co.*, 11/1973), lot 480, \$180; *Denis W. Loring* (5/1974); *Dr. Robert J. Shalowitz*; *Myles Z. Gerson*; *Denis W. Loring*; *Thomas D. Reynolds* (7/1992); *Robinson S. Brown, Jr.* (*Superior Stamp & Coin Co.*, 1/1996), lot 230, \$3,960.

Personality. **Dr. Robert J. Shalowitz** is an obstetrician and gynecologist in Akron, Ohio. He is a native of Baltimore who was born in 1951. He began collecting Lincoln cents as a youngster, and then discovered large cents in one of the four coin shops located within a block of his house in Baltimore. In 1967 he obtained a copy of *Penny Whimsy* and has specialized in large cents since that time. He purchased Denis Loring's complete collection of Sheldon numbers in 1974. (#36065)



Splendid 1798 S-166 Large Cent

2169 1798 Second Hair. MS62 Brown PCGS. S-166, B-32, R.1. Bland MS60; tied for CC-2. Noyes AU55; CC-7. Photo #23234. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Proskey 10; Doughty 118; McGirk 4F7; Clapp 26; EAC 32; *Encyclopedia* 1726; PCGS #1434.

Variety. Style II Hair. Large 8. Reverse cracked from fraction to ED. The obverse appears on S-165, S-166, and S-167. The reverse appears on S-166.

Surfaces. Chocolate and steel-brown surfaces with remnants of mint frost on both sides. Traces of lighter tan around the devices represents faded mint red. Some faint maroon and olive color is evident. A pleasing example with most design details sharp, although the bust tip and upper reverse leaves are blunt as usual. Smooth surfaces have a trace of rub on the highpoints. Plain Edge.

Die State III. The obverse has several sets of light clash marks. The usual reverse die crack from ED down to the fraction is present, but still light without any associated die chipping.

Census. Bland includes this coin with three other Mint State pieces known to him, while Noyes grades the coin AU55 and places it in seventh position.

Commentary. McGirk described this variety as his 4F7, but illustrated Sheldon-186.

Provenance. John P. Lyman (*S.H. Chapman*, 11/1913), lot 413, \$6.50; Henry Chapman; later, Charles M. Williams (*Numismatic Gallery* #68, 11/1950), lot 148 as S-165, \$60; Judge Thomas L. Gaskill; New Netherlands Coin Co. (privately 11/1956); Dorothy Paschal; C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert Schuman (*Superior*, 9/2004), lot 372, \$9,200; Chris Victor-McCawley.

Personality. John P. Lyman was a resident of Boston who served as president of the Webster-Atlas National Bank. His collection was sold in November 1913 by S.H. Chapman who commented: "Every piece shows the work of the engraver unmarred by the buffetings of circulation." (#36068)



Lovely 1798 S-167 Cent

2170 1798 Second Hair. AU58 PCGS. S-167, B-33, R.1. Bland AU50; tied for CC-9. Noyes XF40; tied for CC-12. Photo #21689. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Proskey 10A; Doughty 118; McGirk 4F2 - 4F6, 4F8 - 4F10; Clapp 27; EAC 33; *Encyclopedia* 1726; PCGS #1434.

Variety. Style II Hair. Large 8. Die chip below E of UNITED. The obverse appears on S-165, S-166, and S-167. The reverse appears on S-167.

Surfaces. Attractive tan and olive color, darker on the highpoints, with a small patch of red and green corrosion at the upper left obverse, but otherwise choice surfaces. Just shy of Mint State sharpness. Plain Edge.

Die State VI. The terminal die state with rim breaks over NI and TED, as well as the earlier rim break on the first T of STATES. Obverse die cracks are advanced.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*. The reverse is illustrated in Noyes (1991).

Census. One of the top 12 in both census listings. Bland and Noyes agree that the two finest examples are Mint State coins, followed by a number of AU and XF coins.

Commentary. Breen called the obverse a blundered die, because the digit 8 was meant for half eagle dies. This seems illogical as the half eagles were smaller diameter than large cents. If the Mint had different sets of punches for every denomination, which also seems illogical, perhaps the digit 8 was actually meant for silver dollar or eagle dies. More likely, the Mint had a few different sets of number and letter punches intended for general coin sizes instead of specific denominations.

Provenance. Ernest Henderson (1958); Dr. William H. Sheldon; Dorothy Paschal (1972); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (*Superior Galleries*, 9/1986), lot 235, \$1,210; Jack H. Beymer (10/1986); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; *Superior* (9/2004), lot 377.

Personality. Ernest Henderson (1897-1967) was the organizer of the Sheraton Hotel chain, and he was a partner with Robert Moore in Sheraton Coin Company [see S-134]. He purchased duplicate large cents from Sheldon and sold them in a fixed price list and in the 1947 ANA Sale. (#36071)



Second Finest Known 1798 S-168 Cent

2171 1798 Second Hair. AU58 PCGS. S-168, B-27, R.3. Bland AU55; tied for CC-2. Noyes AU50; tied for CC-2. Photo #23047. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Proskey 26; Doughty 134; McGirk 5B, 9A; Clapp 28; EAC 27; *Encyclopedia* 1732; PCGS #1434.

Variety. Style II Hair. LIB close, ERTY large. Short spurs inside top of O in OF. The obverse appears on S-168 and S-169. The reverse appears on S-148, S-153, and S-168.

Surfaces. The obverse is light brown with pale green near the border. Some frosty light tan is faded from original mint red. The reverse is mostly bright green with some gold toning on the highpoints of the wreath and letters. Probably cleaned and recolored, but attractive just the same. A small surface mark is just inside the obverse border at 9 o'clock. Double Flange Edge.

Die State IV. The obverse has faded clash marks and the reverse has strong peripheral die cracks.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in *Early American Cents*, *Penny Whimsy*, and *Breen's Large Cent Encyclopedia*.

Census. Bland grades the finest known example fully Mint State while Noyes calls it just AU50. Both agree that this coin is tied with one or two others for second position.

Commentary. Walter Breen described two early die states (his States I and II) from the Clapp reference. Both die states represent early uses of the reverse die, prior to its marriage for S-153. If either or both die states actually exist, they would indicate that S-168, with its second hair style obverse, was struck prior to S-153, a first hair style type. Breen writes: "This is one of the reasons why any emission sequence for 1798 is a compromise and involves a certain amount of guesswork."

Provenance. George H. Earle, Jr. (*Henry Chapman*, 6/1912), lot 3408, \$8; William F. Brown (*Henry Chapman*, 1/1915), lot 316, \$17; Henry C. Hines; Dr. William H. Sheldon; Dorothy Paschal; Denis W. Loring (8/1976); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert Schuman (*Superior*, 5/2003), lot 459, \$8,625; W.M. "Jack" Wadlington; Chris Victor-McCawley (7/2005).

Personality. An attorney and financier in Philadelphia, **George Howard Earle, Jr.** (1856-1928) formed an amazing collection of U.S. coins that included 242 large cents, including 11 Mint State 1793s. His collection was sold by Henry Chapman in June 1912. Many of his coins were sold to J.M. Clapp, and later acquired by Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Earle and his wife had 10 children, including George Howard Earle, III, who was governor of Pennsylvania from 1935 to 1939. (#36074)



Lovely 1798 S-169 Cent

2172 1798 Second Hair. XF45 PCGS. S-169, B-28, R.3. Bland VF35; tied for CC-7. Noyes VF30; CC-6. Photo #28528. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. Proskey 11; Doughty 119; McGirk 6A; Clapp 29; EAC 28; *Encyclopedia* 1732; PCGS #1434.

Variety. Style II Hair. LIB close, ERTY large. Incomplete right bow. The obverse appears on S-168 and S-169. The reverse appears on S-169, S-170, and S-171.

Surfaces. Olive and steel-brown with traces of lighter tan on the obverse. The usual moderate surface abrasions are noted on each side, with a small rim bump over E of UNITED. Weak obverse border details with the reverse border essentially gone. Double Flange Edge.

Die State IV. The obverse is bulged over LIBERTY and along the upper right border.

Census. Just five or six XF or AU examples are recorded by Bland and Noyes, followed by several VF coins. Two of the finer pieces are in museum collections, permanently unavailable to collectors.

Commentary. Most or all examples of this variety have a narrow rim break at the dentils below the date. Die State I is a perfect obverse state that can only be identified if the strike is properly centered. The variety may not exist with a perfect obverse die.

Provenance. *McLaughlin & Robinson* (#4369, 2/1988), lot 77, \$1,122; *Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior Stamp & Coin Co., 1/1996)*, lot 235, \$1,430.

Personality. **McLaughlin & Robinson** is a coin firm that operates in McLean, Virginia, under the direction of Jack Robinson and Albert Bonan. The firm handles a wide range of numismatic items on a wholesale and retail basis. M&R is well known in the copper community for a number of specialty copper auctions, most conducted in the 1980s and 1990s. (#36077)



Attractive 1798 S-170 Large Cent

2173 1798 Second Hair. XF45 PCGS. S-170, B-29, R.3. Bland XF40; tied for CC-3. Noyes VF25; tied for CC-13. Photo #29726. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. Proskey 20; Doughty 128; McGirk 16A; Clapp 30; EAC 29; *Encyclopedia* 1732; PCGS #1434.

Variety. Style II Hair. LIBERTY wide, Y broken. Incomplete right bow. The obverse appears on S-170. The reverse appears on S-169, S-170, and S-171.

Surfaces. Dark brown surfaces with traces of deep reddish-brown color, both sides approaching ebony, with greenish overtones. Microscopic granularity is evident across both surfaces. Plain Edge.

Die State II. Light obverse clash marks at the throat, but otherwise both dies are perfect. Rarely seen in the early die states; most examples have an arc crack at the left obverse.

Census. A single Mint State coin is followed by several XF and VF coins, including this example from the Husak Collection. Bland and Noyes both place it in the top dozen examples available to collectors.

Commentary. There is a possible provenance conflict that may require review. The Husak specimen is identified by him as the Pullen; Willins; Reynolds coin, acquired from Reynolds in May 1996. Another coin appeared in the Superior January 2004 sale, also identified as Pullen; Willins; Reynolds. In 2005, Bill Noyes identified this coin as the property of "LSW" (Lillian S. Willins), and identified a different coin as "L.G. Rogers; JRM; Norm Pullen; LSW; TR; Superior (1/2004), lot 1246."

Provenance. *Norman W. Pullen (1984); Lillian Willins (1/1992); Thomas D. Reynolds (5/1996).*

Personality. An early member of Early American Coppers, **Mrs. Lillian Willins** resided in Bridgton, Maine. In the September 15, 1971, edition of *Penny-Wise*, Herbert A. Silberman recounted the distinctive way in which she sold one of her pieces: she established a price and had every interested buyer write his name on a slip of paper. The lucky person whose name was drawn – Willard Blaisdell – then received the opportunity to purchase the coin, a choice VF example of 1801 S-217! (#36080)



High Census-Level 1798 S-171 Cent

2174 1798 Second Hair. AU58 PCGS. S-171, B-30, R.4. Bland XF45; tied for CC-2. Noyes XF40; tied for CC-1. Photo #20525. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Proskey 25; Doughty 133; McGirk 8A; Clapp 31; EAC 30; *Encyclopedia* 1732; PCGS #1434.

Variety. Style II Hair. ER slightly closer than other letters. Incomplete right bow. The obverse appears on S-171. The reverse appears on S-169, S-170, and S-171.

Surfaces. Intermingled tan, olive, and reddish-brown with splashes of steel. The reverse has considerable reddish patina to the left. A few tiny surface blemishes are evident on each side, especially the obverse. Double Flange Edge.

Die State IV. The obverse has a prominent rim break left of L, and the reverse has several sets of light clash marks.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991). The reverse is illustrated in *Early American Cents*. This coin is illustrated in B. Max Mehl's 1929 fixed price catalog of the Dr. French Collection, but it was never owned by French.

Census. A top-quality S-171, the Husak coin is one of just three pieces considered XF or finer by Bland and Noyes.

Commentary. Although not a rarity, this scarce variety is unknown above AU50, although Sheldon recorded a single MS60 in *Penny Whimsy*.

Provenance. Henry Chapman (6/1909), lot 750, \$13; Clarence S. Bement (Henry Chapman, 5/1916), lot 305, \$25; Henry C. Hines; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R. E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (4/1993); C. Douglas Smith.

Personality. A resident of Philadelphia, **Clarence Bement** formed the leading collection of minerals in the United States at the time. He also collected rare books, building an extensive private library. His interest in numismatics developed later, and his collection was sold by Henry Chapman on May 29, 1916. (#36083)



Middle Census-Level 1798 S-172 Cent

2175 1798 Second Hair. AU58 PCGS. S-172, B-34, R.2. Bland AU55; tied for CC-3. Noyes XF45; tied for CC-4. Photo #23082. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Proskey 21; Doughty 129; McGirk 17A; Clapp 32; EAC 34; *Encyclopedia* 1732; PCGS #1434.

Variety. Style II Hair. Top of 7 is repunched. M repunched, serifs below top. The obverse appears on S-172. The reverse appears on S-172.

Surfaces. This piece was struck on a defective, laminated planchet. The upper edge of the lamination extends from the border at 7:30 to the third curl, and in the other direction on the edge of the coin halfway to the date. Bright olive-brown with darker steel toning, especially on the reverse. Plain Edge.

Die State II. Small rust pits below the ear and left of L are visible in this die state.

Census. Two Mint State pieces are followed by several XF examples, including the Husak coin. They are followed by four AU coins in the Bland Census. Noyes lists six coins, including this piece, with an XF45 grade.

Commentary. The S-172 die marriage utilizes obverse and reverse dies that each went unused for any other large cents. For that reason, its exact location within the emission sequence is unknown. Breen placed it immediate after the chain of Large 8 coins (S-165, 166, and 167), and Sheldon placed it right after his S-171 marriage. It could also easily follow S-175, 178, 179, or 187 in the emission sequence.

Provenance. *Philip G. Straus (Stack's, 5/1959), lot 169, \$70; C. Douglas Smith. Although unplated in the Straus catalog, this piece matches the description written by Stack's.*

Personality. The coins of **Philip G. Straus**, one of several large cent collections cataloged by C. Douglas Smith in the 1950s, appeared on the auction block in May 1959, courtesy of Stack's. Of the 310 pieces offered, 30 appeared in the plates. (#36086)



Desirable 1798 S-173 Draped Bust Cent

2176 1798 Second Hair. MS63 Brown PCGS. S-173, B-38, R.3. Bland MS61; tied for CC-1. Noyes XF40; CC-10. Photo #32907. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Proskey 24; Doughty 132; McGirk 20A; Clapp 33; EAC 38; *Encyclopedia* 1732; PCGS #1434.

Variety. Style II Hair. LIB close, Y partly repaired. Doubled centered dot. The obverse appears on S-173. The reverse appears on S-173 and 1799 NC-1.

Surfaces. Frosty mint luster with deep steel and olive-brown color and considerable faded red. A few minor abrasions and faint hairlines are primarily visible on the obverse. Plain Edge.

Die State IV. The obverse has a rim break at RTY, connecting the right curve of R to the top of T and left top of Y.

Census. Bland considers this piece tied with the ANS example for finest known, placing the Husak coin in the top spot among those available to collectors. We believe that Noyes should reconsider the grade of this piece. It should easily rank in the top six on his list.

Commentary. The reverse die was used for 1799/8 NC-1, struck between early and late states of this 1798 variety. The 1799/8 S-188 die marriage is indirectly linked to this variety, and was also coined at about the same time, between early and late states of S-173.

Provenance. *Discovered in Europe; Lester Merkin, privately; Bowers and Ruddy (1973-1975 FPLs) \$1,995; Bowers and Ruddy (2/1976), lot 1068, \$1,800; later, Heritage (2/1994), lot 6685, \$2,860; Anthony Terranova, Thomas D. Reynolds, and Chris Victor-McCawley (3/1994); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 239, \$5,775.*

Personality. Q. David Bowers and James F. Ruddy operated **Bowers and Ruddy Galleries** in Los Angeles from 1970 to 1982. The duo sold their earlier firm, Empire Coins, to Paramount in the mid-1960s. The firm published the *Rare Coin Review* and conducted many important auctions including the four-part Garrett sale and the Eliasberg gold coins. Earlier sales were operated under the name American Auction Association. (#36089)



High-Grade 1798 S-174 Cent

2177 1798 Second Hair. MS63 Brown PCGS. S-174, B-35, R.2. Bland AU55; tied for CC-1. Noyes AU50; CC-2. Photo #23102. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Clapp 34; EAC 35; *Encyclopedia* 1732; PCGS #1434.

Variety. Style II Hair. Spine at top of 1. M missing top left serif. The obverse appears on S-174 and S-175. The reverse appears on S-174.

Surfaces. Essentially Mint State sharpness. Mostly dark olive surfaces with splashes and spots of steel and maroon toning, especially on the reverse. The reverse has a tiny rim bruise over ST.

Die State IV. Heavy clash marks, especially through the wreath. A tiny break extends in a millimeter from the obverse border at about 7:30.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Clapp and in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*.

Census. Noyes considers the finest known as the only Mint State piece known, followed by this coin and several others that grade AU and XF. Several AU and XF coins are recorded by Bland, including the Husak coin, tied for finest in his listing.

Commentary. The obverse die was combined with two reverse dies to strike S-174 and S-175. All die state of S-174 were coined before the first examples of S-175 were struck. The obverse die is quickly identified by the spine or projection that extends up from the top of the 1.

Provenance. M.A. Brown (*Chapman Brothers*, 4/1897) lot 778, \$11; George H. Earle, Jr. (*Henry Chapman*, 6/1912), lot 3411, \$10; S. H. Chapman; Howard R. Newcomb (*J. C. Morgenthau & Co.* #458, 2/1945), lot 248, \$52.50; Numismatic Gallery (1945 FPL), lot 420, \$95; A. Kosoff (5/1947); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (*New Netherlands Coin Co.*, 11/1973), lot 489, \$650; Julian Leidman; Del Bland; Jack H. Beymer (7/1974); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert Schuman (*Superior*, 5/2003), lot 469, \$10,350.

Personality. Numismatic Gallery was operated by Abe Kosoff and Abner Kreisberg from 1943 to 1954 with offices in New York City and Beverly Hills, California. The firm offered the Oscar Pearl Collection of large cents by fixed price list in 1944 and the Charles Williams Collection in 1950. John Wright noted that the firm had "an occasional problem or two with slight overgrading and an infrequent misattribution, but nothing rampant." (#36092)



Condition Census 1798 S-175 Cent

2178 1798 Second Hair. AU58 Details, Corroded, Cleaned, ANACS. S-175, B-36, R.3. Bland AU50; tied for CC-2. Noyes AU50; CC-3. Photo #27927. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. McGirk 29A; Clapp 35; EAC 36; *Encyclopedia* 1732; PCGS #1434.

Variety. Style II Hair. Spine at top of 1. Extended left top of E in AMERICA. The obverse appears on S-174 and S-175. The reverse appears on S-175.

Surfaces. The obverse has a few light hairlines and a glossy appearance; however, the color appears to be natural. The reverse exhibits lighter olive with a few splashes of reddish-brown that indicate the coin has been recolored. With sharpness of nearly Mint State, this specimen still ranks among the finest examples of the variety. Plain Edge.

Die State VI. The latest die state recorded by Breen for the variety. The obverse has minor dentil clashing. The reverse die is on the verge of breaking apart, with several die cracks, and a rim break that joins the top of U. The final reverse crack forms at the rim through C of AMERICA to the leaf below that letter.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in the 1879 Frossard *Monograph*.

Census. The Newcomb Collection specimen is considered the finest known by Bland and Noyes, graded AU55 and MS62 respectively. That coin is followed by two AU pieces, including this example from the Husak Collection.

Commentary. In his 1879 *Monograph*, Edouard Frossard only described two varieties, a small date with the 8 touching the bust, and a large date with the 8 distant from the bust. He commented: "At least fifteen pairs of dies were used in this year, scarcely distinguishable by very slight differences in the date, wreath, etc. One of the dies used was altered from a die of previous year, probably the first alteration that occurred in the copper coinage."

Provenance. George W. Merritt (Ed. Frossard, 1/1879), lot 126, \$7; Thomas Warner (Chapman Brothers, 6/1884), lot 3008, \$4.70; "Seymour"; later, Jess Peters; Lester Merkin (11/1968), lot 165, \$325; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (New Netherlands Coin Co., 11/1973), lot 490, \$500; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior Galleries, 9/1986), lot 248, \$4,180; Thomas D. Reynolds; Chris Victor-McCawley (7/2005).

Personality. George Merritt was born August 30, 1857, in New York City, the son of George Merritt, Esquire. Merritt developed an interest in numismatics at an early age, and was just 22 years old when he decided to sell his collection, having developed a stronger interest in fine art during extensive travel abroad. His collection was illustrated on eight plates of Frossard's *Monograph*. (#36095)



Third Finest Known 1798 S-176 Cent

2179 1798 Second Hair. AU50 PCGS. S-176, B-24, R.4. Bland VF30; tied for CC-3. Noyes VF30; CC-3. Photo #23345. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. McGirk 23B; Clapp 36; EAC 24; *Encyclopedia* 1732; PCGS #1434.

Variety. Style II Hair. LIBERTY wide, LI close. Lines from rim to ER. The obverse appears on S-176, S-177, and S-178. The reverse appears on S-160, S-162, and S-176.

Surfaces. Sharpness is much finer than the net grade by Bland and Noyes. Mottled olive and light brown surfaces with several minor rim bruises on each side. A few other tiny surface marks are evident, including a shallow depression on Liberty's cheek. Double Flange Edge.

Die State II. Traces of the obverse die crack are evident in the lower right field.

Census. Only about a dozen examples of S-176 grade VF or better, including a single AU coin and an XF piece. The Husak specimen ranks solidly in the traditional census of the top six pieces.

Commentary. The past provenance of this piece is recorded in the May 2003 Superior catalog as Hines-Downing, lot 1830-Smith. Bill Noyes records the same provenance for his photo number 23934, eventually appearing in the May 2003 sale as lot 474. Although not plated in the 1952 ANA offering of the Downing cents, the coin in that sale is clearly a different piece, described as light brown and "struck upon a slightly misshapen planchet." There is no mention of any rim bruises in the Downing catalog. It is also a different die state than the Downing coin.

Provenance. *Spink & Son, Ltd.*; *New Netherlands* (3/1973), lot 43, \$375; *Denis W. Loring* (1974); *C. Douglas Smith*; *Dr. Robert A. Schuman*; *Superior* (5/2003), lot 474.

Personality. **Denis W. Loring** was born May 28, 1947, in Flushing, New York. He is a graduate of Harvard and M.I.T. and works in the insurance business as an actuary. A charter member of Early American Coppers, he is an active contributor to the club, serving as EAC secretary from 1972 to 1978, and again from 1981 to 2005, and ninth vice president from 2005 to the present. He discovered the 1796 NC-6 variety. In 1974 Loring completed a collection of Sheldon-numbered varieties, the fifth person to accomplish such a collection. He was chairman of the EAC Revision Committee, working on a revision of *Penny Whimsy* during the early 1970s. Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia* incorporated much of that work. (#36098)



Low Census-Level 1798 S-177 Cent

2180 1798 Second Hair. AU50 Details, Repaired, Altered Surfaces, ANACS. S-177, B-25, High R.4. Bland VF20; tied for CC-6. Noyes Fine 15; tied for CC-7. Photo #27877. Our EAC Grade Fine 12.

Equivalents. Clapp 37; EAC 25; *Encyclopedia* 1729; PCGS #1434.

Variety. Style II Hair. LIBERTY wide, LI close. Style I Letters. The obverse appears on S-176, S-177, and S-178. The reverse appears on S-177.

Surfaces. Rich olive-brown color with splashes of lighter tan. The surfaces are burnished, especially evident on the obverse, yet the overall appearance is respectable. Plain Edge.

Die State V. The latest die state with advanced cracks on the obverse. A patch of rust is evident at the lower right obverse. The reverse has several sets of clash marks, primarily from the drapery.

Census. The finest known S-177 grades just VF30, with a small number of other VF coins recorded by Bland and Noyes. The ANS holds one of the top six examples, limiting the number of census level pieces available to collectors.

Commentary. The obverse die cracked during its earliest use with S-176 but remained in the press to produce three different die combinations. The vertical crack is distinctive, and diagnostic of this obverse die.

Provenance. *Charles J. Dupont* (Stack's, 9/1954), lot 252, \$100; *Dorothy Paschal* (1972); *Robinson S. Brown, Jr.* (Superior Galleries, 9/1986), lot 250, \$1,485; *Thomas D. Reynolds*.

Personality. **Charles Dupont** and his partner, Charles Anderson, were antique dealers in Worcester, Massachusetts, who served as agents for the sale of a coin collection via Stack's auctions. The sales were held in September and November 1954, billed as the Anderson Dupont Sales. The large cents were cataloged by Sheldon and Breen. (#36101)



Bland's Finest Known 1798 S-178 Large Cent

2181 1798 Second Hair, Reverse of 1795. VF35 PCGS. S-178, B-26, High R.5. Bland VF30; CC-1. Noyes VF20; CC-2. Photo #21802. Our EAC Grade VF25.

Equivalents. McGirk 1C; Clapp 38; EAC 26; *Encyclopedia* 1728; PCGS #1428.

Variety. Style II Hair. LIBERTY wide, LI close. Reverse of 1795, leaf pair at UN. The obverse appears on S-176, S-177, and S-178. The reverse appears on 1796 S-81 and 1798 S-178.

Surfaces. This is an extraordinary specimen with solid XF sharpness. Deep olive surfaces with some light tan color, and traces of maroon patina. A few ancient scratches near the right ribbon and some roughness outside the legend to the left are the only defects. Plain Edge.

Die State III. Heavy rust is visible on the obverse, with the vertical crack heavy, and parallel die cracks through the date, perhaps early State IV. The reverse remains perfect.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated by McGirk in the June 1913 issue of *The Numismatist*, page 305, in Noyes (1991), and in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*.

Census. This rare variety is generally only available in VG or lower grades. The Husak specimen and the Dupont coin are the only two VF examples known.

Commentary. This is the discovery coin for the variety, plated in the McGirk study. Sheldon-178 is the only variety that combines the Second Hair obverse with the Reverse of 1795. The combination should be honored with a separate listing in the *Guide Book* as a distinctive major design combination.

Provenance. James A. Walker; unidentified Philadelphia dealer; Stack's via trade for the Hines specimen of this variety (1954); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner; C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; Superior (5/2003), lot 476, \$27,600; W.M. "Jack" Wadlington; Chris Victor-McCawley (7/2005).

Personality. Joseph Germon (a.k.a. Joseph German) was a drawer according to the October 10, 1795, Mint payroll. The drawer worked with planchet strip before it was punched. Ingots were rolled to proper thickness through the primitive rolling mills, then sent to the draw bench to "even out irregularities" according to Craig Sholley. (#36008)



Popular 1798 S-179 Large Cent

2182 1798 Second Hair. AU55 PCGS. S-179, B-37, R.2. Noyes XF45; CC-10. Photo #59269. Our EAC Grade XF40.

Equivalents. Proskey 27; Doughty 135; McGirk 19A; Clapp 39; EAC 37; *Encyclopedia* 1731; PCGS #1434.

Variety. Style II Hair. High 98. E in AMERICA first inverted. The obverse appears on S-179. The reverse appears on S-179.

Surfaces. Cleaned and recolored with hints of orange around the devices. Both sides have intermingled olive and steel surfaces with minor abrasions and faint hairlines. Plain Edge.

Die State III. Light clash marks and minor die chips.

Census. Several Mint State and AU examples are known, including four different coins that Noyes grades MS65. The Husak specimen ranks in the top dozen pieces of the variety.

Commentary. The date layout with 98 high is diagnostic of the variety. Look at the relative position of the 17 and 98 compared to the border to easily recognize this engraver feature. Since the obverse and reverse were only used to produce S-179, the single feature is enough to confirm attribution. Some collectors will look to the inverted E in AMERICA as further confirmation of the variety.

Provenance. *Superior* (2/2002), lot 1221; *Chris Victor-McCawley* (2005).

Personality. **Daniel Girard** (a.k.a. Daniel Gerard) signed the Mint Rules and Regulations document on January 1, 1793. His name is spelled Gerard in Henry Voigt's daily account book, and Girard on the Rules and Regulations document. (#36104)



Second Finest Known 1798 S-180 Cent Rarity

2183 1798 Second Hair. XF45 PCGS. S-180, B-41, High R.5. Bland VF30; CC-2. Noyes VF30; CC-2. Photo #23289. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. Clapp 40; EAC 41; *Encyclopedia* 1732; PCGS #1434.

Variety. Style II Hair. Missing hair below ear. Straight tail to R. The obverse appears on S-180 and S-181. The reverse appears on S-180.

Surfaces. Medium olive and darker steel with some lighter reddish-brown on the reverse. This is a pleasing example of the rarity. The obverse has a thin scratch through the date, blended with the surrounding color. A few tiny abrasions are noted around the neck, and a small mark is opposite the third curl in the left obverse field.

Die State V. The terminal die state with two prominent reverse rim breaks, one on the second T in STATES, the other on the U of UNITED. This state is much rarer than the single break.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in *Early American Cents* and in *Penny Whimsy*. The reverse is illustrated in Noyes (1991).

Census. The Husak specimen is one of just four VF pieces at the top of the census listings. The four coins include one example in the ANS Collection.

Commentary. The S-180 is an important rarity in the Sheldon series, known in three distinctive states of the reverse die. That die can be found perfect, with one rim break, or with two rim breaks. Most of the 35 or 40 known pieces have a single rim break over ATE. Few are found from the perfect die, and only a few others have both rim breaks like this example.

Provenance. From England; Elmer S. Sears; David Proskey; Henry C. Hines; Lillian Scheer; Homer K. Downing; Dr. William H. Sheldon; Dorothy Paschal (3/1975); Denis W. Loring (12/1977); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; Superior (9/2004), lot 403, \$16,100.

Personality. Henry Clay Hines was born on March 2, 1856, in Newark, New Jersey, and died on December 11, 1946. A graduate of Columbia Law School, he was admitted to the bar in 1883, practicing in New Jersey. During the first decade of the 20th century, Hines served in the New Jersey State Assembly. After this service, he found himself in the men's clothing business. Reports indicate that Hines lost more than \$1.5 million in the 1929 Wall Street crash.

At one time, according to Sheldon, the Hines collection included 600 early dates and 3,500 late dates, the latter including about 300 proofs. Hines had acquired many large cents from David Proskey, and sold much of his collection to Carl Wurtzbach in 1932. Many years later, Dr. Sheldon acquired a number of those coins, establishing the often seen "Proskey-Hines-Sheldon" provenance chain. (#36107)



Low-Level Condition Census 1798 S-181 Cent

2184 1798 Second Hair. AU55 PCGS. S-181, B-42, R.3. Bland XF40; tied for CC-6. Noyes VF35; CC-7. Photo #21609. Our EAC Grade XF40.

Equivalents. Proskey 28; Doughty 136; McGirk 21A, 21B, 21C; Clapp 41; EAC 42; *Encyclopedia* 1730; PCGS #1434.

Variety. Style II Hair. Missing hair below ear. Large fraction, six berries left. The obverse appears on S-180 and S-181. The reverse appears on S-181.

Surfaces. Lovely olive and golden-brown surfaces are essentially problem-free, with only a few tiny surface marks. The obverse highpoints are darker, and most of the reverse is similarly darker brown. Plain Edge.

Die State III. Just shy of the terminal die state. This example appears to have a retained cud at the drapery right of the date, but the piece has not yet broken away.

Census. Two Mint State coins and two AU examples occupy the top positions in Bland's Census, followed by four XF coins, including an example in the ANS Collection. Noyes lists three Mint State coins and three XF pieces at the top of his roster.

Commentary. The heavy horizontal die crack in the left obverse field is immediately recognized on all examples, having developed with the previous marriage of S-180. Although S-181 is not a rarity, the die crack should be memorized, and the coin flipped over due to the possibility that it could be an S-180.

Provenance. Charles J. Dupont (*Stack's*, 1954), lot 257, \$175; Dorothy Paschal (1977); Denis W. Loring (1/1980); Myles Z. Gerson; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (*Superior* 9/1986), lot 254, \$2,860; Douglas Bird.

Personality. **Dorothy Iselin Paschal** was a contemporary of Dr. Sheldon, born in New York City, on September 22, 1905, and died on June 3, 1981. Paschal received a B.A. degree from Columbia University and was married to Guy Paschal on October 12, 1926. She and her husband had two sons and a daughter. Beginning in 1950, Paschal was employed as a biological researcher at Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons. She assembled a complete numbered set of large cents from 1793 to 1814 and collaborated with Sheldon on his revision, *Penny Whimsy*. Large cent dealer Ray Chatham sold her collection over a period of several years. (#36110)



Attractive 1798 S-182 Large Cent

2185 1798 Second Hair. XF40 PCGS. S-182, B-43, R.4. Noyes VF25; CC-8. Photo #28634. Our EAC Grade VF25.

Equivalents. Clapp 42; EAC 43; *Encyclopedia* 1729; PCGS #1434.

Variety. Style II Hair. Missing hair above 1. Die scratch from A to right ribbon. The obverse appears on S-182. The reverse appears on S-182, S-183, and S-184.

Surfaces. Mostly light olive-brown with a few splashes of darker steel color. A few tiny surface marks but overall an attractive piece. Plain Edge.

Die State II. Single clash marks.

Census. This S-182 falls outside the Bland Census, but is listed as eighth finest in the Noyes roster. Finest known is a Mint State piece, followed by two XF examples and several grading VF.

Commentary. This is the first of three die combinations from a single reverse die that is immediately recognized by a die scratch from the final A to the right ribbon end. This is another simple attribution point that will aid in identification of the various 1798 varieties.

Provenance. *David Proskey; Henry C. Hines; Dr. William H. Sheldon; C. Douglas Smith; Kenneth Rendell; Old Colony Coin (10/1958), lot 902; Dorothy Paschal (1973); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 9/1986), lot 255, \$687.50; Dave Liljestrand; Chris Victor-McCawley (2/1989); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 249, \$1,045.*

Personality. **Old Colony Coin Co.** is best known in large cent circles for their sale in conjunction with the New England Numismatic Association in October 1958. (#36113)



Important 1798 S-183 Cent Rarity

2186 1798 Second Hair. XF45 PCGS. S-183, B-44, R.5. Bland XF40; CC-2. Noyes VF30; CC-3. Photo #28913. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. Clapp 43; EAC 44; *Encyclopedia* 1729; PCGS #1434.

Variety. Style II Hair. IB closely spaced. Die scratch from A to right ribbon. The obverse appears on S-183. The reverse appears on S-182, S-183, and S-184.

Surfaces. Attractive chocolate-brown surfaces have a few splashes of lighter tan and darker steel. A few tiny marks on each side, notably behind the lower hair curls. Complete double profile from forehead to neck. Plain Edge.

Die State I. Faint reverse clash marks are barely visible.

Appearances. The Breen plate is misidentified as this example.

Census. Bland and Noyes agree that the finest known S-183 cents are two coins that grade XF, although they disagree on which two coins they are. Those coins are followed by just six VF pieces.

Commentary. The S-183 die combination is an important rarity in the later series of 1798 large cents, with a total population that probably fails to exceed 50 coins in all grades. The 12 finest examples include coins in the VG to Fine grade range, illustrating the importance of the Husak Specimen.

Provenance. *Discovered in France; Heritage (4/1988); Dr. Philip Ralls (1990); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; Superior (5/2003), lot 483, \$10,350; Martin Paul; Heritage (1/2004), lot 5039, \$10,637.50; Tom Reynolds; Heritage (2004 ANA), lot 5105; Denis W. Loring; Tom Reynolds.*

Personality. **John Cope** served as an adjuster at the Mint, according to the payroll record of October 10, 1795. On August 31, 1799, he signed a bond of indemnity promising to return to work after the yellow fever risk was over. (#36116)



Pleasing 1798 S-184 Large Cent

2187 1798 Second Hair. XF45 PCGS. S-184, B-45, R.1. Noyes VF25; tied for CC-23. Photo #34881. Our EAC Grade VF25.

Equivalents. Proskey 16; Doughty 124; McGirk 7A; Clapp 44; EAC 45; *Encyclopedia* 1729; PCGS #1434.

Variety. Style II Hair. Die chips at 7 and RT. Die scratch from A to right ribbon. The obverse appears on S-184 and S-185. The reverse appears on S-182, S-183, and S-184.

Surfaces. The obverse has dark steel and olive with lighter tan on the devices. The reverse displays intermingled medium brown and light tan. Plain Edge.

Die State III. Several die chips and flaws are visible.

Census. A single MS65 coin is followed by several AU and XF coins in Noyes' Census.

Commentary. This is the third variety produced from the scratched reverse die, and easily the most plentiful of the three die combinations. It is an ideal choice for the date or type collector who seeks an affordable example from the Husak Collection.

Provenance. Roy Rauch; McIntire Numismatic Auctions (6/1988), lot 3; Roy Rauch (7/1988); Del Bland; Dr. Robert J. Shalowitz; Chris Victor-McCawley (11/1988); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (*Superior*, 1/1996), lot 251, \$550; Tom Reynolds.

Personality. Robert T. McIntire, of Jacksonville, Arkansas, operated McIntire Numismatic Auctions from 1981 to 1989. In June 1988, the firm handled the Roy Rauch Collection of large cents. McIntire continues to operate McIntire Rare Collectibles. He spent 22 years with the United States Air Force, connected with the Atlas-F and Titan II missile projects. (#36119)



Top-Level 1798 S-185 Large Cent

2188 1798 Second Hair. AU55 Details, Cleaned, ANACS. S-185, B-46, R.2. Bland XF40; tied for CC-2. Noyes XF40; tied for CC-1. Photo #23373. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. Proskey 17; Doughty 125; McGirk 10A, 10A2; Clapp 45; EAC 46; *Encyclopedia* 1732; PCGS #1434.

Variety. Style II Hair. Die chips at 7 and RT. Fraction bar slants down to right. The obverse appears on S-184 and S-185. The reverse appears on S-185.

Surfaces. Glossy light olive and iridescent surfaces with horizontal and vertical hairlines in the fields. Plain Edge.

Die State V. An intermediate die state with several obverse cracks and clash marks, and rim failure over ICA on the reverse.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*.

Census. The top six examples include four XF and several VF coins. The Husak coin is one of the two finest pieces in both lists.

Commentary. Following a careful analysis of the various different obverse and reverse dies used for production of 1798 large cents, Walter Breen determined that S-185 was the last variety struck with the date.

Provenance. T. James Clarke (1944); B. Max Mehl (1947); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (*New Netherlands*, 11/1973), lot 501, \$350; Kenneth Goldman; Jack Beymer (11/1974); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; *Superior* (5/2003), lot 485, \$4,600.

Personality. T. James Clarke (1875-1952) operated a box and paper company in Jamestown, New York. He was an avid collector who purchased most of the Dr. George French collection from B. Max Mehl. He also collected paper money, stamps, and antique watches. Clarke was a primary source of the small cent boxes that were used by many contemporary collectors. Roy Naftzger purchased his collection, selling duplicates at auction by Abe Kosoff on April 21, 1956. (#36122)



Pleasing 1798 S-186 Large Cent

2189 1798 Second Hair. AU50 Details, Corroded, Cleaned, ANACS. S-186, B-39, R.2. Bland VF35; tied for CC-5. Noyes VF30; CC-11. Photo #23323. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. Proskey 13A; Doughy 121; McGirk 4F7; Clapp 46; EAC 39; *Encyclopedia* 1732; PCGS #1434.

Variety. Style II Hair. Die chip in field above eye. Cracked from fraction to ME. The obverse appears on S-186 and S-187. The reverse appears on S-186 and 1799 S-188.

Surfaces. Cleaned and recolored with light olive and reddish-brown color. Light hairlines and other minor imperfections can be seen on both sides. Beaded Edge.

Die State III. The heavy reverse crack is present in all die states. State III is an earlier die state with minor cracks and a tiny rim break below the fraction.

Census. A Mint State example is followed by several XF and VF examples, including this piece in the Husak Collection.

Commentary. The reverse die was used to coin the 1799/8 overdates, S-188, but without the heavy die crack, proving beyond doubt that the 1799/8-S188 overdate cent was coined at an earlier date than this marriage. McGirk illustrated this variety as his 4F7, but described Sheldon-166. Both varieties have a heavy arcing die crack on the reverse, curving up to the right on S-186, and curving up to the left on S-166. In both cases, the die cracks are known on every piece ever found, and provide immediate recognition.

Provenance. *Richard Picker (1964); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; Superior (9/2004), lot 411, \$4,313.*

Personality. **Abner Cloud** was discharged from the Mint on May 31, 1799. (#36125)



Near Census-Level 1798 S-187 Large Cent

2190 1798 Second Hair. AU58 PCGS. S-187, B-40, R.1. Noyes XF45; CC-8. Photo #21647. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Proskey 13; Doughty 121; McGirk 22E, 22F; Clapp 47; EAC 40; *Encyclopedia* 1732; PCGS #1434.

Variety. Style II Hair. Die chip in field above eye. Berry at O in ONE droops. The obverse appears on S-186 and S-187. The reverse appears on S-187.

Surfaces. Frosty light tan surfaces with darker olive-brown on the highpoints and in the reverse fields. Pleasing surfaces with a few minor marks but overall an attractive specimen. Plain Edge.

Die State III. The obverse has a small rim break at 3 o'clock, with cracks up and down from the break. In later states, the entire right side of the obverse forms a massive cud. The reverse has minor cracks at CA and the right ribbon end.

Census. The Noyes Census includes three Mint State coins and three AU pieces, followed by several XF45 examples, including this coin from the Husak Collection.

Commentary. Sheldon-187 is by far the commonest variety of the year, always available in lower grades and middle grades without difficulty, yet it is elusive in grades above XF.

Provenance. *Douglas Bird; American Numismatic Rarities (12/2003), lot 418, \$5,750; Anthony Terranova and Chris Victor-McCawley; Superior (9/2004), lot 412.*

Personality. Originally from Boston, **Doug Bird** was raised on the West Coast, and today he lives in Hermosa Beach, California. He began collecting coins in 1953 when he was nine years old, and developed an interest in large cents in 1969. A member of Early American Coppers since 1973, Bird is now a full-time dealer who specializes in early copper coins. He also maintains a significant personal collection of large cents by dates and interesting varieties. (#36128)



Impressive Condition Census 1799/8 S-188 Large Cent

2191 1799/8 Overdate VF35 PCGS. S-188, B-2, R.4. Bland VF25; tied for CC-5. Noyes VF20; tied for CC-6. Photo #20416. Our EAC Grade VF25.

Equivalents. Proskey 1; Doughty 137; McGirk 1A; Clapp 1; EAC 2; *Encyclopedia* 1733; PCGS #1446.

Variety. Overdate. Leaf below T in CENT overlaps branch. The obverse appears on S-188 and NC-1. The reverse appears on 1798 S-186 and 1799 S-188.

Surfaces. Smooth medium to dark olive-brown surfaces with a few small flakes near Liberty's eye and in the hair, and also in the obverse field near the nose. Otherwise, just the usual tiny handling marks are evident. The reverse is similar.

Die State II. Two sets of clash marks are visible on each side. Most examples of the 1799/8 S-188 die marriage are early die state pieces, prior to heavy obverse die cracks that curve through RTY and the upper right field.

Census. Bland and Noyes agree that the finest known piece grades AU50, followed by seven VF coins. One of the finer VF coins is in the ANS, forever unavailable to collectors.

Commentary. Joseph Mickley made this date famous during his well-publicized search for an example, to represent the year of his birth. In 1876, Attinelli wrote: "Probably every numismatist knows that it was his attempt to procure a cent of that year the led him into the formation of a collection, which was almost unrivalled, both in its fineness and extent, as also in the rarity of many of the pieces it contained."

Provenance. *Dr. William H. Sheldon (1936); Morton Stack; later, Harmer Rooke (8/1970), lot 200; William Anton; Joe Flynn; John R. Grellman (1976); Denis W. Loring (1985); Jack H. Robinson (Superior, 1/1989), lot 395, \$13,200; Denis W. Loring; Dr. Eugene Sherman; Bowers and Merena (10/2000), lot 119, \$48,300.*

Personality. **Dr. Eugene Sherman** was born in Bronx, New York, in 1948, attended elementary school in Mississippi, and graduated from high school back in the Northeast. A graduate of the University of Wisconsin, he continued his education with medical training at Pittsburgh, Georgetown, and UCLA. He and his wife have been happily married for 26 years and have two children. Sherman states that he has been an obsessed coin collector since the age of eight, reading B. Max Mehl's *Star Rare Coin Encyclopedia* by flashlight under the covers when his parents thought he was asleep. His hobby was put aside six years later, but returned stronger than ever in the late 1980s. He plans on a "long and numismatically rich retirement." (#36131)



Census-Level 1799 S-189 Large Cent CC-2. The Famous Abbey Cent

2192 1799 Normal Date XF45 PCGS. S-189, B-3, High R.2. Bland VF25; tied for CC-6. Noyes VF30; tied for CC-2. Photo #35050. Our EAC Grade VF25.

Equivalents. Proskey 2; Doughty 138; McGirk 2A; Clapp 2; EAC 3; *Encyclopedia* 1734; PCGS #1443.

Variety. Normal date. Die chip between E in ONE and T in CENT. The obverse appears on S-189. The reverse appears on S-189. Due to die misalignment, the majority of pieces (Walter Breen suggested 90%) have LIBERTY strong and the date weak, less than 10% have the date strong and LIBERTY weak, and about 1% have both the date and LIBERTY strong.

Surfaces. The Abbey Cent has dark olive-brown color with glossy surfaces and a few minor marks, strictly consistent with the grade.

Die State II. The reverse die chip, long called the “mintmark” of a genuine 1799 Normal Date cent, is still minute on this example. This die chip is located above the left half of the T in CENT and gradually strengthens, eventually becoming triangular. George W. Rice described this defect in the March 1900 issue of *The Numismatist*, and it was surely known before that time.

Appearances. The obverse is illustrated in *Early American Cents*, via an electrotpe copy. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Walter Breen's *Encyclopedia of United States Large Cents* for Die State II.

Census. Bill Noyes grades the finest known piece as AU50, with the Abbey Cent and the Mickley-Parmelee coin tied for second finest as VF30. Next in line is a single VF25 coin, and four pieces graded VF20. The finest example recorded by Del Bland is similarly graded AU50, with the second best listed as just VF30. Four pieces are tied for that grade, after which the Abbey Cent is graded VF25, along with nine or 10 similar pieces.

Commentary. The famous “Abbey Cent” has a continuous provenance back to the 1840s, perhaps the longest and most desirable provenance for any existing copper coin.

The rarity of the 1799 large cents is obviously due to a low production of coins bearing this date. Mint records provide no help in determining the mintage of cents dated 1799. The original records show that 904,585 cents were actually struck in 1799, but it is now recognized that nearly all of those coins were dated 1798. Current rarity estimates suggest that fewer than 1,000 cents exist with the 1799 date, including all three varieties, although only a small percentage grade better than Good. This survival suggests that the original mintage was probably in the ballpark of 30,000 to 35,000 coins, assuming a 3% survival rate.

Authentication has always been a problem for this date. Many pieces exist with the date altered, usually from 1798. In most cases, careful study of the variety guides will reveal not only the date of the altered coin, but also the variety. Many electrotypes and other cast copies also exist, some crudely made and others extremely deceptive. The introduction of third party grading services two decades ago has eliminated most of the counterfeits from numismatic circulation.

Historical Note. In the past, authors have explained the rarity in different terms. A favorite and often quoted account is the Africa connection, penned in 1859 by Montroville Wilson Dickeson in *The American Numismatist Manual*: “The number of this coin issued amounted to 904,585 - no insignificant sum. Their scarcity, however, is attributed to a shipment to the coast of Africa, by a Salem, Mass. firm, of several hundred thousand on an order from that country, where, being punched with holes, they were bartered away, probably to the chiefs ... and subsequently used as ornaments by the natives, being depended from the neck by a string, and showing to what good account so slightly valuable a thing as a copper cent may be applied by the sagacity of our countrymen.”

Provenance. Purchased from a countryman for \$2 by C. Rogers (circa 1845), \$25; Lorenzo H. Abbey; W. Elliot Woodward (10/1864), lot 628, \$32.50; Robert B. Chambers; W. Elliot Woodward (2/1866), lot 575, \$27; Colin Lightbody; Edward Cogan (12/1866), lot 553, \$45; Mortimer L. Mackenzie; Edward Cogan (6/1869), lot 636, \$55; E. Harrison Sanford; Edward Cogan (11/1874), lot 260, \$67.50; Richard B. Winsor; S.H. & H. Chapman (12/1895), lot 863, \$125; George H. Earle, Jr.; Henry Chapman (6/1912), lot 3415 \$85; Clarence C. Bement; Henry Chapman (5/1916), lot 308, \$160; Fred E. Joy; B. Max Mehl; Col. E.H.R. Green; B.G. Johnson (St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.); Stack's, privately; Oscar J. Pearl (Numismatic Gallery, 1944 FPL), lot 139, \$900; Harry J. Stein; Max L. Kaplan; C. Douglas Smith (1952); Thomas Warfield (via New Netherlands, 2/1953), \$1,150; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 510, \$46,200.

Personality. Lorenzo H. Abbey was an early owner of the famous Abbey Cent. Part of his collection was sold by Henry Leeds of New York in September 1863, with further items including his 1799 cent sold by W.E. Woodward in October 1864. It is a rare honor in numismatics to be known and remembered through the ownership of a single coin; such honors are usually reserved for the ownership of rarities in the class of 1804 silver dollars or 1913 Liberty nickels.

Abbey was a native of New York, born on January 14, 1823, in Herkimer County. He was a longtime resident of New York City, occupied in the trade of needles, fishing hooks, and tackle. Attinelli explained his numismatic introduction:

“Mr. John Martense, a friend of his and a numismatist, having a duplicate uncirculated cent of 1826, presented it to Mr. Abbey, stating that it was worth about \$5.00; being somewhat incredulous, he took it to Mr. Sage, who at once offered Mr. Abbey \$7.00 for the cent; somewhat astonished by finding fine coins to have such a value, he at once applied himself in diligent search for others, and with some considerable success. The very next day he procured from a grocer's till the rare ‘large head Nova Eboraca.’ The ‘99’ cent above alluded to, he bought for \$25.00 from Mr. Rogers in Fulton St., who had bought it from a countryman for \$2.00. Among other pieces he thus brought to the knowledge of numismatists, were the ‘Washington Half Dollars’ in copper, the 1802 Half Dime, subsequently sold in Mr. Lilliendahl's sale for \$380.00, and other fine or rare pieces.” (#36140)



Scarce 1800 S-190 Overdate Cent

2193 1800 Overdate, First Hair. VF20 Details, Corroded, Cleaned, ANACS. S-190, B-5, R.3. Noyes VG10; tied for CC-22. Photo #26734. Our EAC Grade Fine 15.

Equivalents. Proskey 2; Doughty 140; McGirk 1B; Ross 2; Clapp-Newcomb 1; EAC 3; *Encyclopedia* 1735; PCGS #1452.

Surfaces. Medium olive and mahogany with good eye appeal. The surfaces are typically abraded, and the only evidence that this example may have been cleaned and retoned is some faint orange color on the obverse, through the date and around the devices.

Variety. Overdate. Style I Hair. U and final A repunched. The obverse appears on S-190, S-191, NC-5, and NC-6. The reverse appears on S-190.

Die State I. Light obverse clash marks are located below the chin, but no other die defects are visible on either side.

Census. Bland records three finer pieces, including two Mint State coins (one in the ANS) and an AU. Following these, his Census drops to the Very Fine grades.

Commentary. Bill Noyes has assigned a conservative VG10 grade to this example, and he recorded it as tied for 22nd finest in his list. Once again, this example illustrates that grading is truly subjective, with each person having his own opinion, even among the “experts.” Regardless of which grade you prefer, be it the grade of Del Bland, Bill Noyes, Denis Loring, Mark Borckardt, or any of the grading services, the best we can all hope for is that each individual applies his particular standards in a consistent manner. If you, as a collector, are aware of how your own personal grading standards compare to the opinions of others, you can gain a good understanding of a given coin’s grade, based on the description of others.

Provenance. *Jules Reiver (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 19444, \$2,185.*

Personality. **John Baringbaum** was a roller at the Mint, per the January 1800 Mint payroll. There is a possibility that this is the same person as John Birnbaum. The roller was responsible for initial preparation of the planchet strip, bringing it to proper thickness for the planchet cutting operation. (#36143)



Important 1800 S-191 Overdate Cent

2194 1800 Overdate, First Hair. AU53 PCGS. S-191, B-2, R.3. Bland AU50; tied for CC-1. Noyes VF35; CC-6. Photo #23923. Our EAC Grade XF40.

Equivalents. Proskey 1; Doughty 139; McGirk 1A; Ross 1; Clapp-Newcomb 2; EAC 4; *Encyclopedia* 1735; PCGS #1452.

Surfaces. Steel and dark olive surfaces are accompanied by traces of lighter gray-brown on the highpoints. Both sides have minor roughness with some verdigris on the reverse. The usual light handling marks and faint scratches are evident.

Variety. Overdate. Style I Hair. Bulges at ON and fraction. The obverse appears on S-190, S-191, NC-5, and NC-6. The reverse appears on S-191.

Die State IV. An intermediate state of the reverse cracks and bulges.

Census. This example is clearly a candidate for the traditional Condition Census, but it is not tied for the finest as recorded by Bland. It is probably a legitimate contender for fourth or fifth finest

Commentary. The first hair style of this obverse die indicates that it was a left over die intended for use early in 1798, but never placed in service. It is believed that some 1798 dies remained in use as late as 1800, without repunching the date. Other dies, including this obverse, were unused in 1798 or 1799, and could be successfully overdated without risking damage or destruction.

Provenance. *Rodney T. Grove; Robert Nofal and Lewis Kling; Cape Kennedy (7/1976), lot 23, \$1,200; Dr. Willard J. Carmel (1981); G. Lee Kuntz (Superior, 10/1991), lot 215, \$5,500; J.R. Frankenfield (Superior, 2/2001), lot 447, \$6,037.50; Chris Victor-McCawley (7/2005).*

Personality. In January 1800 **William Bartram** was listed on the payroll as a cleaner at the Mint. His most likely role was cleaning and preparing large cent flans for production. (#36146)



Attractive 1800 S-192 Overdate Cent

2195 1800 Overdate, Second Hair. XF40 PCGS. S-192, B-6, R.3. Noyes VF25; tied for CC-9. Photo #36625. Our EAC Grade VF25.

Equivalents. Proskey 3; Doughty 141; McGirk 2A; Ross 4; Clapp-Newcomb 3; EAC 5; *Encyclopedia* 1736; PCGS #1455.

Surfaces. Pleasing medium brown surfaces with considerable lighter tan color inside the wreath. The usual minor circulation marks are visible as expected for the grade, but the surfaces are entirely free of corrosion. A few faint hairlines are present on each side.

Variety. Overdate. Top of 7 visible over 8. Long fraction bar slants down to right. The obverse appears on S-192 and S-193. The reverse appears on S-192.

Die State I. An early die state with no evidence of the reverse arc crack at the lower right.

Census. The finest examples include a single Mint State specimen and another that grades AU, followed by a couple of XF coins and several VF pieces.

Commentary. The existence of several 1800 overdate varieties with the second hair style indicates that the contemplated coinage for 1798 was even larger than the final production. Five different obverse dies prepared in 1798 with the second hair style were overdated for the 1800 coinage. Those dies were combined with various reverse dies to create seven actual varieties.

Provenance. *Thomas Reynolds (10/2000).*

Personality. **A. Doshimer** was employed as a cutter at the Mint, according to the January 1800 payroll, cutting flans from planchet strip. (#36155)



Scarce 1800 S-193 Overdate Cent

2196 1800 Overdate, Second Hair. XF45 Details, Corroded, Scratched, ANACS. S-193, B-7, R.4. Bland VF20; tied for CC-8. Noyes Fine 15; tied for CC-9. Photo #34440. Our EAC Grade Fine 15.

Equivalents. Proskey 4; Doughty 142; McGirk 2C; Ross 3; Clapp-Newcomb 4; EAC 6; *Encyclopedia* 1736; PCGS #1455.

Surfaces. Light corrosion covers the surfaces on both sides, with a thin scratch in the right obverse field. Although lower in the Condition Census, the details are better than most examples, probably among the five or six sharpest.

Variety. Overdate. Top of 7 visible over 8. Stemless leaf pair at T of CENT. The obverse appears on S-192 and S-193. The reverse appears on S-193.

Die State II. The reverse has a curved die crack through the fraction bar to UN.

Census. Bland considers the finest known example to grade Mint State, followed by a single XF coin and several VF pieces. Noyes grades these coins by a stricter standard, calling the finest example AU and the next five pieces all VF. Two of the top six coins in Noyes' roster are held by museums.

Commentary. Although it remains scarce, the rarity of S-193 has dropped substantially over the years. It was called R-6 in *Early American Cents* and R-5 in *Penny Whimsy*.

Provenance. George K. Pretsch; Herbert A. Silberman (11/1977); Chuck Furjanic (7/1978); Richard V. Punchard (*Bowers and Merena*, 3/1996), lot 259, \$715.

Personality. New York resident **George K. Pretsch** joined Early American Coppers in 1967 and has been an active member since that time. (#36158)



Mint State 1800 S-194 Overdate Cent

2197 1800 Overdate, Second Hair. MS63 Brown PCGS. S-194, B-8, R.3. Bland MS60; tied for CC-6. Noyes AU50; tied for CC-7. Photo #33601. Our EAC Grade MS60.

Equivalents. Proskey 5; Doughty 143; McGirk 3A; Ross 5; Clapp-Newcomb 5; EAC 7; *Encyclopedia* 1736; PCGS #1455.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Breen's *Complete Encyclopedia*.

Surfaces. This lovely cent has exquisite golden-brown color with full luster and sharp design features. Considerable leaf detail is present on the reverse. Both sides exhibit light blue-green toning with considerable underlying mint red. An oval-shaped patch of gold toning is visible at Liberty's mouth. The obverse has a partial border with a full reverse border, the result of slight axial misalignment.

Variety. Overdate. Crossbar of 7 visible within 8. Fraction bar closer to numerator. The obverse appears on S-194 and S-195. The reverse appears on S-194.

Die State III. The reverse is cracked through CA and the fraction, but no evidence of the rim break at this area is yet visible.

Census. This example is tied with several others for fifth finest known. Surprisingly, while not many true Mint State 1800 large cents exist, several are from this die pair. Of all die varieties, just 27 MS60 or finer coins survive, according to Bland's Condition Census. Of that total, 12 are overdates and 15 are normal dates.

Commentary. Including both hair styles, 11 different overdate varieties of 1800 are known. Since all of the dies were intended for use in 1798, these varieties should be included in a collection of 1798 large cents.

Provenance. Thomas E. Werner; Garry Fitzgerald; Lester Merkin (10/1972), lot 532a, \$2,300; Stack's (5/1975), lot 561, \$2,200; Joe Flynn; American Auction Association (12/1975), lot 272, \$2,800; Bowers and Ruddy (1976 FPL), \$2,950; Gene Reale (Sotheby's, 1/1998), lot 29, \$11,000; John B. MacDonald (8/1999); Wes Rasmussen (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 3228, \$17,250; Rick Gross; Chris Victor-McCawley.

Personality. Garry Fitzgerald is noted for his long history as a collector and dealer of large cents. He is known in the field of copper coins as "Mister 1824," for his interest in the large cents of that year. (#36161)



Rare 1800 S-195 Overdate Cent

2198 1800 Overdate, Second Hair. VF30 PCGS. S-195, B-9, R.5. Bland VF20; tied for CC-7. Noyes Fine 15; tied for CC-10. Photo #28233. Our EAC Grade Fine 15.

Equivalents. Proskey 6; Doughty 144; McGirk 3E; Ross 6; Clapp-Newcomb 6; EAC 8; *Encyclopedia* 1736; PCGS #1455.

Surfaces. Pleasing light olive and tan surfaces with a few small splashes of darker steel toning. Probably cleaned and recolored. Light to moderate surface marks are evident on each side.

Variety. Overdate. Crossbar of 7 visible within 8. Fraction bar is long and thin. The obverse appears on S-194 and S-195. The reverse appears on S-195.

Die State II. The obverse is cracked through the base of RTY into the field, and the reverse is cracked through ICA to the right ribbon and final 0 in the fraction.

Census. The six finest examples of S-195 include two pieces in the ANS Collection, increasing the demand for this specimen.

Commentary. Credit for discovery of S-195 goes to Charles McGirk, although some students believe that Francis Doughty may have discovered the die combination years earlier. Either through an incorrect description or typographical error, Doughty described his variety 144 as the obverse of S-196 and the reverse of S-194. McGirk and George Ross each assigned their own variety number to Doughty's phantom.

Provenance. *Joseph H. Rose (Harmer, Rooke, 3/1990), lot 125, \$2,200; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 269, \$742.50; Chris Victor-McCawley.*

Personality. **Joseph H. Rose** was born in 1922 and died in 2003. He served in the Army Air Corps during World War II. Rose began his career as a coin dealer following the war in 1946. He joined the numismatic auction firm Harmer, Rooke in 1969 and became president of the company in 1972. Harmer, Rooke sold his collection at auction in March 1990. (#36164)



Third Finest 1800 S-196 Overdate Cent

2199 1800 Overdate, Second Hair. AU55 PCGS. S-196, B-10, R.1. Bland XF45; tied for CC-3. Noyes XF45; tied for CC-3. Photo #21807. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Proskey 7; Doughty 145; McGirk 3C; Ross 8; Clapp-Newcomb 7; EAC 9; *Encyclopedia* 1736; PCGS #1455.

Surfaces. Deep olive surfaces retain lighter tan color around the devices. The usual minor handling marks are evident on each side.

Variety. Overdate. Final 0 high, out of position. Stemless leaf pair at E of ONE. The obverse appears on S-196. The reverse appears on S-196.

Die State III. The latest die state per Breen, with a fine die crack through the E of LIBERTY into the hair, and clash marks near the fraction and right ribbon end.

Census. Just two AU coins are known, including one in the ANS Collection, followed by this example and several other similar pieces. Since the ANS coin is not collectible, this example is tied for the second finest available to collectors.

Commentary. The 1800 S-196 overdate is undoubtedly the most plentiful and easily acquired 1800 overdate variety. A single overdate, or two overdates represent each hair style, is easily accomplished. However, a complete collection of all 11 varieties is nearly impossible, including four of the six known NC varieties for the year.

Provenance. A.H. Baldwin; *New Netherlands* (6/1962), lot 500, \$110; Richard Picker; R.E. Naftzger, Jr.; Bowers and Merena (3/2002), lot 1129, \$5,750.

Personality. A dealer who specialized in important Colonials, **Richard Picker** was born on June 22, 1915, in New York City, and died on February 1, 1983, also in New York. He was the author of several contributions to *The Colonial Newsletter*. His personal collection, including an impressive assemblage of brockage errors, was sold by Stack's and Coin Galleries in 1984, 1989, and 1990. (#36167)



Famous 1800 S-197 'Q' Variety

2200 1800 Normal Date. AU58 PCGS. S-197, B-12, R.1. Noyes AU55; tied for CC-6. Photo #27760. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Proskey 8; Doughty 146; McGirk 4B; Ross 11; Clapp-Newcomb 10; EAC 12; *Encyclopedia* 1737; PCGS #1449.

Surfaces. Considerable frosty luster remains with traces of faded mint red in the protected areas on each side. Both sides have pleasing medium steel-brown color. A few minor marks including a nick on the neck and another on the cheek.

Variety. Q variety. Die chips at first 0. Final S repunched with hook below. The obverse appears on S-197. The reverse appears on S-197 and NC-2.

Die State III. The obverse has heavy die chips or breaks at IBE and the first 0. Both sides have clash marks, and the obverse also has a fine crack from the hair to the 8. Breen described "nearly horizontal cracks across the upper part of the hair," but these appear to be some type of constant die lines.

Census. Unlisted in Bland's Census, the Norweb coin was graded AU55 in the Bowers and Merena catalog of that sale. The AU55 grade would place it in sixth position in Bland's roster, tied with half a dozen others for that Census rank.

Commentary. The famous "Q" variety is instantly recognized, due to the die chips or breaks through the first 0 in the date. Additional die chips through IB confirm identification.

Provenance. Dr. George P. French (*B. Max Mehl*, 1929 FPL), lot 244, \$125; T. James Clarke (*A. Kosoff*, 4/1956), lot 67, \$180; Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 2787, \$2,420; J.R. Frankenfield (*Superior*, 2/2001), lot 458, \$12,075.

Personality. Albert Fairchild Holden began the **Norweb Collection**, and Emery May Holden, who became Mrs. Raymond Henry Norweb, Sr. in 1917, continued it. Her grandfather was Liberty Emery Holden, founder of the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*. At the time she married Norweb, Emery May drove an ambulance and worked in French hospitals during World War I. Their first son, Raymond Henry Norweb, Jr., an active collector, was born in Paris during the middle of an air raid. The family formed a magnificent cabinet, mostly dispersed through a series of three Bowers and Merena sales in 1987 and 1988. The family donated a Brasher doubloon to the ANS in 1969 and a 1913 Liberty nickel to the Smithsonian Institution in 1978. (#36179)



The Finest Known 1800 S-198 Cent

2201 1800 Normal Date. VF20 PCGS. S-198, B-19, High R.5. Bland VG10; tied for CC-1. Noyes VG10; CC-1. Photo #27758. Our EAC Grade VG10.

Equivalents. Proskey 9; Doughty 147; McGirk 4D; Clapp-Newcomb 11; EAC 13; *Encyclopedia* 1737; PCGS #1449.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991).

Surfaces. A lovely piece consisting of intermingled medium brown and lighter reddish-brown color. Cleaned and recolored, yet possessing excellent eye appeal. The obverse has a small nick in the hair, another through 80, and a tiny rim bruise at 4 o'clock. The reverse has a small depression at the left top of N in ONE, with other typical abrasions.

Variety. Chips at right top of 1. Top of Y high. Vertical crack from 1 in denominator to left ribbon. The obverse appears on S-198. The reverse appears on S-198.

Die State III. An intermediate die state. The early state crack along the left side of the 1 in the denominator appears to be constant. With fewer than 30 examples known in all grades, Breen recorded six distinctly different die states!

Census. The finest known, this example is one of the most pleasing survivors from the die pair. Most known examples have dark or corroded surfaces.

Commentary. In addition to its importance as a rare Sheldon number, the low condition census doubles its importance to collectors. Finest known for the variety grades below Fine, and only eight examples are known better than Good. The top six examples in Bland's Census have a combined point value of just 55.

Provenance. Douglas Hughes (1986); Jack H. Robinson (*Superior*, 1/1989), lot 416; John R. Frankenfield (*Superior*, 2/2001), lot 459, \$15,525.

Personality. An early employee at the Mint was **Jacob Bay**, who was hired to cut punches on December 24, 1792, and signed the Mint Rules and Regulations on January 1, 1793. Article 5 states that "any workman who shall come to the Mint drunk or shall get drunk while there shall forfeit as in Article 2," which stipulated forfeiture of one day's pay for the first offense, two days' pay for the second offense, and all money due plus discharge for the third offense. Bay was discharged under those terms in August 1793. (#36182)



Near-Census 1800 S-199 Cent

2202 1800 Normal Date. VF35 PCGS. S-199, B-14, R.4. Noyes VF25; CC-6. Photo #59270. Our EAC Grade VF20.

Equivalents. Proskey 11; Doughty 149; McGirk 4E; Ross 23; Clapp-Newcomb 12; EAC 24; *Encyclopedia* 1737; PCGS #1449.

Surfaces. Light steel-brown surfaces with hints of olive and mahogany toning. Insignificant hairline scratches cross the neck. Faint roughness and minor abrasions can be seen with close inspection, but the overall eye appeal is excellent.

Variety. Bases of 00 thin or open. LIB close. Stemless berry below E of UNITED. The obverse appears on S-199, S-200, S-201, S-202, and NC-3. The reverse appears on S-199.

Die State V. Both sides exhibit peripheral clash marks, with minor reverse cracks through TED and from the border to the right top of the first S. A slight die bulge is visible at ST.

Census. A single AU specimen, in the ANS Collection, is followed by several pieces in the VF grade range. This example is placed in the sixth spot by Noyes, but may actually be seventh or eighth finest known. As such, we call it a “near-Census” example.

Commentary. Sheldon rated this as mid- to upper-level R-5 in *Penny Whimsy*. Quite a number of these have been found in the last 50 years, mostly in lower grades. Sheldon graded the ANS coin MS60 in 1958, and called the second finest VF20.

Provenance. *Chris Victor-McCawley (7/2005).*

Personality. The January 1800 Mint payroll records **Henry Fritz** as a pressman. He ranked among the Mint employees who operated the screw-presses, and might have been the actual employee who struck this coin. (#36185)



Condition Census 1800 S-200 Large Cent

2203 1800 Normal Date. AU55 PCGS. S-200, B-15, R.3. Bland VF35; tied for CC-1. Noyes VF35; CC-4. Photo #21322. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. Proskey 10; Doughty 148; McGirk 4F; Ross 22; Clapp-Newcomb 13; EAC 25; *Encyclopedia* 1737; PCGS #1449.

Appearances. The obverse is illustrated in *Early American Cents*. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in *Penny Whimsy*. The reverse is illustrated in Noyes (1991).

Surfaces. Both sides have pleasing chocolate-brown surfaces with considerable reddish patina and microscopic porosity on the obverse. Both sides are free of significant surface marks.

Variety. Bases of 00 thin or open. LIB close. Berry on long stem below M. The obverse appears on S-199, S-200, S-201, S-202, and NC-3. The reverse appears on S-200.

Die State VI. Possibly State VII, depending on how Breen's description is interpreted. State VI has a "chip from die between OF along the crack" and State VII has a "heavy break through OF and far to the right."

Census. Bland grades four different examples VF35, all tied for top honors in his roster. Those coins are followed by three other VF30 examples.

Commentary. Obverse 9 (in Sheldon and Breen) was a so-called "workhorse" die that outlasted five different reverse dies in the coining room. Although this example shows traces of obverse die cracks, the die eventually breaks apart as seen on S-202.

Provenance. *Virgil Brand*; *Carl Wurtzbach*; *Dr. William H. Sheldon* (4/1972); *R.E. Naftzger, Jr.* (2/1992); *Eric Streiner*; *Early American Coppers* (4/1994), lot 257, \$5,500; *Chris Victor-McCawley* (7/2005).

Personality. **Eric Streiner** is a native of Bronx, New York, who began dealing in coins before he was a teenager. He was just 21 years old when he handled the remarkable Ted Naftzger Collection of large cents, a high-seven-figure collection at a time when the million-dollar barrier for a single coin had not yet been broken. The consummate collector, Streiner is especially passionate about Tiffany material. Items from his collection have been on public display, including a Tiffany collection at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. (#36188)



Desirable 1800 S-201 Cent

2204 1800 Normal Date. Fine 12 Details, Corroded, Tooled, Cleaned, ANACS. S-201, B-17, High R.4. Noyes VG7; tied for CC-11. Photo #25044. Our EAC Grade VG7.

Equivalents. Clapp-Newcomb 14; EAC 27; *Encyclopedia* 1737; PCGS #1449.

Surfaces. Deep steel-brown with lighter olive on the obverse device. The surfaces have been burnished to remove old corrosion.

Variety. Bases of 00 thin or open. LIB close. Stemless leaf pairs left of ONE and right of CENT. The obverse appears on S-199, S-200, S-201, S-202, and NC-3. The reverse appears on S-201.

Die State III. Probably an intermediate die state, but the burnishing has also diminished the appearance of cracks and bulges, rendering an exact die state determination nearly impossible.

Census. Although the Condition Census is higher than that of S-198, this is another variety that is elusive, with the finest examples graded VF20, according to Bland. Three pieces are similar, including one in the ANS. Following those are three Fines and several VG's.

Commentary. Rated R-7 in *Early American Cents*, Sheldon lowered the rating to R-6 in *Penny Whimsy*, based on his knowledge of 15 different examples. Today, its High R-4 rating suggests that nearly 100 are known, yet the finest of those grades VF20, no different than in 1958.

Provenance. Henry C. Hines; Dr. William H. Sheldon; Dorothy Paschal (4/1978); Richard Punchard (6/1989); Wes Rasmussen (*Heritage*, 1/2005), lot 3237, \$1,092.50. (#36191)



Census-Level 1800 S-202 Cent

2205 1800 Normal Date. VF35 PCGS. S-202, B-18, High R.4. Bland VF20; tied for CC-6. Noyes VF25; CC-5. Photo #21457. Our EAC Grade VF25.

Equivalents. Proskey 12; Doughty 150; McGirk 4G; Ross 21; Clapp-Newcomb 15; EAC 28; *Encyclopedia* 1737; PCGS #1449.

Surfaces. Choice dark steel surfaces with lighter olive-brown highpoints. This is a delightful midgrade example.

Variety. Bases of 00 thin or open. LIB close. Die chip on upper edge of right ribbon. The obverse appears on S-199, S-200, S-201, S-202, and NC-3. The reverse appears on S-202.

Die State VI. A remarkable visual treat with the obverse die shattered at lower left, and extensive obverse and reverse die bulges.

Census. Finest known is the Winsor-Hines-Downing coin that is plated in both editions of Sheldon. He graded that coin MS65 in *Penny Whimsy*, but today it is considered just AU55. Only seven others grade better than Fine.

Commentary. Grading is difficult due to the bulges and die cracks. The existing detail at the upper part of the head, the drapery, and the lower right part of the wreath must be considered, along with overall surface quality.

Provenance. Gordon J. Wrubel (1978); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (1986); Herman Halpern (*Stack's*, 3/1988), lot 180, \$1,870; R.E. Naftzger, Jr.; *Early American Coppers* (5/1990), lot 52, \$3,600; Douglas Bird; Gary Ruttenberg (*McCawley & Grellman*, 8/1996), lot 192, \$9,350; W.M. "Jack" Wadlington; Chris Victor-McCawley (7/2005).

Personality. Gordon J. Wrubel is a coin dealer and longtime copper enthusiast who has handled many important properties. He was one of the original partners in the Professional Coin Grading Service, where he works today. (#36194)



Third Finest 1800 S-203 Cent

2206 1800 Normal Date. AU58 PCGS. S-203, B-29, R.3. Bland AU55; CC-3. Noyes AU50; tied for CC-3. Photo #27592. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Proskey 13; Doughty 151; McGirk 4H; Ross 12; Clapp-Newcomb 16; EAC 29; *Encyclopedia* 1737; PCGS #1449.

Appearances. The reverse is illustrated in *Early American Cents* and *Penny Whimsy*.

Surfaces. A delightful display of olive, tan, and chestnut on the obverse, with mostly olive, golden-tan, and chestnut on the reverse. A few small spots of roughness on the obverse are mostly hidden in the devices and are not readily apparent. They were described in the October 2000 Superior catalog as "an uneven line of very shallow planchet flakes running from under the L in LIBERTY down to the shoulder, as struck."

Variety. Diagonal chip right of nose. Heavy clash marks from bust and date. The obverse appears on S-203. The reverse appears on 1800 S-203 and 1801 NC-1.

Die State V. Both dies have extensive clash marks with TES OF distorted.

Census. The second finest in collectors hands. One of the Mint State pieces is located in the ANS cabinet, and not available to collectors.

Commentary. Although perfect die pieces exist, the heavy reverse clash marks usually provide immediate identification of the S-203 die marriage. The clashed reverse die reappears in 1801 on the NC-1 die marriage.

Provenance. Henry Chapman; William F. Gable (*S.H. Chapman*, 5/1914), lot 1278, \$19.50; Walter Garrabrant; Henry C. Hines; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (1975); Charles E. Harrison (1990); Douglas F. Bird (1990); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner; Michael Arconti; Superior (10/2000), lot 1187, \$9,487.50; Chris Victor-McCawley (7/2005).

Personality. William F. Gable was the proprietor of a department store and a resident of Altoona, Pennsylvania. His collecting activities mostly took place from 1890 to 1901, and his collection was eventually sold by S.H. Chapman in May 1914. (#36197)



Exceptional 1800 S-204 Large Cent

2207 1800 Normal Date. MS62 Brown PCGS. S-204, B-25, R.4. Bland AU50; tied for CC-2. Noyes XF45; CC-5. Photo #34159. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Proskey 15; Doughty 153; McGirk 4C; Clapp-Newcomb 17; EAC 14; *Encyclopedia* 1737; PCGS #1449.

Surfaces. Intermingled olive and tan surfaces with some iridescent toning on each side. Nearly full mint frost is visible on each side. The obverse has partial border detail and the reverse has a full narrow border.

Variety. L is low. Clashed at upper right. Heavy F. ME repunched. The obverse appears on S-204. The reverse appears on S-204 and S-205.

Die State VII. This late die state has heavy clash marks from RIC in the right obverse field.

Census. Six examples of S-204 grade AU, but only one stands above the others. All six are available to collectors, with the finest ANS coin graded XF40.

Commentary. Bland records two different coins in his Census with similar pedigrees. Both pieces were discovered in England by William Paul and sold in February 1995 to Donald Kagin and Andrew Lustig, who resold the pair a year later to Anthony Terranova and Chris Victor-McCawley. This splendid pair of cents finally took separate paths, one to the collection of Jack Wadlington, the other to Walter Husak.

Provenance. *Discovered in England; William P. Paul (2/1995); Donald H. Kagin and Andrew Lustig (2/1996); Anthony Terranova and Chris Victor-McCawley; Walter Husak and Jack Schultz; Walter Husak.*

Personality. The son of Art Kagin, **Donald H. Kagin** was born in Des Moines, Iowa on September 22, 1950. He received undergraduate and graduate degrees in numismatics in 1972 and 1979, earning his Ph.D. from the Union Graduate School. Kagin is a professional numismatist in Tiburon, California, and the author of *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*. (#36200)



Mint State 1800 S-205 Cent

2208 1800 Normal Date. MS63 Brown PCGS. S-205, B-26, R.4. Bland MS61; CC-2. Noyes MS62; CC-1. Photo #21087. Our EAC Grade MS60+.

Equivalents. Clapp-Newcomb 18; EAC 15; *Encyclopedia* 1737; PCGS #1449.

Surfaces. A delightful Mint State example with light golden-brown surfaces and full cartwheel luster. Some darker olive toning on the reverse adds to the eye appeal of this piece. A few spots of deeper toning serve as convenient pedigree markers.

Variety. Hair missing over 1. Die chips right of neck. Heavy F. ME repunched. The obverse appears on S-205 and S-206. The reverse appears on S-204 and S-205.

Die State II. The usual die state, immediately recognized by a horizontal crack in the left obverse field and a fine reverse crack through ICA and the right ribbon. A later die state has the reverse crack reaching the adjacent R and the final O.

Census. This example is second finest known, following the Floyd Starr piece that holds the top position. Five of the 27 Mint State 1800 large cents in Bland's Census are examples of S-205.

Commentary. The same obverse die was used for S-205 and S-206, and later states of S-205 have reverse die cracks that are similar to those of S-206. For this reason, these two varieties are often confused. The missing hair details above the 1 on S-205 have been repaired on S-206, and this is probably the easiest attribution point.

Provenance. *Ralph Barker*; *Henry W. Beckwith* (privately, 1/1919); *B.H. Collins*; *B. Max Mehl*; *T. James Clarke*; *R.E. Naftzger, Jr.* (2/1992); *Eric Streiner*; *Early American Coppers* (4/1994), lot 263, \$9,000; *Chris Victor-McCawley* (11/1996); *W.M. "Jack" Wadlington*; *Chris Victor-McCawley* (7/2005).

Personality. **Dr. Henry W. Beckwith** of New Haven, Connecticut, formed a splendid collection of 124 superb large cents, sold by Henry Chapman on April 27, 1923. His collection was described by John Adams as "the finest collection of high condition cents of all time." Two references state that he lived to the age of 100, but give different dates. The *EAC Guide to Early American Coppers* notes that he died before 1932, while *Al Boka's Provenance Gallery* gives dates of 1853-1953. (#36203)



High Census-Level 1800 S-206 Cent

2209 1800 Normal Date. AU55 PCGS. S-206, B-27, R.3. Bland XF40; tied for CC-1. Noyes VF35; tied for CC-2. Photo #31301. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. Proskey 14; Doughty 152; McGirk 4J3; Ross 13; Clapp-Newcomb 19; EAC 16; *Encyclopedia* 1737; PCGS #1449.

Surfaces. Olive and dark chocolate are intermingled on both sides of this desirable cent. A few minor surface marks are visible on each side, including a small bruise on the neck and another in the field by the mouth.

Variety. Die chips right of neck. Hair repaired. Heavy F. ME normal. The obverse appears on S-205 and S-206. The reverse appears on S-206 and S-207.

Die State II. The intermediate die state with the obverse crack reaching the left border, and reverse cracks through ICA, and from the border to left top of U and the left ribbon.

Census. This coin is tied with one other example as the finest pieces that Bland recorded. Most or all of the finest examples are held in private hands.

Commentary. Sheldon-205 and S-206 are both from the same obverse die, and each has a reverse crack through ICA, making attribution difficult. The obverse die was repaired after S-205 was coined, with hair details added in the lowest curl above the 1.

Provenance. *Stuart A Levine; Heritage (10/1995), lot 5671, \$3,190; Roy Baker; Superior (2/1999), lot 2098, \$7,187.50.*

Personality. **John Birnbaum** signed the August 31, 1799, Bond of Indemnity. Through the 1790s and early 1800s, the Mint closed most years for the annual yellow fever epidemic in Philadelphia. Fourteen workmen signed the bond and received half their normal pay while the Mint was closed. They each faced a penalty of 20 pounds if they failed to return when the Mint reopened. (#36206)



Splendid 1800 S-207 Large Cent

2210 1800 Normal Date. AU55 PCGS. S-207, B-28, R.3. Bland VF35; tied for CC-2. Noyes VF35; CC-6. Photo #27929. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. McGirk 4j; Ross 16; Clapp-Newcomb 20; EAC 17; *Encyclopedia* 1737; PCGS #1449.

Surfaces. Both sides of this piece have deep steel toning with considerable maroon patina and minor surface roughness. A few minor hairlines and other abrasions are mostly limited to the obverse, including a minor scrape left of the L in LIBERTY.

Variety. LIB close, tops of BE normally weak. Heavy F. ME normal. The obverse appears on S-207. The reverse appears on S-206 and S-207.

Die State II. Heavy obverse clash marks are visible near LIBERTY, and also in the usual locations on either side of the bust. The triangular reverse rim break below the fraction is a diagnostic of the variety, known on all examples.

Census. Although only a R-3 die marriage, the finest known example grades just XF40, according to Bland's Census. This specimen and two others are next in his roster, but the other two VF35 coins are both in the ANS Collection, meaning that this piece stands alone as the second best available to collectors.

Commentary. This is Sheldon's "two glances" variety: "This variety can be recognized in two glances: (1) *It always has the triangular rim break under the fraction on the reverse;* (2) *It of course lacks the horizontal obverse break seen on the preceding obverse.*"

Provenance. Purchased unattributed (8/1987) by Tom Reynolds (8/1995).

Personality. The large cent Census is filled with unidentified dealers, collectors, and individuals. They usually remain unidentified because they are the source of an unattributed purchase, often for substantially less than the coin should have realized. (#36209)



Desirable 1800 S-208 Cent

2211 1800 Normal Date. XF45 PCGS. S-208, B-21, R.3. Bland VF25; tied for CC-6. Noyes VF30; CC-2. Photo #36807. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. Proskey 18; Doughty 154; McGirk 4l; Ross 17; Clapp-Newcomb 21; EAC 18; *Encyclopedia* 1737; PCGS #1449.

Surfaces. Olive and medium brown surfaces on both sides, with minor abrasions and a few faint hairlines on Liberty's cheek.

Variety. T is high. Usually failed at TY. First A in AMERICA repunched. The obverse appears on S-208. The reverse appears on S-208, S-209, S-210, and NC-4.

Die State IV. Terminal die state with die failure over TY and a rim break to the right, now with a second rim break opposite Liberty's nose and chin.

Census. Like a number of 1800 large cent varieties, S-208 is relatively common, but unavailable in higher grades. Bland grades the two finest coins VF35, followed by three other VF30's. About a dozen other lower level VF coins are known.

Commentary. Sheldon originally rated S-208 as R-2, and revised his rating to R-3 in *Penny Whimsy*. He wrote: "At the time of writing EAC we had been spoiled by close association with Mr. Hines, Mr. Clapp, Mr. Wurtzbach, and Mr. Newcomb. These four, between them, had almost a monopoly on the desirable 1800's and 1796's—those being the two 'difficult' dates on which they had been working for years."

Provenance. William H. Stone; *Heritage* (1/1998), lot 5050, \$1,552; Douglas Bird (1998); Robert Clark (*Bowers and Merena*, 8/2000), lot 293, \$4,140. (#36212)



Attractive 1800 S-209 Large Cent

2212 1800 Normal Date. XF45 PCGS. S-209, B-23, R.3. Noyes VF20; tied for CC-15. Photo #26140. Our EAC Grade VF25.

Equivalents. McGirk 4K; Ross 14; Clapp-Newcomb 22; EAC 20; *Encyclopedia* 1737; PCGS #1449.

Surfaces. Both sides have mottled tan, chocolate, and steel-brown toning, with lightly abraded surfaces.

Variety. B slightly low. Usual heavy clash marks to right. First A in AMERICA repunched. The obverse appears on S-209. The reverse appears on S-208, S-209, S-210, and NC-4. Sheldon called S-209 “one of the aesthetically most pleasing varieties” among all 1800 cent varieties.

Die State II. The obverse has clash marks below the hair ribbon, and at the right border. The reverse has a fine die crack through RICA.

Census. A single Mint State coin and three AUs are counted among the finest known examples of S-209. Only five other pieces fall in the XF range. Although Noyes only grades this coin VF20, it still ranks among the top 15 S-209 cents.

Commentary. Sheldon preferred to consider the bold digits in the date as an attribution characteristic for S-209: “The figures of the date are all perfectly cut, and they stand out in a bold manner, particularly at the bottom, which is not seen on other 1800 cents.” In practice the heavy clash marks along the right obverse border provide a convenient characteristic, unless the example in question is a very rare perfect die coin.

Provenance. *Fred Borchardt (10/2000).* (#36215)



Condition Census 1800 S-210 Cent Rarity

2213 1800 Normal Date. AU50 Details, Corroded, Altered surfaces, ANACS. S-210, B-24, High R.5. Bland VF35; CC-3. Noyes VF20; CC-4. Photo #28438. Our EAC Grade VF25.

Equivalents. Proskey 17; Doughty 155; McGirk 4A; Ross 19; Clapp-Newcomb 23; EAC 21; *Encyclopedia* 1737; PCGS #1449.

Appearances. Illustrated by John P. Kennedy in the August 1928 issue of *The Numismatist*.

Surfaces. Although the obverse has a highly polished appearance, there is little actual evidence of the metal movement that occurs when a coin is burnished. Remnants of light corrosion are evident near the obverse borders, and across the reverse surface. Both sides have dark olive-brown color, with steel-brown or ebony in places.

Variety. Die chip at top right curve of B. First A in AMERICA repunched. The obverse appears on S-210. The reverse appears on S-208, S-209, S-210, and NC-4.

Die State IV. An intermediate die state with rim failure above and right of TY on the obverse.

Census. Only about 40 examples of S-210 are known in all grades, and just four pieces grade above Fine. The finest examples are the Sheldon-Naftzger AU55, the Brown-Rasmussen XF45, this VF35, and the Dr. Wallace Lee VF20.

Commentary. The S-210 is another rare cent variety that is immediately identified by a single glance. A small die chip just inside the obverse border over the right side of the B looks like an apostrophe. Sheldon called it the "Comma" variety.

Provenance. J.P. Kennedy (1928); B. Max Mehl; Oscar Pearl (*Numismatic Gallery*, 1944 FPL), lot 148, \$250; Charles Williams (*Numismatic Gallery*, 1950), lot 175, \$215; Dr. William H. Sheldon; Dorothy Paschal; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (*Superior*, 1/1996), lot 293, \$3,960; Chris Victor-McCawley.

Personality. **Oscar J. Pearl** was a resident of New York City who appreciated the arts. He collected large cents and amassed 479 coins that were sold via a fixed price list issued by Abe Kosoff and Numismatic Gallery in 1944. The price list included reprints of S.S. Crosby's work on 1793 cents and S.H. Chapman's reference on 1794 cents. His additional collections included European coins, especially those of France, Germany, and Italy. Bowers and Ruddy sold additional items from the Pearl Collection at auction in June 1979. A photo of Pearl, with various art objects, appears in the Bowers and Ruddy catalog. (#36218)



Late Die State 1800 S-211 Cent

2214 1800 Normal Date. VF30 Details, Scratched, Cleaned, ANACS. S-211, B-13, R.3. Noyes Fine 12; tied for CC-17. Photo #36724. Our EAC Grade Fine 12.

Equivalents. McGirk 4L; Ross 24; Clapp-Newcomb 24; EAC 23; *Encyclopedia* 1737; PCGS #1449.

Surfaces. Numerous faint vertical scratches are evident on the obverse, with minor abrasions on the reverse. The obverse also has a small mark below E, and a rim bruise right of Y.

Variety. Die chips from left base of L to hair. Die crumbling inside O in OF. The obverse appears on S-211. The reverse appears on S-211.

Die State VII. A late die state that may qualify as State VIII to some observers. The obverse has several die cracks and rust pits, particularly evident below the date. A few minor cracks and rust marks are also present on the reverse.

Census. Del Bland grades the two finest examples MS61, followed by one XF and several VFs. Despite the lower grade of this example, it still qualifies among the top 20 pieces known.

Commentary. Neither die was used for any other die marriage, meaning this variety has no connection in the emission sequence. Sheldon placed it at the end of his 1800 cent sequence. Breen lists it early after the overdates. His basis is its usual broad planchet, similar to "the other broad flan varieties," S-199, S-200, and NC-3.

Provenance. *Stack's* (5/1976), lot 270, \$130; *Superior* (2/1992), lot 919, \$352; J.R. Frankenfield (*Superior*, 2/2001), lot 477 \$546.25.

Personality. **John R. "JR" Frankenfield** was a native of Jamestown, New York, who moved to Florida and began a construction business at a young age. He was the ninth collector to complete a set of Sheldon-numbered varieties, including the great rarity S-79. He also formed extensive collections of half cents and later-date large cents. Another of his hobbies is travel, with a goal of visiting every one of the 3,142 counties in the United States, taking a photo of the county courthouse in each locale. *Superior Galleries* sold the Frankenfield Collection in February 2001. (#36221)



Terminal State 1800 S-212 Cent

2215 1800 Normal Date. AU50 PCGS. S-212, B-20, R.3. Noyes VF35; CC-8. Photo #36122. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. McGirk 4M; Ross 18; Clapp-Newcomb 25; EAC 22; *Encyclopedia* 1737; PCGS #1449.

Surfaces. Intermingled light and medium brown with splashes of darker steel toning on both sides. The sharpness is slightly finer with moderate abrasions, faint hairlines, and minor reverse surface roughness.

Variety. Die chips below 00. Spike inside C of CENT. The obverse appears on S-212. The reverse appears on S-212.

Die State VI. The latest die state recorded by Breen, with prominent die cracks across the upper obverse, and advanced die failure at ERTY.

Census. The three finest examples that Bland records all grade AU50, but two of those coins are ANS Collection specimens. The same collection also holds an XF piece. Although this coin ranks eighth finest for the variety, it is actually fifth finest of those available to collectors.

Commentary. The black and white illustration at lot 295 in the 2000 ANA catalog is incorrect, but repeats the S-211 in lot 294. The color plate in the same catalog has the correct photo of this coin.

Provenance. *Heritage* (10/1995), lot 5669; *Bowers and Merena* (3/1998), lot 169, \$1,540; *Thomas Reynolds* (1998); *Robert Clark*; *Bowers and Merena* (8/2000), lot 295, \$2,990; *Thomas Reynolds* (8/2000).

Personality. **Robert C. Clark** joined EAC in 1978. Working in financial services, he has collected and owned numerous Condition Census large cents. Among the coins bearing his pedigree is the Marsh specimen of the 1794 Starred Reverse cent, S-48. Bowers and Merena sold his collection of 104 high-quality large cents at the 2000 ANA Convention sale. At the time, Clark noted that some collectors have an "O-Four Dollar" but he has a "Dollar-O-Four." He is currently building a second collection. (#36224)



Pleasing 1801 S-213 Cent

2216 1801 AU50 PCGS. S-213, B-1, R.2. Bland VF30; tied for CC-11. Noyes VF35; tied for CC-4. Photo #39159. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. Proskey 6; Doughty 161; McGirk 3B; Newcomb 1; EAC 1; *Encyclopedia* 1738; PCGS #1458.

Variety. Date evenly spaced, first 1 pointed. Numerator nearly rests on high, thin fraction bar. The obverse appears on S-213. The reverse appears on S-213, S-214, and S-215.

Surfaces. Both sides have a pleasing blend of chestnut, olive, and light brown. The obverse has a small depression on the neck, with other insignificant abrasions on each side. Traces of verdigris on the reverse are of little consequence.

Die State VI. Bold parallel cracks on the obverse are usually the diagnostic to identify this variety. The reverse has light cracks through and near ERICA and the right ribbon, and heavy clash marks are located below the left ribbon and over UN.

Census. Bland only records five examples of this variety in grades better than VF, including a single Mint State coin, and an AU example that has not been seen since 1945. Noyes grades the piece slightly finer, and places it in a tie with three others for fourth finest known, including two ANS Collection coins.

Commentary. The parallel die cracks at the upper right of the obverse appear on nearly every known example of S-213, providing instant identification for the variety, since the obverse die was retired after its single use for this marriage.

Provenance. *Ed Hipps; McCawley and Grellman (1/1997), lot 241, \$1,650.*

Personality. **Ed Hipps** is a nationally recognized dealer, lauded as a “collector’s dealer” and an early copper enthusiast, who joined EAC in 1993. Numerous Condition Census examples have passed through his hands over several decades in the coin business. (#36236)



Excellent 1801 S-214 Cent

2217 1801 AU53 PCGS. S-214, B-2, R.3. Bland XF40; tied for CC-7. Noyes VF35; CC-5. Photo #39167. Our EAC Grade XF40.

Equivalents. McGirk 3C2; Newcomb 2; EAC 2; *Encyclopedia* 1738; PCGS #1458.

Variety. 18 and 01 distant with 80 close. Numerator nearly rests on high, thin fraction bar. The obverse appears on S-214. The reverse appears on S-213, S-214, and S-215.

Surfaces. Olive and steel surfaces with splashes of chestnut, and considerable maroon patina at the right side of the reverse. The surfaces are noticeably abraded, especially at the bust. As usual, the drapery and upper right reverse lack detail. Breen writes in his *Large Cent Encyclopedia*: "Often weak on the profile and end of drapery, lower right obverse dentils, some leaves on the right branch, S OF, and upper right border, reflecting axial misalignment of State III."

Die State III. The die state identification is based on Breen's comment about strike, although there is no evidence of the obverse rim break over RTY, due to poor centering.

Census. The top three representatives are Mint State, followed by two XF45's and three XF40's in Bland's Census. Although Noyes grades this piece slightly lower than Bland, he places it higher in his Census.

Commentary. Newcomb did not record the final die state in his reference, perhaps for the same reason that the rim break Breen describes is not visible on this piece.

Provenance. *Bowers and Merena* (9/1996), lot 32; *Don Valenziano, Jr.*; *McCawley and Grellman* (1/1997), lot 242; *Thomas D. Reynolds*.

Personality. **Don Valenziano, Jr.** was born on April 27, 1952, in Omaha, Nebraska. A collector of half cents, he began a full time coin career in 1986, specializing in copper coinage. Valenziano has helped in the management of several Early American Coppers annual conventions. (#36239)



Scarce 1801 S-215 Cent

2218 1801 XF40 Details, Corroded, Cleaned, ANACS. S-215, B-4, High R.4. Noyes VG10; tied for CC-13. Photo #32532. Our EAC Grade Fine 12.

Equivalents. Newcomb 3; EAC 3; *Encyclopedia* 1738; PCGS #1458.

Variety. Compact date. Numerator nearly rests on high, thin fraction bar. The obverse appears on S-215 and NC-1. The reverse appears on S-213, S-214, and S-215.

Surfaces. Deep olive surfaces with a trace of corrosion on each side, but a pleasing example of this rarity. A few faint scratches and other tiny marks are visible on each side.

Die State V. Heavy clash marks and die bulges on each side, with a thin crack joining the tops of OF. The obverse has arcing die cracks at the lower left.

Census. Grading is always debatable. Bland records the two finest examples as MS65 and AU55, while Noyes grades both coins the same, MS63. Farther down on the list, this coin is listed in a tie for 13th finest, according to Noyes, but is unlisted in Bland's Census. We feel safe in suggesting that it ranks well within the top 20 examples that are known.

Commentary. The reverse die was used for S-213 and S-214, taken out of the press for repair or retirement, and then put back in service to coin S-215.

Provenance. Jack Beymer (1982); Jack H. Robinson (*Superior*, 1/1989), lot 456; *Superior* (9/2004), lot 473.

Personality. **Jack H. Robinson** is a collector who was born in San Diego, California, on December 11, 1941, and currently resides in Virginia. The owner of a computer software firm and a commercial laundry business, Robinson also conducted coin auctions for several years as a partner of the firm McLaughlin and Robinson. He was the seventh person to complete a collection of the Sheldon-numbered varieties, the collection sold by *Superior* in 1989. Robinson compiles *Copper Quotes by Robinson*, a price guide for varieties of half cents and large cents, now in its 18th edition. (#36242)



Mint State 1801 S-216 Large Cent

2219 1801 MS62 Brown PCGS. S-216, B-6, R.1. Bland MS60; tied for CC-6. Noyes MS60; CC-3. Photo #24359. Our EAC Grade MS60.

Equivalents. Proskey 5; Doughty 160; McGirk 3A; Newcomb 8; EAC 6; *Encyclopedia* 1741; PCGS #1458.

Variety. 18 low, 01 high. Compact denominator. The obverse appears on S-216 and S-221. The reverse appears on S-216 and S-217.

Surfaces. Fully lustrous and frosty light brown surfaces have splashes of darker steel toning on the obverse, accompanied by a small area of blue-green color near the date. A faint hairline is visible from the bottom of the neck, slanting down toward the drapery. Otherwise, both sides are pristine. The reverse has subtle traces of faded mint red in the protected areas. The strike is blunt, as usual for the variety.

Die State II. Clash marks are visible inside the wreath. Those on the obverse have mostly faded away. There is no evidence of the State III rim break over STA.

Census. This example ranks among several Mint State coins, including a couple Gems. Bland records the following top pieces: 67-65-65-62-61-60 (6). One of the 65 coins is in the ANS Collection. Noyes suggests that the top pieces grade: 65-63-60 (7), grading the finest ANS coin MS60.

Commentary. When Howard Newcomb wrote the initial comprehensive study of 1801, 1802, and 1803 varieties in 1925, he including extensive die state data, and attempted to create an emission sequence. Although continued study over the last 80 years suggests a revised sequence in many cases, his initial work remains a valuable reference.

Provenance. *Ellis Robison (Stack's, 2/1982), lot 425, \$850; C. Douglas Smith; Del N. Bland (5/1982); G. Lee Kuntz (Superior, 10/1991), lot 238, \$3,960; J.R. Frankenfield (Superior, 2/2001), lot 487, \$8,050.*

Personality. **Ellis H. Robison** graduated from Cornell University in 1918, and he became the owner of John L. Thompson & Sons & Co., a pharmaceutical corporation, after a 25-year career there. Proceeds from his impressive collection of U.S. coinage, including many noted examples of Colonial issues, went to Cornell, Brown University, Russell Sage College, and Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Funds in his name and that of his late wife, Doris, have benefited athletic programs and other endeavors at both Cornell and Rensselaer. (#36245)



High Census-Level 1801 S-217 Cent

2220 1801 AU58 PCGS. S-217, B-7, High R.6. Bland AU50; CC-1. Noyes XF40; CC-2. Photo #21891. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Newcomb 5; EAC 7; *Encyclopedia* 1741; PCGS #1458.

Variety. Curl point below I. Compact denominator. The obverse appears on S-217 and S-218. The reverse appears on S-216 and S-217.

Surfaces. This is a sharply struck example with weakness only near the obverse bulge and at other areas of die damage. The surfaces are dark brown with considerable deep red, especially on the reverse. Some light surface marks are present, alongside minor patches of reddish corrosion at ERT on the obverse and within the wreath on the reverse.

Die State II. The obverse exhibits a slight bulge left of the date, affecting the lowest curls. Heavy clash marks above RTY of LIBERTY are from the reverse border dentils. Light clash marks are visible on the reverse, especially in the lower part of the wreath, from the top of Liberty's head.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991).

Census. The finest known example of the rarest "numbered" Draped Bust variety. Each side garners strong consideration for a full AU grade. It is clearly finer than any other example, the Dupont coin being next best. Del Bland recorded the following grades for each one of the 17 known examples of this die marriage: 50, 40, 25, 20 (3), 15, 8 (2), 7, 6 (2), 5, 4 (2), 3 (2). One of the VF20 coins and the Fine 15 coin are in the ANS, leaving 15 in private hands.

Commentary. Howard Newcomb discovered this variety in the 1930s or possibly earlier. By the time Sheldon published *Early American Cents*, only three or four were known. In the 1958 revision, *Penny Whimsy*, Sheldon noted that seven were known. It is perhaps surprising that so few of these have been discovered, given the distinctive appearance of the obverse. A prize cent in every sense of the word.

Provenance. David Proskey; Henry C. Hines (1944); Dr. William H. Sheldon (1945); Carl Wurtzbach; T. James Clarke; Carl Wurtzbach; Barney Bluestone (1949); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/19/72); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (1/1994); Wes Rasmussen (*Heritage*, 1/2005), lot 3256, \$69,000.

Personality. **Barney Bluestone** was a coin dealer and cataloger who was most active in the second quarter of the 20th century. Initially, Bluestone operated in Salt Lake City, Utah from 1929 to 1936, then moved to Syracuse, New York, and finally to Miami, Florida in 1950. Martin Gengerke records 117 auction sales for Bluestone. He is most famous for his eight-part series of sales offering the Albert Grinnell Collection of paper money. (#36248)



Condition Census 1801 S-218 Cent

2221 1801 Three Errors. Fine 15 PCGS. S-218, B-8, High R.5. Bland Fine 12; CC-3. Noyes Fine 12; CC-4. Photo #21590. Our EAC Grade Fine 12.

Equivalents. Newcomb 4; EAC 8; *Encyclopedia* 1742; PCGS #1461.

Variety. Curl point below I. Three Errors. The obverse appears on S-217 and S-218. The reverse appears on S-218 and S-219.

Surfaces. Pleasing dark brown color with traces of deeper steel toning. The surfaces are moderately abraded as expected for the grade. A tiny planchet void is evident over the O in OF. The Husak coin has the finest surface quality of any S-218 available to collectors.

Die State II. The obverse has a heavy die bulge over ERTY and another behind the lowest curl. Breen described State II as an extremely rare die state. Given the rarity of the variety, both die states could be called extremely rare.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*.

Census. The finest known example is a VF30 in the ANS Collection, followed by just two or three coins that grade Fine. Noyes records 28 different examples in his Census. Of those, two are labeled Average Plus, eight are called Average, 10 are called Average Minus, and eight are called Scudzy. This wonderful Census-level piece is one of the two Average Plus coins, and the other is in the ANS Collection.

Commentary. An easy variety to attribute, with LIBERTY place far to the right, the point of curl below the I, rather than its usual location below the B. The reverse is the famous Three Errors reverse. The rarity and low overall Condition Census of S-218 makes this a worthwhile die marriage to hunt down unattributed.

Provenance. James G. Macallister (1932); Dr. William H. Sheldon (8/1950); C. Douglas Smith (1971); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (*Superior*, 9/1986), lot 321, \$4,180; Jack H. Robinson (*Superior*, 1/1989), lot 461, \$7,425; John R. Frankenfield (*Superior*, 2/2001), lot 490, \$19,550.

Personality. A resident of Philadelphia, **James G. Macallister** was born in 1892 and died on October 13, 1945. He was a professional numismatist who cataloged coins for Wayte Raymond and also did considerable private business, although he did not have a shop. Macallister had a special interest in Colonials and early coppers, handling many important large cents. He often exhibited rarities at ANA conventions. His advertisements to purchase coins stated that he was not a dealer and had nothing for sale. (#36269)



Attractive 1801 S-219 Three Errors Cent

2222 1801 Three Errors. AU53 PCGS. S-219, B-11, R.2. Bland XF40; tied for CC-9. Noyes VF30; CC-11. Photo #31659. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. Proskey 1; Doughty 156; McGirk 1A; Newcomb 6; EAC 9; *Encyclopedia* 1739; PCGS #1461.

Variety. Pointed 1, 8 low and leans right. Three Errors. The obverse appears on S-219, S-220, NC-2, and NC-5. The reverse appears on S-218 and S-219.

Surfaces. A splendid piece with bright golden-brown and deeper medium brown surfaces. A small mark is visible just inside the obverse border at 9 o'clock, but otherwise the surfaces are smooth and free of abrasions.

Die State IV. Both sides have light clash marks, and the reverse has a single die crack through UNI.

Census. A single Mint State example and two AU's are followed by four XF's in Noyes' Census.

Commentary. The Three Errors reverse is immensely popular, due mostly to its listing in the standard guide books over many years, and its immediate identification. The Husak specimen has the oldest pedigree of any S-219, dating back to 1891, although the Three Errors was actually known to Frossard in 1879, although he gave it two distinct listings: "1. Legend on reverse: IUNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 2. The same, with one stem to wreath."

Provenance. F.W. Lincoln (1891); B.H. Collins (1896); Hiram Deats; M.H. Bolender (11/1940), lot 655, \$26; James Kelly (10/1954), lot 738, \$187.50; later, Heritage (10/1990), lot 455, \$3,190; Douglas Bird; Paul Norris (Superior, 5/1992), lot 466, \$7,150; Henry Hettger; Superior (2/2001), lot 2242, \$6,900.

Personality. A Virginia collector and EAC member since 1985, **Henry Hettger** has contributed numerous informative and fascinating articles to *Penny-Wise* and *The Numismatist*. A sample from the latter publication, "Famed Varieties of U.S. Large Cents in the Smithsonian Collection," was printed in the June 1987 issue. (#36272)



Near Terminal 1801 S-220 Cent

2223 1801 1/000. XF40 PCGS. S-220, B-12, R.3. Bland VF30; tied for CC-6. Noyes VF30; CC-5. Photo #25166. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. Proskey 2; Doughty 157; McGirk 1C; Newcomb 7; EAC 11; *Encyclopedia* 1740; PCGS #1464.

Variety. Pointed 1, 8 low and leans right, incomplete shoulder loop. 1/000, short fraction bar. The obverse appears on S-219, S-220, NC-2, and NC-5. The reverse appears on S-220.

Surfaces. Sharpness slightly finer than the grade assigned by Noyes and Bland. Smooth and pleasing coffee-brown with lighter brown and olive highlights. Light to moderate abrasions are especially evident on the obverse. A minor mark below ON of ONE serves as a provenance marker.

Die State VII. Nearly the terminal die state for this variety. The obverse exhibits die cracks and clash marks, with rim failure over ERTY and a small cud just right of the Y. Additional rim breaks are noted below the date, extending slightly to the right. The reverse also exhibits numerous die cracks nearly to the point of disintegration, with a rim break over AM. The reverse is rotated 30 degrees counterclockwise. Howard Newcomb recorded this die state as his combination 6.e-D.d with only one later die state.

Census. EAC grades for the top six examples are XF45 (2), XF40, VF30 (2), and VF25 (4).

Commentary. Die engravers certainly had their difficulties during the opening years of the 19th century. In 1801 and 1802, large cents were produced with the meaningless fraction 1/000 on the reverse. On other dies, this same fraction was corrected with a digit 1 punched over the first 0. All of these blunders by the engravers created varieties so cherished today.

Although this variety is not particularly rare, the Condition Census is lower than expected. Based on EAC grades, the finest known is just XF45, and only two other pieces are better than VF35. In *Early American Cents*, Sheldon commented: "Rarest of the 'error' reverses, and excessively rare in first-rate condition. None known to me in full Mint State." His commentary in *Penny Whimsy* was essentially the same: "The rarest collectible reverse with an error in the fraction, and this also is a highly prized variety." This particular specimen was not known to exist in the early 1970s when the "Early Cent Revision" was published in *Penny-Wise*. At that time, the sixth finest known was graded just VF25.

Historical Note. The discoverer of this variety is not known, although David Proskey recorded its existence in his study of cent varieties published in J.W. Scott's *Coin Collector's Journal* during the late 1880s.

Provenance. C.E. Bullowa (*Coinhunter*); Denis Loring (12/1984); Jack Robinson (*Superior*, 1/1989), lot 473, \$1,760; Wes Rasmussen (*Heritage*, 1/2005), lot 3260, \$2,760.

Personality. Catherine Elias Bullowa, a.k.a. Coinhunter, is a dealer long on experience. Born in Larchmont, New York, Catherine graduated from Connecticut College in 1941 and began a teaching career at Long Island College of Medicine. On May 3, 1952, she was married to David Marks Bullowa who died just over a year later in September 1953. She was remarried to Earl Moore in June 1959, retaining her first husband's name for business purposes. Although she donated and sold much of the numismatic stock at about that time, she continued to attend shows and opened a new business in 1961 under the name Coinhunter, in Philadelphia. Honored with an appointment to serve on the Assay Commission in 1965, she has held membership in several numismatic organizations, serving in official capacity with both the IAPN and the PNG. To this day, Mrs. Bullowa-Moore and her husband still attend a number of coin conventions. (#36275)



Condition Census 1801 S-221 Large Cent

2224 1801 Corrected Fraction. AU55 PCGS. S-221, B-5, R.2. Bland AU50; tied for CC-4. Noyes XF40; tied for CC-5. Photo #27661. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Proskey 4; Doughty 159; McGirk 2A; Newcomb 9; EAC 5; *Encyclopedia* 1743; PCGS #1467.

Variety. 18 low, 01 high. Corrected Fraction. The obverse appears on S-216 and S-221. The reverse appears on S-221.

Surfaces. A delightful piece with lovely olive, steel, and chestnut color on both sides. The usual light abrasions accompany the surfaces, as on so many of the early cents. The impression is nicely centered with full borders and generally strong details, although leaves at the lower right and on the left are blunt.

Die State II. Several sets of obverse clash marks are mostly faded out.

Census. Despite the existence of a few Mint State or AU coins, S-221 is rarely seen above VF. Bland only lists 10 XF or better coins, while Noyes suggests that just seven XF or better examples are known.

Commentary. The obverse is the same die that also appears on S-216, and Breen places this die marriage ahead of S-216 in his emission sequence. Newcomb placed it after S-216, and both he and Sheldon gave the die an entirely new number, although they recognized it as the same die. Sheldon wrote: "Same die as obverse 4 but, as Newcomb says, after being set aside and then rejuvenated and remade sufficiently to merit a new number."

Provenance. *Gilbert D. Kingman*; *S.H. Chapman* (2/1920), lot 443, \$30; *Dr. William H. Sheldon*; *Charles R. Mathewson* (1955); *Copley Coin Co.* (1955); *C. Douglas Smith* (1971); *Robinson S. Brown, Jr.* (*Superior*, 9/1986), lot 326, \$2,860; *R.E. Naftzger, Jr.* (12/1986); *Herman Halpern* (*Stack's*, 3/1988), lot 193, \$2,420; *J.R. Frankenfield* (*Superior*, 2/2001), lot 497, \$8,050.

Personality. **Samuel Hudson Chapman** was the elder Chapman brother. He was born in Philadelphia on July 15, 1857, and died on September 22, 1931. Samuel Hudson and his brother, Henry, conducted many important auctions, and they each went on to conduct many more important sales after the two brothers separated. He was the author of *United States Cents of the Year 1794*, published in 1923 but recalled due to numerous errors. A revision was published in 1926. In Lapp and Silberman, S.H. Chapman is described as "slender, wiry, with a large, full moustache, a modest and unassuming man despite his immense, superior knowledge of numismatics and his keen judgment of values." (#36284)



Desirable 1801 S-222 Large Cent

2225 1801 AU53 PCGS. S-222, B-16, R.1. Bland XF45; tied for CC-6. Noyes XF45; CC-4. Photo #29665. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Proskey 7; Doughty 162; McGirk 3D; Newcomb 10; EAC 15; *Encyclopedia* 1741; PCGS #1458.

Variety. Blunt 1s, top of date nearly straight across. Point of high leaf between S and O. The obverse appears on S-222, S-223, and NC-3. The reverse appears on S-222 and NC-4.

Surfaces. Choice olive surfaces with a fine scratch on Liberty's jaw, and a small mark on the neck; otherwise pristine. Typically weak details in the wreath, but with a full and complete border.

Die State III. The obverse has a thin rim break over IB that protrudes into the field but does not touch the tops of either letter.

Census. Here is another early cent variety that is considered common, when all grades are considered, but a rarity in top grades. Less than six AU or Mint State pieces are known. Bland grades the top nine coins 61-60-60-55-50-45 (4), and Noyes grades them 62-55-50-45-40 (5).

Provenance. 1947 ANA (*Numismatic Gallery*, 8/1947), lot 860, \$30; Willard C. Blaisdell; Lillian S. Willins; Douglas Bird; Bob Everett (1993); Alan Kollar; *Superior* (5/2005), lot 1023, \$6,325.

Personality. Robert W. Everett was best described as a "gentle giant." A coin dealer from Seattle, Washington, he died on August 7, 1997, at the age of 49 from the complications of acromegaly. He was a graduate of the University of Washington. Everett operated Classical American Coins, and he possessed a keen eye for quality. In the December 1997 issue of *The Numismatist*, it is noted: "Everett's numismatic customers soon became his friends. ... 'Big Bob' will always be remembered as a person of the highest integrity." (#36251)



Upper Census-Level 1801 S-223 Cent

2226 1801 1/000. MS63 Brown PCGS. S-223, B-17, R.1. Bland MS60; tied for CC-2. Noyes AU50; CC-3. Photo #21169. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Proskey 3; Doughty 158; McGirk 1E; Newcomb 11; EAC 16; *Encyclopedia* 1744; PCGS #1464.

Variety. Blunt 1s, top of date nearly straight across. 1/000, left stem extended. The obverse appears on S-222, S-223, and NC-3. The reverse appears on 1801 S-223 and 1802 S-228.

Surfaces. A gorgeous example with frosty light brown surfaces. The obverse has a number of darker steel toning spots with some greenish iridescence. The reverse has traces of faded mint red. The left branch and lower right branch of the wreath are typically weak, but all other details are bold.

Die State III. The obverse has a rim break over IB, and another joined to the R. A few minor clash marks are evident on the reverse.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Newcomb and in Breen. The obverse is illustrated in *Early American Cents* and in *Penny Whimsy*.

Census. Although Bland calls this coin one of just three Mint State pieces, our grade of AU55 would place it fourth in his list. In the Noyes Census, it would remain third finest, whether graded AU50 or AU55. Like many other "common" 1801 varieties, opportunities are limited for the collector who desires top quality.

Commentary. In the 1801 series, 12 different Sheldon-numbered varieties are known, with five other NC varieties. The total Mint State population is only 20 coins, according to Noyes, or 28 coins according to Bland. Although the date is not considered as tough as 1800, the number of surviving Mint State coins is about the same. The Husak Collection only contains two Mint State 1801 cents, despite an effort to acquire top quality coins.

Provenance. Clarence S. Bement (*Henry Chapman*, 5/1916), lot 312, \$210; Dr. Henry W. Beckwith (*S.H. Chapman*, 4/1923), lot 23, \$105; Elmer S. Sears; Howard R. Newcomb (*J.C. Morgenthau*, 2/1945), lot 331, \$152.50; Floyd T. Starr (*Stack's*, 6/1984), lot 37, \$3,740; Douglas Bird; Michael Kramer; *Heritage* (1/1996), lot 6490.

Personality. An active member of the New York Numismatic Club, **Willard C. Blaisdell** was a contemporary of Henry Hines and George Clapp. He began collecting large cents in 1933. Many of his coins were acquired from Hines. He discovered the 1794 NC-8 large cent variety in 1965. He was the proprietor of States Electronics in Elizabeth, New Jersey. He was instantly recognizable at EAC gatherings for his white hair parted in the middle, bow tie, and always twinkling blue eyes. (#36278)



Attractive 1801 S-224 Large Cent

2227 1801 XF45 PCGS. S-224, B-13, R.1. Noyes VF30; tied for CC-8. Photo #39172. Our EAC Grade VF25.

Equivalents. Proskey 8; Doughty 163; McGirk 3E; Newcomb 12; EAC 12; *Encyclopedia* 1741; PCGS #1458.

Variety. LIB close, E low. Denominator has 10 distant, 00 close. The obverse appears on S-224. The reverse appears on S-224.

Surfaces. Chocolate-brown with lighter chestnut color around the devices, and pale gray-brown highpoint toning on each side. A few small marks on the obverse include a field dent near the throat, others along the upper bustline, and a minor scrape on the neck. The reverse has a small patch of corrosion at the upper right leaf and the final S.

Die State I. Both sides have minor clash marks at the usual locations.

Census. The Condition Census of S-224 is surprisingly low, considering it is the most common die variety of the year. Bland grades the best coins 55-55-50-45-40 (4), and Noyes calls them 60-55-50-50-40-35-35-30 (5).

Commentary. In *Penny Whimsy*, Sheldon recorded a Census of 65-60-50-45-40-35, and wrote: "Far the commonest 1801, yet one of the rare ones near Mint State. Both of the full Mint State coins now known are new discoveries since EAC was written. One came from the Ryder collection, one from the Brand hoard." Today, Bland grades both of those coins AU55.

Provenance. We have not determined the past provenance of this specimen. There was no provenance provided to us, and none is recorded by Noyes. (#36254)



Important 1802 S-225 Large Cent

2228 1802 MS60 Details, Cleaned, ANACS. S-225, B-1, R.3. Bland AU55; tied for CC-10. Noyes XF40; CC-11. Photo #29131. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Proskey 9; Doughty 172; McGirk 11A; Ross 7-I; Newcomb 1; EAC 1; *Encyclopedia* 1750; PCGS #1470.

Variety. 1 joins hair and nearly joins curl. Final S high, leans right. The obverse appears on S-225 and S-226. The reverse appears on S-225.

Surfaces. Lightly polished but not obviously cleaned or recolored. Otherwise, the surfaces are above average with dark brown on the obverse, lighter brown with hints of reddish-brown on the reverse. A pleasing, iridescent cent that retains considerable eye appeal. Nearly Mint State sharpness. The reverse has a few faint scratches inside the wreath.

Die State III. Heavy clash marks from the dentils are visible right of the date. The reverse has a faint crack through the tops of UN, and another at the base of ES to the center of O and the rim over the F.

Census. A scarce variety, yet a number of Mint State and AU coins survive.

Commentary. In general, the 1802 cents are more readily available in higher grades than those of the immediately preceding few years.

Provenance. *Richard Picker* (12/1960); *C. Douglas Smith* (1/1974); *Del N. Bland* (1/1979); *G. Lee Kuntz* (*Superior*, 10/1991), lot 248, \$1,815; *Gary Ruttenberg* (*McCawley and Grellman*, 8/1996), lot 215, \$1,870.

Personality. **Del Bland** was born in Orange, Texas, on October 26, 1933, and currently resides in Mill Creek, Washington. He is an avid researcher who maintains provenance notes on Condition Census large cents, and he personally handled many important pieces during his tenure as a coin dealer. His census of the 1793 to 1814 varieties was published in 2000 in *Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of Early United States Large Cents*. He formed an excellent collection of 1794 cents. (#36290)



Attractive 1802 S-226 Cent

2229 1802 AU55 PCGS. S-226, B-2, R.3. Photo #60003. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Proskey 10; Doughty 173; McGirk 12A; Ross 7-J; Newcomb 2; EAC 2; *Encyclopedia* 1750; PCGS #1470.

Variety. 1 joins hair and nearly joins curl. Incomplete ribbon bows. The obverse appears on S-225 and S-226. The reverse appears on S-226, S-227, S-229, and NC-1.

Surfaces. Attractive olive and tan with hints of faded mint red on the reverse. A few minor abrasions and hairlines do nothing to disturb the eye appeal. The lower right obverse has a short diagonal mark near the upper drapery fold and shallow dents are located in the field close to the back of the head, below the right side of L.

Die State III. The reverse has a light crack through the tops of AMERI.

Census. Much like S-225, several Mint State and AU examples of S-226 are available to collectors. Apparently unknown to Bland or Noyes when they published their Condition Census notes. Our EAC grade would place this specimen in a tie for 11th place in the Bland Census, or alone in eighth place in the Noyes Census.

Commentary. Two XF coins that Noyes records in his Census are called “untraced” and either of those could be the same as this coin. The Husak coin is not the example that was last seen in 1975 EAC sale, but might be the French-T. James Clarke coin, that has been untraced since B. Max Mehl handled it in the 1940s.

Provenance. Doug Bird (2006). (#36293)



Important 1802 S-227 Cent

2230 1802 AU53 PCGS. S-227, B-5, R.2. Bland AU55; CC-2. Noyes XF45; tied for CC-7. Photo #23204. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Proskey 11; Doughty 174; McGirk 6A; Ross 1-J; Newcomb 4; EAC 5; *Encyclopedia* 1750; PCGS #1470.

Variety. Base of R nearly sits on hair. Incomplete ribbon bows. The obverse appears on S-227 and S-228. The reverse appears on S-226, S-227, S-229, and NC-1.

Surfaces. Lovely chestnut, olive, and reddish-brown surfaces with deeper reddish patina on the reverse. The surfaces are smooth and the designs are mostly well detailed, although a few of the leaves are flat as always.

Die State II. The obverse has heavy clash marks entirely surrounding Liberty, with a fine reverse die crack through F AMERIC.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*.

Census. A relatively common variety but hard to find in better grades. Finest known is a solitary Mint State piece, followed by half a dozen AU's.

Commentary. The heavy obverse clash marks are known in all die states but the rare early state, and they are the source of Sheldon's "cobweb variety" nickname for S-227.

Provenance. Alfred Bonard; Stack's (1/1969), lot 181, \$375; Stack's (12/1971); George Nelson; Stack's (4/1977), lot 1067, \$850; C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; Superior (2/2002), lot 1254, \$6,037.50.

Personality. **George V. Nelson**, a New York City resident, was assigned EAC member number 181 in January 1969. Though he devoted much attention to half cents, including assembling a February 1971 sale of his collection through Stack's and prior cataloging efforts, he handled large cents as well. An obituary notice appeared in the January 1979 edition of *Penny-Wise*. (#36296)



Double-Struck 1802 S-228 Cent

2231 1802 1/000. AU53 PCGS. Double-Struck S-228, B-4, R.2. Bland XF45; tied for CC-10. Noyes XF45; CC-7. Photo #34694. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Proskey 1; Doughty 164; McGirk 1A; Ross 1-A; Newcomb 6; EAC 4; *Encyclopedia* 1745; PCGS #1473.

Variety. Base of R nearly sits on hair. 1/000. The obverse appears on S-227 and S-228. The reverse appears on 1801 S-223 and 1802 S-228.

Surfaces. The reverse of this piece is noticeably double-struck. Pleasing deep olive surfaces with traces of luster still visible. Both sides are lightly abraded, and intermingled with original planchet marks.

Die State II. An early die state with a short reverse crack from the border to D. Because the reverse is double-struck, a second impression of this die crack can be seen at the border about four dentils right of the primary crack. The obverse die progression demonstrates that S-228 was struck before S-227.

Census. Several higher grade pieces are known, including five Mint State coins and four AU's that are included in Bland's list.

Commentary. An important *Guide Book* variety with the error fraction, and even more important for the sharply doubled reverse.

Provenance. Jody Hawkins; Robert L. Hughes (6/1980), lot 25; Douglas Bird (9/1988); Gary Ruttenberg (10/1990); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 321, \$3,080; Chris Kromer; Superior (2/2001), lot 2252, \$2,990.

Personality. A noted coin dealer and trader, **Robert L. Hughes** is primarily a wholesale dealer, as he has been for most of his career, though Q. David Bowers notes in *The American Numismatic Association Centennial History* that in his time, "without doubt he was one of the prime factors in the commercial end of the hobby." The pieces he has handled include a number of Condition Census half cents and large cents. (#36341)



Finest Known 1802 S-229 Large Cent

2232 1802 MS64 Brown PCGS. S-229, B-6, R.2. Bland MS61; tied for CC-1. Noyes MS63; CC-1. Photo #21544. Our EAC Grade MS60.

Equivalents. Newcomb 5; EAC 6; *Encyclopedia* 1750; PCGS #1470.

Variety. 8 is low and leans to the right. Incomplete ribbon bows. The obverse appears on S-229 and NC-2. The reverse appears on S-226, S-227, S-229, and NC-1.

Surfaces. An amazing Mint State example with full cartwheel luster and light brown frost, accompanied by lighter tan that has faded from original mint red and hints of iridescent accents, resulting in exceptional eye appeal.

Die State V. The upper part of the obverse has prominent clash marks and a die crack arcing through BERTY. The reverse has light clash marks, with a heavy crack through F AMERIC.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991) and in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*.

Census. Bland grades three different coins MS61, and one of them is in the ANS Collection. The three pieces are followed by two XF coins, and the Census drops into the VF grades from there. S-229 is relatively common, but an important rarity in high grades.

Provenance. Thomas Elder (6/1935), lot 2445; Henry C. Hines; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner; C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; Superior (2/2002), lot 1258, \$19,550.

Personality. **Thomas Lindsay Elder** was an author and coin dealer who was born on November 22, 1874, in Dayton, Pennsylvania, and died in South Carolina on May 11, 1949. He attended Beaver College in Pennsylvania, followed by a move to Buffalo, New York. While in his 20s, Elder served the government in 1901 as a telegrapher assigned to the home of President William McKinley, who was dying from a gunshot wound. He also served in the New York State Militia as a sergeant during World War I. His interest in coins began at the age of 13, and he began his professional numismatic career as a coin dealer and auctioneer in 1905. In addition to nearly 300 coin auctions held over the next 35 years, Elder contributed to *The Numismatist*, published *The Elder Monthly*, *The Numismatic Philistine*, *The Elder Magazine*, updated the Hays-Frossard variety reference on 1794 large cents, and assisted Ebenezer Gilbert in a variety reference on 1796 large cents. He also issued numerous medalets and store cards. Lapp and Silberman described Elder as "the grand old man of numismatics." (#36299)



Finest Known 1802 S-230 Cent

2233 1802 MS63 Brown PCGS. S-230, B-8, R.1. Bland MS60; CC-1. Noyes MS62; CC-1. Photo #20736. Our EAC Grade MS60.

Equivalents. Proskey 8; Doughty 171; McGirk 4A; Ross 6-H; Newcomb 8; EAC 8; *Encyclopedia* 1750; PCGS #1470.

Variety. Compact date with LIB close. Leaves nearly touch tops of O and E. The obverse appears on S-230. The reverse appears on S-230 and NC-2.

Surfaces. A glossy Mint State piece with frosty cartwheel luster over pristine dark chocolate surfaces. Traces of light gold, faded from mint red, are noted around the obverse devices.

Die State V. An intermediate die state with minor obverse and reverse die cracks. The obverse is cracked through LIBERT, and the reverse is cracked from ST, up to the leaves, and nearly to O in OF.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Newcomb, *Penny Whimsy*, Noyes, and Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*.

Census. This lovely coin is the only Mint State piece in the Bland roster, and similarly the only Mint State coin in the Noyes Census. In fact, Noyes only lists one AU coin, meaning third finest known is just XF45.

Commentary. Despite the low overall Condition Census, the S-230 is one of the commonest of all 1802 varieties.

Provenance. Dr. George P. French (*B. Max Mehl*, 1929 FPL), lot 281, \$50; Howard R. Newcomb (*J.C. Morgenthau*, 1945), lot 350, \$26; Hollinbeck Coin Co. (1949); C. Douglas Smith (1959); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner; C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; Superior (2/2002), lot 1261, \$17,250.

Personality. **Hollinbeck Coin Company** was founded in 1928 by R.O. Hollinbeck in Minneapolis. Five years later, Hollinbeck hired a 13-year old named Arthur Kagin. Kagin became a full time employee two years later, and was soon engaged in the formation of company branches in Omaha and Des Moines. John Adams observes: "With a foundation now in place, Kagin set out to build the house. The problems he faced were seemingly insurmountable: there were no sources of coins in Iowa and, at the time, very few collectors. He attacked both problems simultaneously." The firm later operated under the Hollinbeck-Kagin Coin Company name, and finally as Kagin's, all in Des Moines, Iowa. Beginning with their first auction in 1940, Art and brother Paul Kagin took over the company and conducted many auctions, usually 10 to 12 a year. A number of important individual large cents have appeared in their sales over the years; their single most important copper sale is the Philip Van Cleave auction in 1986. (#36302)



Late-State 1802 S-231 Cent

2234 1802 No Stems. AU53 PCGS. S-231, B-9, R.1. Noyes VF35; tied for CC-18. Photo #39161. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. Proskey 2; Doughty 165; McGirk 2A; Ross 2-B; Newcomb 9; EAC 9; *Encyclopedia* 1746; PCGS #1476.

Variety. Curl point below space between BE. No stems, normal S. The obverse appears on S-231. The reverse appears on S-231.

Surfaces. Olive-brown surfaces with some lighter tan and darker steel toning on each side. The obverse has an ebony splash behind the third lowest curl, with minor abrasions on both sides. A small surface mark in the right obverse field is level with the center of the neck, vertically below the chin.

Die State VIII. This late die state example has extensive obverse and reverse die cracks as discussed by Breen. It is the latest die state recorded by Newcomb, and the next to last in the Breen *Large Cent Encyclopedia*. In fact, the final Breen die state was also described in Newcomb, in the form of a footnote to his "6d-Ee" die state. In Newcomb's system, every obverse was given a number, and every reverse was given an upper-case letter. These were followed by lower-case letters to describe the actual state of each die, and known combinations were then recorded for every variety.

Census. The S-231 cent is common in all grades, including Mint State, with five examples surviving, according to Bland. The top 10 coins listed in the Bland Census are 63-61-61-60-60-55-50-50-50-50 (4). The Noyes top-ten list includes 63-60-60-55-50-50-50-50-45-45.

Commentary. An important *Guide Book* variety that is only represented by S-231 and S-241.

Provenance. We have not determined the past provenance of this specimen. (#36344)



Late-State 1802 S-232 Large Cent

2235 1802 AU55 PCGS. S-232, B-12, R.1. Photo #28089. Our EAC Grade XF40.

Equivalents. Proskey 5; Doughty 168; McGirk 10A; Ross 4-E; Newcomb 10; EAC 10; *Encyclopedia* 1747; PCGS #1470.

Variety. T corrected from Y. Long fraction bar. The obverse appears on S-232 and S-233. The reverse appears on S-232.

Surfaces. Attractive reddish-brown surfaces with olive overtones. Some faded red is evident on the reverse. The sharpness is about 10 points finer than our EAC grade, downgraded due to a small dark spot at the left base of Y, another behind the head, and minor obverse rim bumps at 3 o'clock and 10:30. A few other minor blemishes are of little consequence.

Die State VI. A late die state with a reverse rim break joining the top of the second T in STATES.

Census. The finest known example of this die marriage is in the ANS Collection, followed by numerous other Mint State and AU coins. This is one of the few Husak coins that does not rank in the extended Condition Census of Noyes.

Commentary. This is an excellent opportunity for the date or type collector to acquire a coin from the Husak Collection. The variety is common, the grade is below the extended Census, and the earlier provenance is unrecorded. The S-232 might prove to be one of the most affordable coins in this offering, an excellent example for the pedigree collector. In fact, the current cataloger might actually consider this coin for his own pedigree collection.

Provenance. We have not determined the past provenance of this specimen. (#36305)



Finest Known 1802 S-233 Cent

2236 1802 MS63 Brown PCGS. S-233, B-13, R.2. Bland AU55; tied for CC-1. Noyes AU55; CC-1. Photo #20194. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Proskey 4; Doughty 167; McGirk 9A; Ross 4-D; Newcomb 11; EAC 11; *Encyclopedia* 1747; PCGS #1470.

Variety. T corrected from Y. Leaf point below upright of D, 10 berries. The obverse appears on S-232 and S-233. The reverse appears on S-233.

Surfaces. A deep steel-brown beauty with virtually full cartwheel luster on frosty surfaces. The obverse has a small nick on the neck, and a few others in the right field. Considerable dark orange mint color remains inside the wreath.

Die State I. An early die state with no evidence of the second rim break below the date. This identical coin is labeled Die State II in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*, although we believe State I is a better description.

Appearances. The reverse is illustrated in *Early American Cents* and *Penny Whimsy*. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991) and in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*.

Census. Another example in the present remarkable lineup of 1802 cents, this is a common die variety, but hard to find in higher grades. This AU55 coin is the finest known according to both Bland and Noyes, tied with one similar coin in the Bland roster.

Provenance. Howard R. Newcomb (*J.C. Morgenthau*, 1945), lot 362, \$42.50; Judge Thomas Gaskill; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (3/1992); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; *Superior* (2/2002), lot 1266, \$15,525; W.M. "Jack" Wadlington; Chris Victor-McCawley (7/2005).

Personality. Howard Rounds Newcomb is most widely known today for his reference on the later-date large cents from 1816 to 1857, though he was a collector of the early cents and other denominations as well. Newcomb was born in Detroit on December 21, 1877, and died on January 7, 1945, in Los Angeles. He was manager of a Detroit department store called Newcomb, Endicott & Co.

He collected and wrote about several series including silver dollars, with articles about die varieties published in *The Numismatist*. His collections of half dimes and dimes were exhibited at the ANS in 1914. He also displayed, from time to time, collections of quarter eagles (117 varieties), three cent silver pieces, and proof quarters from 1796 to 1840.

Newcomb was the author of *United States Copper Cents, 1816-1857* published in 1944, *The United States Cents of the Years 1801-1802-1803* published in 1925, and the co-author with George Clapp of *The United States Cents of the Years 1795-1796-1797-1800*, published in 1947. (#36308)



Second Finest Known 1802 S-234 Cent

2237 1802 MS64 Brown PCGS. S-234, B-14, R.3. Bland MS61; tied for CC-2. Noyes MS62; CC-2. Photo #29318. Our EAC Grade MS60+.

Equivalents. McGirk 19A; Newcomb 12; EAC 12; *Encyclopedia* 1749; PCGS #1470.

Variety. Curl point below upright of B. Leaf point below upright of D, nine berries. The obverse appears on S-234. The reverse appears on S-234, S-235, and S-236.

Surfaces. Lustrous medium brown surfaces with swirls of dark steel toning on the obverse. The reverse is lighter brown with considerable faded mint red and faint traces of bluish toning. A faint vertical die crack in the left obverse field is the only imperfection on either side of this beautiful cent. The reverse is rotated about 30 degrees clockwise.

Die State IV. A jumbled mess of die cracks, clash marks, and rim breaks are visible through LIBERTY and at the bottom of the reverse.

Census. An important and scarce die marriage that is represented by just three Mint State coins, including the present specimen, second finest known in the Condition Census.

Provenance. *Swiss Coin Fair* (Switzerland, 10/1976); Michael Graham; Allen Harriman; Auction '81, (*Superior*), lot 520, \$7,400; C. Douglas Smith; Herman Halpern (*Stack's*, 3/1988), lot 211, \$8,800; Andrew Hain (*Stack's*, 1/2002), lot 748, \$18,400; Chris Victor-McCawley.

Personality. Andrew Hain, along with his brother John, assembled a fine collection of early American and Colonial pieces that was offered by Stack's in January 2002. While the family collection is best remembered for its extensive selection of Massachusetts Colonial-era silver, it included a number of Condition Census early large cents as well. (#36311)



Near-Condition Census 1802 S-235 Cent

2238 1802 AU53 PCGS. S-235, B-15, R.3. Bland XF45; tied for CC-7. Noyes XF40; tied for CC-6. Photo #28581. Our EAC Grade XF40.

Equivalents. Proskey 15; Doughty 178; McGirk 8A; Ross 11-K; Newcomb 13; EAC 13; *Encyclopedia* 1749; PCGS #1470.

Variety. Curl point below center of B. Leaf point below upright of D, nine berries. The obverse appears on S-235. The reverse appears on S-234, S-235, and S-236.

Surfaces. Chestnut, olive, and steel are blended on both surfaces of this pleasing cent. The obverse has a small scrape across the nose into the right field, and another just inside the border at 8 o'clock. A few small abrasions accompany a blunt strike on the reverse.

Die State II. A rare early die state with clash marks left and right of the head, but no failure through RTY.

Census. Finest known is a lovely MS65 coin that is illustrated in several cent references. That coin is followed by one other Mint State coin, and four AU pieces. One of the finer pieces is in the ANS, so this Husak specimen could be labeled "Collectible Condition Census."

Provenance. *Wayte Raymond* (1926); *George H. Clapp*; *Howard R. Newcomb* (*J.C. Morgenthau*, 2/1945), lot 368, \$37.50; *Judge Thomas Gaskill*; *New Netherlands* (1956); *Dorothy Paschal* (1972); *Robinson S. Brown, Jr.* (*Superior*, 9/1986), lot 348, \$1,045; *Herman Halpern* (*Stack's*, 3/1987), lot 150 \$990; *Robert Matthews* (*Superior*, 5/1989), lot 420, \$1,155; *Robinson S. Brown, Jr.* (*Superior*, 1/1996), lot 329, \$2,200; *Wes Rasmussen* (*Heritage*, 1/2005), lot 3283, \$5,463.

Personality. A third-generation pharmacist, **Robert Matthews** (1929-2000) caught the coin bug from his father and opened a coin shop in 1962. Many of his large cents were purchased from Jackson Storm, with others acquired at auction and privately. *Superior* sold his collection in May 1989. Today, his son Tom carries on the family collecting tradition. (#36314)



Middle-State 1802 S-236 Cent

2239 1802 AU53 PCGS. S-236, B-16, R.1. Noyes VF30; tied for CC-25. Photo #34698. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. Proskey 12; Doughty 175; McGirk 14A; Ross 8-K; Newcomb 14; EAC 14; *Encyclopedia* 1749; PCGS #1470.

Variety. 2 appears closed. E leans right. Leaf point below upright of D, nine berries. The obverse appears on S-236. The reverse appears on S-234, S-235, and S-236.

Surfaces. This is a lovely example for such a common variety and an excellent candidate for the date or type collector. Both sides have a few rather minor imperfections, and the surfaces are a touch glossy from protective wax “probably applied by Dr. Sheldon” according to Del Bland in the Robinson Brown catalog. The obverse is mostly medium brown with gold and iridescent toning on the reverse. The reverse is rotated slightly counterclockwise.

Die State VI. The cracks described by Breen are all present, but there is no evidence of a retained cud on ST, a feature of the later State VII.

Census. Considered one of the most plentiful 1802 cent varieties, yet only four Mint State coins are recorded in the Bland Census.

Commentary. Here is another opportunity for the date, type, or pedigree collector to obtain a cent from Walter Husak’s collection.

Provenance. Bill Judnich (6/1971); Robert E. Vail (11/1988); Del Bland (12/1988); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (*Superior*, 1/1996), lot 330, \$1,045; Wes Rasmussen (*Heritage*, 1/2005), lot 3284, \$2,070.

Personality. A civil engineer who worked in California for over four decades, **Robert Vail** joined EAC in 1970. *Superior’s* September 1997 sale included his large cent collection, though he had parted with a number of his early cents in 1988. (#36317)



Mint State 1802 S-237 Cent

2240 1802 MS64 Brown PCGS. S-237, B-10, R.2. Bland MS62; CC-3. Noyes MS63; CC-1. Photo #23152. Our EAC Grade MS60.

Equivalents. Proskey 7; Doughty 170; McGirk 5A; Ross 5-G; Newcomb 15; EAC 15; *Encyclopedia* 1750; PCGS #1470.

Variety. Widest date. Large berries. The obverse appears on S-237 and S-238. The reverse appears on S-237.

Surfaces. Although somewhat blunt on the profile and among several leaves, the overall appearance is excellent, with all remaining details sharply defined. Attractive and lustrous golden-brown surfaces with hints of pale olive toning on the obverse, and remnants of mint red on the reverse. A small orange toning spot is evident in the field at the base of the neck.

Die State V. The obverse arc crack remains light, clash marks are somewhat faded, and the reverse is cracked vertically through the right interior part of the wreath, with an arc crack below and other minor cracks.

Appearances. The reverse is illustrated in *Early American Cents* and in *Penny Whimsy*. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991) and in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*.

Census. Relatively common, although S-237 is scarcer than S-236. Just four Mint State pieces are known, including this coin from the Husak Collection, and another in the ANS Collection.

Provenance. Howard R. Newcomb (*J.C. Morgenthau*, 2/1945), lot 377, \$55; Milton A. Holmes (*Stack's*, 10/1960), lot 1427, \$775; Dorothy Paschal; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (*New Netherlands*, 11/1973), lot 553, \$3,400; RARCOA; Dennis Fogue; Thomas E. Werner (8/1984); Denis W. Loring (1985); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; *Superior* (2/2002), lot 1270, \$18,400; W.M. "Jack" Wadlington; Chris Victor-McCawley (7/2005).

Personality. **Milton Holmes** was a longtime collector who formed an extensive collection that was sold by Stack's in October 1960. His large cents included 366 lots that were cataloged by C. Douglas Smith. (#36320)



Noyes' Finest 1802 S-238 Cent Rarity

2241 1802 XF45 PCGS. S-238, B-11, R.4. Bland VF25; tied for CC-5. Noyes VF30; tied for CC-1. Photo #ANS 1442. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. McGirk 16A; Ross 5-M; Newcomb 16; EAC 16; *Encyclopedia* 1748; PCGS #1470.

Variety. Widest date. Missing berry right of ONE. The obverse appears on S-237 and S-238. The reverse appears on S-238.

Surfaces. Mostly dark olive and steel, with a small area of lighter tan inside the wreath. A few small marks are visible on Liberty's head and neck, but most other abrasions are consistent with the grade. The obverse has a tiny rim bruise at 3 o'clock. Faint surface roughness is evident with a glass.

Die State III. Minor clash marks with a faint die crack through the top of STATES. The lower reverse is shattered with several fine cracks.

Appearances. The reverse is illustrated in *Early American Cents* and in *Penny Whimsy*.

Census. The Census is remarkably low, even for a cent that is rated R.4. Quite a number of VF20, VF25, and VF30 coins are known, but there is not a single survivor that grades better than VF30. This coin is one of the "Sheldon-ANS" coins, placed in the ANS trays in exchange for another. Today, title for most of the "Sheldon-ANS" coins has been cleared. In 2001, Ted Naftzger received this coin in exchange for the original ANS coin that came from George Clapp.

Commentary. This is the scarcest "collectible" 1802 variety; only the NC-1 and NC-2 are rarer.

Provenance. Dr. William H. Sheldon; ANS (2001); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (#36323)



Middle Census-Level 1802 S-239 Cent, Ex: Garrett

2242 1802 MS61 Brown PCGS. S-239, B-17, R.3. Bland AU50; CC-4. Noyes XF45; CC-3. Photo #34730. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Proskey 14; Doughty 177; McGirk 18A; Ross 10-L; Newcomb 17; EAC 17; *Encyclopedia* 1749; PCGS #1470.

Variety. LIB close, ER large. Missing berry right of CENT, leaf below curve of D. The obverse appears on S-239. The reverse appears on S-239 and S-240.

Surfaces. The sharpness is about 10 points finer than the net grade, but it is cleaned and recolored. Both sides have dark chocolate color with traces of pale orange on the reverse. Faint luster remains on the reverse. Faint hairlines are visible with close inspection.

Die State IV. The usually diagnostic obverse crack through the forelock to the right border is clearly visible, with heavy reverse clash marks through RICA and the fraction. Later die states have a second obverse crack from the first crack at the border to the nose.

Appearances. The Breen plate is misidentified as this specimen.

Census. There is not a single Mint State example of S-239 listed in Bland or Noyes. Four AU coins and several XF's are listed in the Bland Census, including this specimen from the Garrett Collection.

Provenance. *Garrett Collection; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1979), lot 106, \$1,200; Wade Hinderling; Gunther Garbe (Bowers and Merena, 3/1996), lot 347, \$1,320; W.M. "Jack" Wadlington; Chris Victor-McCawley (7/2005).*

Personality. **Johns Hopkins University** was the beneficiary of the Garrett Collection of U.S. and Colonial coins, one of the most important collections ever assembled. The pieces were deaccessioned in a Stack's sale of 1976 and the more famous Bowers and Ruddy series of four sales from 1979 to 1981. The Garrett family has had a long history of philanthropy with Johns Hopkins, and the Evergreen House, a former residence, now contains one of the university's most prominent arts centers. To this day, the Evergreen House maintains the impressive Garrett family numismatic library. (#36326)



Bland's Finest 1802 S-240 Cent

2243 1802 AU58 PCGS. S-240, B-18, R.3. Bland AU50; CC-1. Noyes XF40; CC-2. Photo #29012. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Proskey 13; Doughty 176; McGirk 15A; Ross 9-L; Newcomb 18; EAC 18; *Encyclopedia* 1749; PCGS #1470.

Variety. Curl point below upright of B. Missing berry right of CENT, leaf below curve of D. The obverse appears on S-240. The reverse appears on S-239 and S-240.

Surfaces. Rich olive-brown surfaces with traces of light tan in the protected areas on each side. A few tiny blemishes are evident on each side, but none are significant. A couple of small splashes of darker steel toning on the obverse are located right of Y and below the left side of the O. Weakly defined at the bust and at OF.

Die State II. A rare die state with heavy obverse clash marks but no cracks. The reverse is a mess, with heavy clash marks and prominent die cracks, yet it remained in use for quite some time, through two additional die states.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991) and in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*.

Census. Like several others, this scarce variety is unknown in Mint State, and only a single AU piece (this coin) appears in Bland's Condition Census. Noyes grades the top two coins XF40, but records this example in second position because of surface quality.

Provenance. From England; New Netherlands Coin Co. via John J. Ford (10/1970); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; Superior (2/2002), lot 1275; Dr. Wallace Lee (Superior, 5/2003), lot 516; W.M. "Jack" Wadlington; Chris Victor-McCawley.

Personality. **John J. Ford** was born in Hollywood, California, on March 5, 1924. A World War II veteran, he served with the Army Signal Corps from 1943 to 1946, the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve from 1948 to 1950, and Army Counter-Intelligence from 1950 to 1959. He cataloged for Stack's in the 1940s, conducted auctions under his own name, and began a 20-year association with New Netherlands Coin Company in 1951. Ford was a director of the Professional Numismatists Guild from 1971 to 1975. Although many small consignments have been sold on Ford's behalf, his main collection was recently sold by Stack's in a series of 21 auctions. (#36329)



Lovely 1802 S-241 No Stems Cent

2244 1802 No Stems. MS64 Brown PCGS. S-241, B-20, R.1. Bland AU55; tied for CC-2. Noyes XF45; tied for CC-8. Photo #25002. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Proskey 3; Doughty 166; McGirk 3A; Ross 3-C; Newcomb 19; EAC 20; *Encyclopedia* 1746; PCGS #1476.

Variety. Top hair wave below right side of E. No stems, doubled S and fraction bar. The obverse appears on S-241 and S-242. The reverse appears on 1802 S-241 and 1803 S-243.

Surfaces. Frosty chestnut, chocolate, and olive-brown surfaces with nearly full luster on each side. This is a pristine example with only a few minor surface marks, including a fine scratch between D and S. It possesses excellent eye appeal.

Die State I. This early die state piece has prominent clash marks but no die cracks on either side.

Census. We agree with Del Bland's grade for this coin, and also agree with his rank in the Condition Census. Second finest of the S-241 cents, this piece ranks tied for seventh finest of any 1802 No Stems cent. The major variety collector may wish to give this piece serious consideration.

Commentary. The 1802 S-241 cent is a "three errors" reverse, much like the famous 1801 S-218 and S-219 cents, although it is seldom referred to as such. It is noted for the No Stems feature on the reverse, the most obvious error. Another engraving error is the sharply doubled final S in STATES, and a third is the completely doubled fraction bar.

Provenance. A.H. Baldwin; *New Netherlands* (6/1962), lot 508, \$290; Richard Picker; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (*New Netherlands*, 11/1973), lot 557, \$1,100; Gordon J. Wrubel; Dr. Robert J. Shalowitz; Mike Weber; Ronald Cooper; *Stack's* (5/1990), lot 103, \$5,500; Douglas Bird (1/1995). (#36347)



Mint State 1802 S-242 Cent

2245 1802 MS63 Brown PCGS. S-242, B-19, R.2. Bland AU55; tied for CC-1. Noyes AU55; CC-2. Photo #20967. Our EAC Grade MS60.

Equivalents. Proskey 6; Doughty 169; McGirk 7A; Ross 3-F; Newcomb 20; EAC 19; *Encyclopedia* 1750; PCGS #1470.

Variety. Top hair wave below right side of E. Widely spaced denominator. The obverse appears on S-241 and S-242. The reverse appears on 1802 S-242 and 1803 S-245.

Surfaces. A gorgeous piece with full cartwheel luster and frosty olive-brown surfaces, accompanied by lighter tan and golden-brown, the latter faded from original red. Mostly sharp design details, although the leaves show the usual blunt strike that is so prevalent among the early 19th century cents.

Die State III. The obverse has blurred clash marks and the reverse has an arcing die crack through NITE, and another at the tops of ERICA.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991).

Census. Once again, a seemingly common die variety is a condition rarity. The six finest in Bland's Census are 55-55-55-50-50-45 (3) and in Noyes' Census are 62-55-50-45-45-40 (4).

Commentary. This variety was coined after S-241, which in turn was struck after 1803 S-243.

Provenance. David Proskey; Henry C. Hines; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner; *Early American Coppers* (4/1994), lot 282, \$8,000; Anthony J. Terranova; Gary Ruttenberg (McCawley and Grellman, 8/1996), lot 228, \$9,900; W.M. "Jack" Wadlington; Chris Victor-McCawley (7/2005).

Personality. An attorney in Los Angeles, **Gary Ruttenberg** is a native of Detroit, Michigan. McCawley and Grellman Auctions sold his late-date collection in August 1996. He maintains collections of early-date large cents and Colonials. (#36332)



Condition Census 1803 S-243 Cent

2246 1803 No Stems. MS63 Brown PCGS. S-243, B-1, R.2. Bland MS60; CC-5. Noyes AU55; CC-5. Photo #23089. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Proskey 2; Doughty 180; McGirk 2A; Ross 2; Newcomb 1; EAC 1; *Encyclopedia* 1751; PCGS #921501.

Variety. Small Date. Missing hair above 1. No stems, doubled S and fraction bar. The obverse appears on S-243. The reverse appears on 1802 S-241 and 1803 S-243.

Surfaces. Gorgeous surfaces and mostly sharp design features, although the leaves are flat as always. Both sides have excellent luster with splendid olive and chestnut color. Hints of darker chocolate-brown highlight the devices. Each side has a few scattered surface marks.

Die State I. Faint clash marks on each side, most noticeable above MERIC.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*.

Commentary. This is an excellent year for the novice variety collector. There are 24 varieties currently identified, and only two are considered rare. These 24 die combinations represent six major types, including the Stemless Wreath offered here.

Provenance. George L. Davis (*Stack's*, 4/1954), lot 1614, \$190; C. Douglas Smith; Louis Helfenstein; C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; Superior (6/2000), lot 206, \$10,062.50; Anthony Terranova and Chris Victor-McCawley.

Personality. Louis Helfenstein was a staff attorney for the Consolidated Mutual Insurance Company in New York City. He was born on July 15, 1906, and died on January 10, 1978. C. Douglas Smith introduced Helfenstein to large cents, and he went on to form an amazing collection of high-quality pieces. Of his 332 coins that Lester Merkin sold in August 1964, 319 graded Mint State. (#36419)



The Finest Known 1803 S-244 Cent

2247 1803 Small Date, Small Fraction. MS63 Brown PCGS. S-244, B-3, R.4. Bland AU50; CC-1. Noyes AU50; CC-1. Photo #21368. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Newcomb 2; EAC 2; *Encyclopedia* 1754; PCGS #1482.

Variety. Small Date. LIB close, die flaw joins tops of IB. Small Fraction. Stemless berry right of CENT. The obverse appears on S-244. The reverse appears on S-244.

Surfaces. Glossy medium brown surfaces with a few splashes of darker brown on the obverse and considerable deeply faded mint red on the reverse. Both sides have olive highpoint toning. Virtually pristine surfaces with few blemishes on either side.

Die State III. A late state from a polished obverse die that exhibits heavy clash marks before the throat and behind the hair.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991) and in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*.

Commentary. The June 2000 Superior catalog states that Doug Smith acquired this coin privately from Walter Garbrandt circa 1949.

Provenance. Howard R. Newcomb; John S. Gensheimer; *Stack's* (2/1951), lot 405, \$100; C. Douglas Smith (1959); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (3/1992); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; *Superior* (6/2000), lot 207, \$21,850; Chris Victor-McCawley (7/2005).

Personality. John S. Gensheimer began working for a branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad on December 1, 1897, when he was 15 years old. His entire working life was with the railroad, missing 50 years of service by just three weeks when he died on November 12, 1947. At the time of his death, he was superintendent of telegraph and signals. Gensheimer was born March 10, 1882, in Camden, New Jersey. Outside of his career, he was an avid coin collector and a deep sea fishing enthusiast. He held membership in both the New Jersey and New York numismatic societies, and he served as a member of the board of trustees for the St. James Methodist Church in Elizabeth, New Jersey, before he moved to New York City. (#36350)



Mint State 1803 S-245 Cent

2248 1803 Small Date, Small Fraction. MS64 Brown PCGS. S-245, B-2, R.3. Bland MS60; tied for CC-5. Noyes AU55; tied for CC-4. Photo #23220. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Proskey 11; Doughty 189; McGirk 9A; Ross 11; Newcomb 3; EAC 3; *Encyclopedia* 1755; PCGS #1482.

Variety. Small Date. Top of hair unfinished. Small Fraction. Die scratch from left stem. The obverse appears on S-245. The reverse appears on 1802 S-242 and 1803 S-245.

Surfaces. Frosty chocolate-brown with splashes of olive, steel, gold, and maroon on each side. The obverse has a tiny scratch between BE and the reverse has minor verdigris.

Die State I. Heavy obverse clash marks, with reverse die cracks through the tops of NITE and ERICA.

Provenance. *Henry C. Colvin (French's, 10/1962), lot 137, \$60; C. Douglas Smith (3/1992); Eric Streiner; Superior (10/1992), lot 128, \$6,875; C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; Superior (6/2000), lot 209, \$9,200.*

Personality. **Dr. Robert A. Schuman**, a native of Baltimore, is a radiologist in Scranton, Pennsylvania. His collecting interests began at the age of 10, and he once worked for Thomas Warfield at the Mason-Dixon Coin Exchange. During that employment from 1958 to 1963, Schuman learned to attribute and appreciate large cents, with a special interest in 1794s. In 1971 he realized that the 1794 S-19b in the Masters Sale was misattributed as S-18b, and acquired the coin at that sale, achieving national recognition among large cent collectors. (#36353)



Census-Level 1803 S-246 Cent

2249 1803 Small Date, Small Fraction. AU53 PCGS. S-246, B-4, R.3. Bland XF40; tied for CC-4. Noyes VF35; CC-5. Photo #22934. Our EAC Grade XF40.

Equivalents. Proskey 3; Doughty 181; McGirk 3A; Ross 3; Newcomb 4; EAC 4; *Encyclopedia* 1754; PCGS #1482.

Variety. Small Date. Bases of IB nearly touch. Small Fraction. Numerator nearly touches ribbon knot. The obverse appears on S-246, S-247, S-248, and S-249. The reverse appears on S-246.

Surfaces. Slightly glossy surfaces with pleasing olive and tan color, splashed by steel and maroon toning, mostly on the obverse. The surfaces are lightly abraded, limiting the grade.

Die State I. The obverse is sometimes called the “Mumps” obverse, due to a die chip that develops at the throat. This example represents the pre-mumps die state.

Commentary. The provenance recorded for this coin is believed correct, based on the notes that Walter Husak kept with his collection. It was not plated in either the Newcomb catalog or the New Netherlands catalog. The New Netherlands cataloger wrote: “Very Fine-30 or better, a pale reddish-brown; sharp enough to have been bought by Dr. Black as EF. Even as a VF-30 coin, it is tied for fifth finest known of this very scarce variety, of which most of the new examples seen have been in the Fair to Fine range. A very pretty and important example.”

Provenance. Howard R. Newcomb (*J.C. Morgenthau*, 2/1945), lot 400, \$35; Angus C. Black; *New Netherlands* (6/1970), lot 139, \$160; C. Douglas Smith (3/1992); Eric Streiner (4/1992); Fred Borchardt.

Personality. Dr. Angus C. Black, of Jaffrey, New Hampshire, was one of several consigners to the 61st sale of New Netherlands, held on June 30, 1970. While Dr. Black owned a few nice large cents, including this S-246, he was better known for his collections of half cents and half dimes, both containing many census level coins. Dr. Black’s 1802 half dime was considered fifth finest known at the time. The sale also included one of just two known (at that time) 1806 Knobbed 6, No Stem half dollars (Overton-108). (#36356)



Desirable 1803 S-247 Cent

2250 1803 Small Date, Small Fraction. AU58 PCGS. S-247, B-5, R.3. Bland XF45; tied for CC-6. Noyes XF40; tied for CC-7. Photo #20366. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Proskey 4; Doughty 182; McGirk 4A; Ross 4; Newcomb 5; EAC 5; *Encyclopedia* 1754; PCGS #1482.

Variety. Small Date. "Mumps" variety, die chip at throat. Small Fraction. Short fraction bar. The obverse appears on S-246, S-247, S-248, and S-249. The reverse appears on S-247.

Surfaces. Olive and maroon surfaces with hints of chestnut on each side. An attractive and smooth example with minor abrasions as expected. A small rough patch on each side is the result of grease or some similar substance on the die.

Die State I. The mumps feature is prominent on this example. Faint clash marks are visible on each side, especially through BERT.

Provenance. Judge Joseph Sawicki (*Stack's*, 2/1954), lot 610, \$140; Dorothy Paschal (1972); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (*Superior*, 9/1986), lot 365, \$1,045; Gary Ruttenberg (*McCawley and Grellman*, 8/1996), lot 237, \$1,760.

Personality. The Polish-born Judge Joseph F. Sawicki served for 15 years as a municipal court judge in Cleveland, Ohio. Though he entertained the idea of selling his collection in 1936, going so far as to place an advertisement in *The Numismatist*, the majority of his large cent collection was sold by Stack's in February 1954, with a handful of other pieces offered at the ANA Auction of 1964. (#36359)



Elusive 1803 S-248 Cent

2251 1803 Small Date, Small Fraction. XF45 PCGS. S-248, B-6, R.4. Noyes VF20; tied for CC-16. Photo #20130. Our EAC Grade VF25.

Equivalents. McGirk 4B; Newcomb 6; EAC 6; *Encyclopedia* 1754; PCGS #1482.

Variety. Small Date. "Mumps" variety, die chip at throat. Small Fraction. Doubled fraction bar. The obverse appears on S-246, S-247, S-248, and S-249. The reverse appears on S-248.

Surfaces. Medium olive-brown on the obverse, slighter deeper brown on the reverse. Smooth and pleasing surfaces with a few tiny abrasions, including an old scratch in the right obverse field.

Die State II. The obverse has a minor die swell and the reverse has a faint crack through MERI.

Provenance. *Dr. George P. French* (B. Max Mehl, 1929 FPL), lot 335, \$20; C. Douglas Smith; Harold Bareford (1985); Herman Halpern (3/1988), lot 227, \$550.

Personality. **Harold Bareford** was born in the mid-1890s in Millville, New Jersey, and died on April 10, 1978. He graduated from Cornell University, served in the Army during World War I and returned to the Army to serve in World War II. Living in Plainfield, New Jersey, Bareford practiced law at the firm Thomas and Friedman, with which he was associated for 30 years. His numismatic activities included service as president of the New York Numismatic Club from 1959 to 1961, and appointment to the 1969 Assay Commission. His collection, though not his large cents, was dispersed in a series of auctions and private sales conducted by Stack's from 1978 to 1985. After his death, his cents were sold privately by his son to Herman Halpern. (#36362)



Mint State 1803 S-249 Corrected Fraction Cent

2252 1803 Corrected Fraction. MS63 Brown PCGS. S-249, B-7, R.2. Bland MS61; tied for CC-3. Noyes MS62; CC-3. Photo #20614. Our EAC Grade MS60.

Equivalents. Proskey 1; Doughty 179; McGirk 1A; Ross 1; Newcomb 7; EAC 7; *Encyclopedia* 1752; PCGS #911501.

Variety. Small Date. "Mumps" variety, die chip at throat. Corrected Fraction. The obverse appears on S-246, S-247, S-248, and S-249. The reverse appears on S-249.

Surfaces. The obverse has intermingled olive, golden-tan, and steel, and the reverse is darker steel-brown and olive. A pleasing, lustrous example with essentially mark-free surfaces.

Die State II. Light clash marks with a tiny bulge at the end of the drapery.

Provenance. David Proskey; Henry C. Hines; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr.; Auction '81 (Paramount), lot 1054, \$4,500; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (1/1994); Chris Victor-McCawley.

Personality. Although his ethics have been questioned in recent years, there is no doubt that **Dr. William H. Sheldon** did more to expand the interest of large cent collecting than any other individual.

Sheldon was born in Warwick, Rhode Island, on November 19, 1898, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, on September 16, 1977.

While continuing his education through the University of Chicago, he worked in a variety of professions. At different times during his life, he was an oilfield scout, a wolf hunter (for a sheep ranch in New Mexico), a high school teacher, a college instructor and professor, and a Harvard research associate. He served in both World War I and World War II, first as a second lieutenant in the Army and later with the U.S. Army Medical Corps.

His most important contributions to numismatics were his reference *Early American Cents* (later editions were known as *Penny Whimsy*) and development of the 70-point grading scale that is known to nearly every collector today. He was also the author of several books in the field of psychology. Dr. Sheldon assembled a collection of early large cents including all 295 of his numbered varieties and 30 additional "non-collectible" varieties. This collection was sold intact to R.E. Naftzger, Jr. on April 19, 1972. (#36416)



Fifth Finest Known 1803 S-250 Cent

2253 1803 Small Date, Small Fraction. MS65 Brown PCGS. S-250, B-10, R.3. Bland AU55; tied for CC-5. Noyes AU55; tied for CC-5. Photo #23221. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. McGirk 10D; Ross 21; Newcomb 8; EAC 8; *Encyclopedia* 1754; PCGS #1482.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991) and in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*.

Variety. Small Date. 18 close, 1 and 3 low, incomplete shoulder loop. Small Fraction. Low fraction bar, pierced berry below E of UNITED. The obverse appears on S-250, S-251, and NC-1. The reverse appears on S-250 and S-252.

Surfaces. Lustrous light brown and olive with some lighter tan that represents faded mint red. Slightly deeper brown on the reverse with traces of orange mint color. Nicely detailed for the variety with complete, narrow borders on both sides.

Die State I. The usual die state for this variety.

Provenance. Howard R. Newcomb; Dr. James O. Sloss; R.E. Naftzger, Jr.; Abe Kosoff (10/1959), lot 82, \$600; Emanuel Taylor (10/1960); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (*New Netherlands*, 11/1973), lot 566, \$1,800; Douglas Kaselitz; Gordon J. Wrubel; Myles Z. Gerson; Jerry A. Bobbe (5/1974); C. Douglas Smith (3/1992); Eric Streiner; C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; *Superior* (6/2000), lot 215, \$10,062.50.

Personality. Dr. James O. Sloss was a physician in Beaver, Pennsylvania. His large cent collection was purchased intact by R.E. Naftzger, Jr. with duplicates sold by Abe Kosoff under the Sloss name in 1958. (#36365)



Splendid 1803 S-251 Large Cent

2254 1803 Small Date, Small Fraction. MS63 Brown PCGS. S-251, B-8, R.2. Bland MS60; tied for CC-3. Noyes AU55; tied for CC-4. Photo #28534. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Proskey 12; Doughty 190; McGirk 10A; Ross 12; Newcomb 9; EAC 10; *Encyclopedia* 1754; PCGS #1482.

Variety. Small Date. 18 close, 1 and 3 low. Small Fraction. Short fraction bar, final S and M repunched. The obverse appears on S-250, S-251, and NC-1. The reverse appears on S-251.

Surfaces. Traces of mint red remain by the devices, with medium brown color and some darker patina along the right obverse border. The reverse is pleasing olive and tan, retaining nearly complete mint frost. Some surface roughness on each side is the result of grease or similar substance on the die.

Die State I. An early die state with few obverse cracks and no indication of reverse die cracks.

Provenance. *Thomas Elder (2/1926), lot 1261, \$20; Frank Hussey; New Netherlands (4/1960), lot 1441, \$215; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (New Netherlands, 11/1973), lot 568, \$650; Doug Kaselitz; Gordon J. Wrubel; Jack H. Beymer (4/1988); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 349, \$6,325; W.M. "Jack" Wadlington; Chris Victor-McCawley.*

Personality. **Edward Cogan** was born in Essex County, England, on January 5, 1803, and came to America at the age of 50, settling in Camden, New Jersey in 1853. He was occupied as a book and art dealer in the Philadelphia suburb. Attinelli describes the incident that brought the coin trade to Cogan's attention:

"The following incident, which occurred in 1855, turned his attention to coins; a friend of his, named Ryan, casually exhibited to him an electrotype of the Washington Cent of 1791, while commenting on the value and rarity of the original, and of the scarcity of other pieces, he said to Mr. Cogan that he 'would give him five dollars for a United States Cent of 1815.' In his endeavors to procure one for his friend, Mr. Cogan commenced gathering all of the old cents which came in his way, keeping the various dates separate in pill-boxes. Casually showing these cents to acquaintances, he began making occasional sales and purchases, which transactions, increasing in frequency, induced him, in 1857, to devote his principal attention to numismatology, in Philadelphia. The sale of November 1st, having proved so great a success, stimulated many others to enter the business. It is from this fact that many have termed Mr. Cogan 'The Father of the Coin Trade.' In 1865, a wider field presenting itself in New York, he removed to this city and is now residing in Brooklyn. Mr. Cogan himself attributes the increased interest in numismatics to the change from copper to nickel cents."

The sale mentioned by Attinelli was the first of many coin auctions held by Cogan. The series included approximately 70 auctions, followed by 10 additional sales held by his son, George. Edward Cogan was known for his strict descriptions that generally favored the buyer, rather than the seller. John Adams discussed the series of Cogan auctions: "Taking the Cogan series as a whole, it is strongest in early silver, large cents, half cents, and colonials in that approximate order. Also well represented are patterns, of which there are several first appearances, and the coinage of the author's native England." The Mortimer Livingston MacKenzie sale included the addition of photographic plates, a new innovation never before attempted. The MacKenzie sale was conducted in June 1869. (#36368)



Mid-Census 1803 S-252 Large Cent

2255 1803 Small Date, Small Fraction. MS61 Brown PCGS. S-252, B-11, R.2. Bland AU50; tied for CC-3. Noyes AU50; tied for CC-4. Photo #22956. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Proskey 8; Doughty 186; McGirk 6A; Ross 8; Newcomb 10; EAC 11; *Encyclopedia* 1754; PCGS #1482.

Variety. Small Date. LIB close, curl point at upright of B. Small Fraction. Low fraction bar, pierced berry below E of UNITED. The obverse appears on S-252. The reverse appears on S-250 and S-252.

Surfaces. Subdued olive and darker brown surfaces with a few specks of steel-brown toning. Traces of tan and reddish-brown are evident on each side. A few abrasions on each side include some old scratches on Liberty's neck.

Die State I. Several sets of reverse clash marks are visible, but no obverse die cracks had formed when this piece was struck.

Provenance. Clinton Hollins; Dr. Robert J. Shalowitz (11/1974); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; *Superior* (6/2000), lot 219, \$3,680.

Personality. A dealer from Springfield, Virginia, **Clinton Hollins** actively handled early coppers. His EAC membership notice appeared in the July 1973 issue of *Penny-Wise*, the same issue that included new membership notices for Douglas F. Bird, William Noyes, Larry Goldberg, Charles Wormser, Herbert Oechsner, and Mark Borckardt, among others. Hollins remained active in the copper arena for several years, but seems to have shifted focus by the early 1980s. (#36371)



Noyes' Fifth Finest 1803 S-253 Cent

2256 1803 Small Date, Small Fraction. AU55 Details, Repaired, Tooled, Whizzed, ANACS. S-253, B-12, R.2. Noyes AU50; tied for CC-5. Photo #34187. Our EAC Grade XF40.

Equivalents. Proskey 5; Doughty 183; McGirk 5A; Ross 5; Newcomb 11; EAC 12; *Encyclopedia* 1754; PCGS #1482.

Variety. Small Date. Date close, 3 touches drapery. Small Fraction. Die chip follows 100. The obverse appears on S-253. The reverse appears on S-253.

Surfaces. Cleaned and recolored with light olive and chestnut color, accompanied by lighter reddish-brown. Evidence of burnishing remains on the obverse.

Die State IV. The obverse has a faint crack from the border to drapery right of the 3. The reverse has several die cracks of varying intensity.

Census. Bland only lists two Mint State and five AU coins in his Census, followed by four XF45's. This piece would likely rank about 12th finest in his Census.

Commentary. This die marriage is one of several 1803 varieties that combine a single-use obverse die with a single-use reverse die. Attempting to create an emission sequence among such coins is nearly impossible. Actually, it is impossible. The best advanced students can hope to obtain is an approximation. All major types are grouped together, such as all Small Date, Small Fraction varieties, followed by Small Date, Large Fraction varieties, etc. The problem is a determination of the actual production order of several varieties that are not die-linked.

Provenance. *Superior* (1/1995), lot 36, \$935. (#36374)



Mint State 1803 S-254 Cent

2257 1803 Small Date, Small Fraction. MS64 Brown PCGS. S-254, B-13, R.1. Bland MS63; tied for CC-3. Noyes MS63; tied for CC-3. Photo #21099. Our EAC Grade MS63.

Equivalents. Proskey 13; Doughty 191; McGirk 11A; Ross 13; Newcomb 12; EAC 13; *Encyclopedia* 1754; PCGS #1482.

Variety. Small Date. Wide date, 03 close, 3 touches. Small Fraction. Fraction bar long, slants up to right. The obverse appears on S-254. The reverse appears on S-254 and S-255.

Surfaces. Attractive golden-brown with faded mint red on each side. The surfaces are fully lustrous and the devices on both sides are sharply detailed. The obverse has a few tiny flecks of black toning, but are remarkably problem-free.

Die State IV. The obverse has a heavy arcing die crack through the end of the drapery with die failure along the border, confined to the area inside the crack.

Appearances. The obverse is illustrated in Newcomb and Noyes (1991).

Provenance. Lorin G. Parmelee (*New York Coin*, 6/1890), lot 811, \$8; Harlan P. Smith (*Chapman Brothers*, 5/1906), lot 1101, \$15; S.H. Chapman; Dr. Henry Beckwith (*S.H. Chapman*, 4/1923), lot 28, \$42; Howard R. Newcomb (*J.C. Morgenthau*, 2/1945), lot 428, \$110; Wayte Raymond; Dr. Charles Cass; *Stack's* (11/1957), lot 165, \$360; Emanuel Taylor (10/1960); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner; Anthony J. Terranova; Gary Ruttenberg (*McCawley and Grellman*, 8/1996), lot 247, \$14,025; *Superior* (3/2001), lot 16; *Superior* (5/2003), lot 528, \$12,650.

Personality. The United States Coin Company was an early enterprise of **Wayte Raymond**, who ranks among the most influential coin dealers of the early 20th century. Raymond was just 26 years old when he announced the new company, operating with financial assistance from Elmer Sears. This operation conducted 44 sales during a period of six years. Highlights included the collections of Malcolm Jackson, Foster Lardner, and H.O. Granberg. Before and after this period, Raymond conducted 69 other sales, published a series called the *Coin Collector's Journal*, and issued the *Standard Catalogue*, forerunner of the popular *Guide Book*. Raymond has been described as a shrewd Yankee trader, yet scrupulously fair. He developed and distributed National coin albums that helped create a market for recent issues. In addition to his numismatic promotions, including accumulating hoards of coins and then publishing references to help sell them, he also held a scholarly interest in numismatics. Lapp and Silberman described Raymond as "a generous host who loved fine food, good liquor, beautiful books, fine art objects, and luxurious surroundings. He had an instinctive kindness, a ready chuckle, and a deep sense of loyalty and decency." (#36377)



Census-Level 1803 S-255 Cent

2258 1803 Small Date, Small Fraction. AU58 PCGS. S-255, B-14, R.1. Noyes AU50; tied for CC-5. Photo #37560. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Proskey 9; Doughty 187; McGirk 7A; Ross 9; Newcomb 13; EAC 14; *Encyclopedia* 1754; PCGS #1482.

Variety. Small Date. Wide date, 03 close, 3 low and leans right. Small Fraction. Fraction bar long, slants up to right. The obverse appears on S-255. The reverse appears on S-254 and S-255.

Surfaces. Intermingled olive and tan with hints of faded red on the reverse. The obverse has dark stains near the border at 2 o'clock and on the drapery at 5 o'clock. A small nick on Liberty's neck is just left of the center of the neckline.

Die State III. The reverse has a crack at the tops of ST. A later state is known with a rim break there.

Census. This example is unlisted in Bland's abbreviated Census, although called fifth finest by Noyes. Bland lists four Mint State coins and five AU55 pieces in his roster of nine coins. Our EAC grade would place it in a tie for fifth finest known in Bland's list, exactly where it is recorded in the Noyes Census.

Commentary. Sheldon-255 ranks among the common varieties of the date, called third commonest in *Penny Whimsy*. Today, only S-254, 255, 258, and 260 are considered Rarity-1 issues, so this die marriage is at the most, fourth commonest. Experience suggests that S-260 is the commonest 1803, followed by S-258, S-255, and S-254.

Provenance. W.M. "Jack" Wadlington; Chris Victor-McCawley. (#36380)



Important Condition Census 1803 S-256 Cent

2259 1803 Small Date, Small Fraction. AU58 PCGS. S-256, B-15, R.3. Bland AU50; CC-4. Noyes XF45; tied for CC-6. Photo #21645. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Proskey 10; Doughty 188; McGirk 8A; Ross 10; Newcomb 14; EAC 15; *Encyclopedia* 1754; PCGS #1482.

Variety. Small Date. Dentil gap near 9 o'clock. Small Fraction. Extended right stem end. The obverse appears on S-256. The reverse appears on S-256.

Surfaces. Smooth olive and tan surfaces with darker brown toning on the highpoints of the design. Traces of lighter gold is faded from original mint red. A few minor scrapes on Liberty's neck, but otherwise pristine. A small splash of maroon appears on the reverse.

Die State IV. This is an intermediate die state with some, but not all, characteristics of Breen's State IV. The obverse has an arc crack through the 8 and drapery, and the reverse has an arc crack from D to the left branch and ES. Clash marks are located above and below the hair ribbon. The reverse crack of State IV through the terminal leaves is not present, nor are the die bulges of State IV and later states.

Appearances. The obverse is illustrated in Newcomb.

Provenance. Charles E. Clapp; George H. Clapp; ANS; Dr. William H. Sheldon; Dorothy Paschal; C. Douglas Smith; Chuck Furjanic; Gordon J. Wrubel (8/1974); Denis W. Loring (12/1983); C. Douglas Smith; Herman Halpern (*Stack's*, 3/1988), lot 238, \$1,650; Douglas Bird.

Personality. Charles E. Clapp was the brother of George Clapp. He was active on the numismatic scene in the early 1900s, and an important auction participant. In 1923 he acquired much of the early copper collection of Col. James W. Ellsworth. A stockbroker by profession, Charles experienced a severe financial reversal that same year and sold his collection to his brother. (#36383)



Near-Census 1803 S-257 Cent

2260 1803 Small Date, Large Fraction. AU58 Details, Cleaned, ANACS. S-257, B-16, R.2. Bland AU55; tied for CC-6. Noyes AU50; tied for CC-8. Photo #22960. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Proskey 14; Doughty 192; McGirk 15A; Ross 14; Newcomb 15; EAC 16; *Encyclopedia* 1756; PCGS #1485.

Variety. Small Date. T repunched at left upright. Large Fraction. Six berries left. The obverse appears on S-257 and S-258. The reverse appears on S-257.

Surfaces. Sea-green toning over tan and chestnut-brown surfaces. Faint hairlines and other minuscule imperfections are visible on each side.

Die State I. Faint clash marks are visible on each side, but no evidence of die cracks or other imperfections are visible.

Appearances. The Breen plate coin is misidentified as this specimen.

Provenance. *Horace Grant* (2/1945), lot 71, \$17.50; *Homer K. Downing* (*New Netherlands*, 1952 ANA), lot 1952, \$85; *C. Douglas Smith*; *Louis Helfenstein* (*Lester Merkin*, 8/1964), lot 34, \$900; *C. Douglas Smith*; *Dr. Robert A. Schuman*; *Superior* (6/2000), lot 224, \$5,175; *Chris Victor-McCawley* (7/2005).

Personality. **Horace Grant** operated the Hobby Shop in Providence, Rhode Island. He was born circa 1873 and died in January 1960. A member of the ANA since 1921 and a member of the ANS, Grant was also a past president of the Rhode Island Coin Club. In later years, he was joined by his son, Ernest, and grandson, Donald, in the operation of the business. The elder Grant retired in 1958, although he maintained an interest in the business until his death. (#36395)



Mint State 1803 S-258 Large Cent

2261 1803 Small Date, Large Fraction. MS63 Brown PCGS. S-258, B-17, R.1. Noyes MS60; tied for CC-4. Photo #21459. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Proskey 15; Doughty 193; McGirk 16A; Ross 15; Newcomb 16; EAC 17; *Encyclopedia* 1757; PCGS #1485.

Variety. Small Date. T repunched at left upright. Large Fraction. Die cut at curve of D. The obverse appears on S-257 and S-258. The reverse appears on S-258 and S-259.

Surfaces. Fully lustrous with golden-brown and olive surfaces. Considerable faded mint red is evident, especially on the obverse, with nearly complete cartwheels on each side. A few minute blemishes are present, but none are singularly significant.

Die State III. The obverse has an arc crack through the 1 and lower hair details, to the left border behind the hair ribbon. The bulge of State IV has not formed.

Commentary. Sheldon-258 and S-260, both Rarity-1 varieties, are the two commonest Large Fraction varieties, important coins for Guide Book variety collectors.

Provenance. Jerry A. Bobbe (1986); R.E. Naftzger, Jr.; *Early American Coppers* (4/1989), lot 147, \$5,500; JBM; *Early American Coppers* (4/2001), lot 291, \$6,050.

Personality. Jerry A. Bobbe was born in Chicago in 1949 and resides in Portland, Oregon, where he is a professional cellist. He also deals in coins with a specialty in Conder tokens. His collection of choice Mint State and proof cents was sold privately from 1979 to 1981. (#36398)



Fourth Finest Known 1803 S-259 Cent

2262 1803 Small Date, Large Fraction. AU55 PCGS. S-259, B-18, R.4. Bland XF40; tied for CC-4. Noyes XF40; CC-4. Photo #23293. Our EAC Grade XF40.

Equivalents. Proskey 16; Doughty 194; McGirk 18A; Ross 16; Newcomb 17; EAC 18; *Encyclopedia* 1757; PCGS #1485.

Variety. Small Date. Wide LIBERTY, base of 3 thin. Large Fraction. Die cut at curve of D. The obverse appears on S-259 and S-260. The reverse appears on S-258 and S-259.

Surfaces. Cleaned and recolored, now with reddish-brown and pale green color on the obverse, and deeper brown on the reverse. A few tiny pit marks are visible on the otherwise smooth surfaces.

Die State III. All clash marks, bulges, and die cracks that Breen describes are present on this example, except for the reverse rim break of State IV.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*.

Provenance. RARCOA (11/1972); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; Superior (6/2000), lot 227, \$7,187.50; Chris Victor-McCawley (7/2005).

Personality. Rare Coin Company of America (RARCOA) sold the Frank H. Masters, Jr. Collection in 1971. A number of early cent collectors, mostly acquainted through EAC, attended the sale. The J.F. Bell collection of gold coins was their first sale, conducted in April 1963. Ed Milas operates the Chicago firm today. RARCOA held several important sales, including the 1970 ANA and the Harry X Boosel Collection, and served as a partner in the 1979 to 1990 series of Apostrophe Auctions. (#36401)



High Census-Level 1803 S-260 Cent

2263 1803 Small Date, Large Fraction. MS63 Brown PCGS. S-260, B-19, R.1. Bland MS61; CC-1. Noyes AU55; tied for CC-2. Photo #21219. Our EAC Grade MS60.

Equivalents. Proskey 17; Doughty 195; McGirk 17A; Ross 17; Newcomb 18; EAC 19; *Encyclopedia* 1757; PCGS #1485.

Variety. Small Date. Wide LIBERTY, base of 3 strengthened. Large Fraction. Long fraction bar. The obverse appears on S-259 and S-260. The reverse appears on S-260 and S-261.

Surfaces. Older collectors enjoyed imaginative descriptions that are often lost today. For example, at one time this piece would have been called a “golden biscuit” to describe its desirable golden-brown color. Each side has some darker toning, and the surfaces retain considerable luster. A lighter colored toning spot is positioned below the right side of the B.

Die State III. Clash marks nearly surround Liberty’s head, with faint clash marks also visible on the reverse. The obverse has a small die bulge left of the low curls.

Commentary. Our illustration does not match the Stack’s 3/1998 plate.

Provenance. *Francis Lee (1913); Essex Institute; Stack’s (1975), lot 157, \$2,700; RARCOA; New England Rare Coin Galleries; Superior (10/1977), lot 176, \$1,150; Jack Beymer (1979); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner; Early American Coppers (4/1994), lot 287, \$3,000; Anthony J. Terranova; Stack’s (1995 FPL), lot 95, \$5,850; Stack’s (11/1995), lot 1033, \$3,080; Stack’s (3/1998), lot 54; Chris Victor-McCawley (7/2005).*

Personality. **James Halperin**, born in Boston in 1952, began his numismatic business in 1967 at the age of 15. He operated New England Rare Coin Auctions in the 1970s. In 1979, the firm conducted the ANA Convention auction. Now a partner with Steve Ivy, Greg Rohan, Paul Minshull, and Marc Emory in Heritage Auctions, Halperin remains active in the rare coin field, attending major conventions on a regular basis. In 2004, he won the professional division of the PCGS World Series of Grading. Halperin is also a part-time novelist, author of *The Truth Machine* and *The First Immortal*. All royalties of his part-time venture are donated to charity. (#36404)



Bland Census-Level 1803 S-261 Cent

2264 1803 Small Date, Large Fraction. AU58 PCGS. S-261, B-20, R.2. Bland AU55; tied for CC-2. Noyes XF40; CC-9. Photo #23146. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Proskey 18; Doughty 196; McGirk 19A; Ross 18; Newcomb 19; EAC 20; *Encyclopedia* 1757; PCGS #1485.

Variety. Small Date. Wide date, 3 buried in drapery. Large Fraction. Long fraction bar. The obverse appears on S-261. The reverse appears on S-260 and S-261.

Surfaces. Olive and dark brown surfaces are accompanied by deep steel toning spots on the obverse, and considerable brick red patina on the reverse, with some very light corrosion. The surfaces on both sides are moderately abraded. Sharply struck with strong detail and complete borders.

Die State IV. The arc crack through the lower left part of the obverse is fully developed with buckling behind the lower curls. This die state is similar to that of S-258, but starts between the 8 and 0, rather than through the 1 as on the other variety.

Appearances. The obverse is illustrated in Newcomb and Noyes (1991). The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*.

Provenance. Howard R. Newcomb (*J.C. Morgenthau*, 2/1945), lot 445, \$10; James G. Macallister; Charles Green (1950); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; *Superior* (9/2004), lot 569, \$6,325.

Personality. Charles Green and his wife Ruth, operated a coin business under the name R. Green. They also operated the Numismatic Book Shop in Chicago. Charles Elmore Green was born April 7, 1894. He was a veteran of World War I who spent five years in a veteran's hospital recovering from injuries. The couple conducted nine auctions between 1941 and 1954. Green compiled a *Mint Record and Type Table of United States Coins* and served as a contributor to the *Handbook of United States Coins* (the Blue Book). He and his wife also reprinted Crosby's *Colonial Coins of America*. Charles Green died on December 21, 1955; Ruth died on February 10, 1979. (#36407)



Elusive 1803 S-262 Cent

2265 1803 Small Date, Small Fraction. VF20 PCGS. S-262, B-21, R.3. Noyes Fine 12; CC-14. Photo #39163. Our EAC Grade Fine 12.

Equivalents. Proskey 6; Doughty 184; McGirk 13A; Ross 6; Newcomb 20; EAC 21; *Encyclopedia* 1754; PCGS #1482.

Variety. Small Date. Separated date, 18 and 03 close. Small Fraction. Leaf point at upright of D. The obverse appears on S-262 and S-263. The reverse appears on S-262.

Surfaces. Medium olive-brown with traces of verdigris and minor corrosion on each side. The reverse has some light scratches between ONE and CENT, and both sides have other grade-consistent abrasions.

Die State II. Almost always seen with a diagonal die line through the bust to the top edge of the drapery, although no evidence is present on this example. For Die State I, Breen states: "Perfect obverse die. So rare as to be controversial; most specimens reported have been in low grade." We believe that the State II defect is invisible for the reason Breen suggests, the coin is worn to the point that the defect is no longer visible.

Census. Sheldon-262 is a scarce variety that is almost always found in low-grades. The finest listed in Bland's Census is just VF35, followed by several lower VF coins.

Provenance. *Fred Borchardt.*

Personality. A large cent collector in Wilmington, Delaware, **Fred Borchardt** has formed an exceptional collection with an emphasis on die states. He is retired from an auto repair business. In 1972 he was voted "best drag race driver" for the year, operating a Pontiac GTO. (#36386)



Bland's Finest Known 1803 S-263 Cent

2266 1803 Small Date, Small Fraction. AU58 PCGS. S-263, B-22, R.3. Bland MS60; CC-1. Noyes AU50; CC-3. Photo #23292. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Proskey 7; Doughty 185; McGirk 14C; Ross 7; Newcomb 21; EAC 22; *Encyclopedia* 1753; PCGS #1482.

Variety. Small Date. Separated date, 18 and 03 close. Small Fraction. Six berries left. The obverse appears on S-262 and S-263. The reverse appears on S-263 and S-264.

Surfaces. Both sides have deep steel-brown and pale green toning, enhanced by pale blue overtones, with sharp design details and smooth surfaces. Only the slightest trace of corrosion is evident. Considerable luster is still present on the obverse and the reverse.

Die State VII. The terminal die state with a rim break below the date, and evidence of a retained cud forming above the crack at STA.

Commentary. Although not a rarity, the S-263 variety is seldom encountered in nice condition. This piece, called Mint State and finest known in the Bland Census, represents an important opportunity for the advanced cent collector.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Newcomb, *Early American Cents*, *Penny Whimsy*, Noyes, and Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*.

Provenance. T.S. Bronson; S.H. Chapman (2/1911), lot 407, \$3; F.G. Simpson; S.H. Chapman (6/1924), lot 32, \$20; Howard R. Newcomb; George H. Hall (*Stack's*, 5/1945), lot 210, \$25; Henry Grunthal; Homer K. Downing (*New Netherlands*, 1952 ANA), lot 1962, \$50; C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; *Superior* (9/2004), lot 573, \$13,800. (#36389)



Famous 1803 S-264 Cent Large Date, Small Fraction

2267 1803 Large Date, Small Fraction. VF20 PCGS. S-264, B-24, High R.4. Bland VF20; tied for CC-2. Noyes VF25; CC-3. Photo #23264. Our EAC Grade VF20.

Equivalents. McGirk 14E; Ross 20; Newcomb 23; EAC 23; *Encyclopedia* 1759; PCGS #1497.

Variety. Large Date, pointed 1. Small Fraction. Six berries left. The obverse appears on S-264 and S-265. The reverse appears on S-263 and S-264.

Surfaces. The sharpness is slightly finer, with dark steel and olive color, the devices lighter brown. The surfaces show microscopic roughness with some minor encrustation. The obverse has a few faint scratches and a small rim bruise at 4 o'clock. Like so many early coppers, the coin possesses better aesthetic appeal than the description suggests.

Die State II. The Large Date obverse is the third 1803 obverse with an arc crack at the lower left, on this example through the digit 1 to the lower hair ribbon, and the border, but it is not the die of S-258. A second, nearly horizontal crack crosses the bust just below the neck. The reverse has several cracks, but the die state is early for this combination, with no indication of a retained cud.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*.

Commentary. The famous "Large Date, Small Fraction" variety. According to Del Bland, this coin was found by Dr. Sartoris among unattributed coins in Charles French's "junk box." Quite some junk that box contained.

Provenance. French's (1954); Dr. Kenneth J. Sartoris (5/1972); Del N. Bland (5/1972); C. Douglas Smith (12/1977); Denis W. Loring (10/1979); C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; Superior (6/2000), lot 235, \$31,050.

Personality. Dr. Kenneth J. Sartoris (1908-1978) was a physician in Schenectady, New York. His collection was cataloged by John Adams, Del Bland, and Denis Loring, and sold privately in 1982. (#36410)



Finest Known 1803 S-265 Large Cent

2268 1803 Large Date, Large Fraction. AU58 PCGS. S-265, B-23, R.4. Bland AU50; CC-1. Noyes XF40; tied for CC-1. Photo #21443. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Proskey 19; Doughty 197; McGirk 20A; Ross 19; Newcomb 22; EAC 24; *Encyclopedia* 1758; PCGS #1501.

Variety. Large Date, pointed 1. Large Fraction. Final S repunched. The obverse appears on S-264 and S-265. The reverse appears on S-265.

Surfaces. Glossy chestnut and olive surfaces with some maroon and dark steel toning on the obverse. The surfaces retain traces of luster. A few tiny planchet chips and insignificant surface marks are apparent, but of little concern.

Die State VII. The obverse has die cracks similar to the S-264, above. The reverse die is shattered, but not bulged in this state.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Newcomb, *Penny Whimsy*, and Noyes (1991).

Provenance. Dr. Henry W. Beckwith (*S.H. Chapman*, 4/1923), lot 32, \$70; William Festus Morgan; J.C. Morgenthau (6/1932), lot 72, \$36; *Stack's* (6/1949); C. Douglas Smith (9/1959); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (4/1992); John B. MacDonald (1/1997).

Personality. William Festus Morgan formed a collection of 425 large cents, including proofs from the Beckwith Collection. J.C. Morgenthau sold the collection in June 1932. The J.C. Morgenthau auction firm conducted numismatic sales cataloged by the team of Wayte Raymond and James Macallister, who “operated in the higher circles of numismatic society” according to Adams. Of Macallister, Dr. Sheldon noted that he was knowledgeable about coppers, and that those he dealt with liked and trusted him. (#36413)



Early Die State 1804 S-266a Cent

2269 1804 Early Die State. AU58 Details, Tooled, Cleaned, ANACS. S-266a, B-1, R.2. Bland XF40; tied for CC-8. Noyes XF40; tied for CC-6. Photo #20911. Our EAC Grade XF40.

Equivalents. Proskey 1; Doughty 198; McGirk 1A; Clapp 1; EAC 1; *Encyclopedia* 1760; PCGS #1504.

Variety. Triple punched 4. High leaf below left corner of S. The obverse appears on S-266. The reverse appears on S-266.

Surfaces. Uncertified due to obverse tooling. The right obverse field has been tooled or repaired, and recolored. The remainder of the obverse and reverse surfaces are nearly flawless, with glossy light brown color and only a trace of wear.

Del Bland notes that this piece was repaired prior to 1912. The name Wm. W. Baldwin was scratched in the right obverse field.

Die State II. (S-266a) with faint die cracks through ERT and MERIC, but prior to the appearance of rim breaks on either side. Scarcer than 266c; commoner than 266b.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in *Early American Cents*, *Penny Whimsy*, and Noyes.

Census. Despite the tooling and other imperfections, this example still nearly reaches the Condition Census for the variety, based on sharp details and otherwise excellent surfaces.

Provenance. Lyman H. Low (1880); Chapman Brothers; C.E. King; Chapman Brothers (4/1892), lot 1028, \$102; George H. Earle, Jr. (Henry Chapman, 6/1912), lot 3432, \$215; Dr. Henry Beckwith (S.H. Chapman, 4/1923), lot 33, \$300; Elmer S. Sears; Oscar J. Pear (Numismatic Gallery, 1944 FPL), lot 196, \$1,100; T. James Clarke; John H. Payne (1953); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner; Gilbert Steinberg; Superior (9/1996), lot 1571, \$10,450; Eric Streiner.

Personality. Lyman Haines Low specialized in Hard Times tokens and authored pioneering research. Low numbers for this series are still used today. He was born on July 22, 1844, in Boston, and died on February 10, 1924, in New Rochelle, New York. Low was a veteran of the Civil War, serving with the 13th Massachusetts Volunteers. After the war, he worked for a time as a traveling salesman. Eventually, he moved to New York and was employed for several years as manager of Scott Stamp and Coin Company until 1896, when he went into business for himself. He issued fixed price lists and conducted approximately 200 coin auctions. Low is known for his discovery of the Bank of New York hoard of Fugio cents. He served several years as co-editor of the *American Journal of Numismatics* from 1891 to 1907. Adams notes: "Despite such prodigious output, Low's best performances, in our opinion, may be found in his auction catalogs. These are characterized by painstaking descriptions, exceptionally conservative grading and a wealth of background commentary." (#36422)



Middle-State 1804 S-266b Large Cent

2270 1804 Middle Die State. VF20 PCGS. S-266b, B-1, R.2. Photo #59275. Our EAC Grade VG10.

Equivalents. Proskey 1; Doughty 198; McGirk 1A; Clapp 1; EAC 1; *Encyclopedia* 1760; PCGS #1504.

Variety. Triple punched 4. High leaf below left corner of S. The obverse appears on S-266. The reverse appears on S-266.

Surfaces. Mostly dark steel color with lighter reddish-brown on the highpoints of the obverse and reverse designs. The usual light handling marks are visible on the faintly rough surfaces. An attractive example of the important 1804 cent.

Die State III. Better known as State "b" with an obverse rim break on RTY, but no reverse rim break. Breen lists four different die states, his first state requiring perfect, uncracked dies. The 1804 cents may not exist in the earliest die state. States II, III, and IV correspond with the earlier notation of S-266a, b, and c.

Commentary. The middle die state is the scarcest of the three major, collectible die states of 1804 large cents. Due to the key-date status of the issue, third rarest date of the early large cents, some collectors are happy to have a single example in any of the three die states. Others, more serious in their copper pursuit, require three different examples.

Provenance. No prior provenance has been located.

Personality. Philip Summers was hired in 1804 as the Mint's doorkeeper, replacing his father who passed away early in the year. He was born in 1770 and died in 1824. (#36422)



Wonderful 1804 S-266c Late-State Cent

2271 1804 Late Die State. XF45 PCGS. S-266c, B-1, R.2. Noyes VF30; tied for CC-15. Photo #21398. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. Proskey 1; Doughty 198; McGirk 1A; Clapp 1; EAC 1; *Encyclopedia* 1760; PCGS #1504.

Variety. Triple punched 4. High leaf below left corner of S. The obverse appears on S-266. The reverse appears on S-266.

Surfaces. Deep steel-brown on both sides with traces of lighter yellowish-brown, especially on the reverse. A few tiny planchet flakes and other imperfections are evident, but none are serious.

Die State IV. Also known as State "c" with the obverse rim break on RTY from the earlier die state, and now also with a reverse break on MERIC.

Commentary. More than half of the surviving 1804's are in this die state, an ideal opportunity for the advanced specialist, or for the date or type collector, the latter who seeks to represent the types with a rare date instead of a common date.

Provenance. *Herman Halpern (Stack's, 3/1988), lot 251, \$4,675; R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (Early American Coppers, 4/1989), lot 155, \$4,000; Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 366, \$5,280.*

Personality. **Herman Halpern**, owner of a New York City pub, acquired the Norman Stack Collection of 1794 cents, the Harold Bareford Collection of cents, much of Del Bland's collection of 1794 cents, and numerous middle-date large cents from C. Douglas Smith. Stack's sold his duplicate large cents in March 1987 and his main collection of cents a year later. (#36422)



Pleasing 1805 S-267 Large Cent

2272 1805 AU58 PCGS. S-267, B-1, R.1. Noyes XF45; CC-21. Photo #39661. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Proskey 1; Doughty 199; McGirk 1A; Clapp 1; EAC 1; *Encyclopedia* 1765; PCGS #1510.

Variety. Blunt 1. High leaf below left corner of S. The obverse appears on S-267 and S-268. The reverse appears on S-267.

Surfaces. The chestnut obverse and olive reverse retain considerable luster with few imperfections of any kind. Both sides have hints of iridescent toning. The strike is typical, with good central detail but weak borders that show little definition.

Die State II. Minor obverse and reverse clash marks.

Census. Several Mint State coins are known, but none stand above the rest. A number of counterfeits of S-267 exist, produced on the West Coast a couple decades ago. Jack Beymer discovered the first of these in 1985. Differences are minor, but sufficient that they fail to deceive advanced collectors or dealers. A diamond-shaped hollow at the temple, and unusual beveled edges, are a couple of the characteristics that the counterfeit pieces display.

Commentary. Only two obverse and two reverse dies were used to produce three varieties for the year. Mint records suggest a mintage of over 900,000 coins during the year, an average of 450,000 coins per die, if all were dated 1805. Most likely, some were dated 1803 or perhaps 1804.

Provenance. Acquired 3/1997. No prior provenance is currently available. (#36427)



Important 1805 S-268 Cent

2273 1805 AU53 PCGS. S-268, B-2, R.3. Bland VF35; tied for CC-4. Noyes XF40; CC-2. Photo #21150. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. Proskey 2; Doughty 200; McGirk 2A; Clapp 2; EAC 2; *Encyclopedia* 1765; PCGS #1510.

Variety. Blunt 1. High leaf below right curve of S. The obverse appears on S-267 and S-268. The reverse appears on 1805 S-268, S-269, and 1806 S-270.

Surfaces. A small nick at the center of the neck serves to identify this piece. Both sides have dark steel and olive surfaces with some maroon patina on the reverse.

Die State III. Faint clash marks are evident on the obverse, with barely perceptible bulges on the obverse and reverse.

Census. Just one AU and two XF's are listed in Bland's Census, followed by this coin and a few other VF35 pieces.

Commentary. Not particularly rare in overall terms, the S-268 is surprisingly difficult to locate in nice condition. In fact, this specimen is the only one out of 24 pieces recorded in the Noyes Census that has Choice surfaces. One other piece is listed as Average Plus, and the remaining coins are Average or below.

Provenance. *Barlow's Coin Shop* (4/1973); *William C. Noyes*; *Early American Coppers* (5/1986), lot 149, \$1,200; *Jack H. Robinson* (*Superior*, 1/1989), lot 600, \$4,180; *Gary Ruttenberg* (*McCawley and Grellman*, 8/1996), lot 269, \$4,180; W.M. ("Jack") Wadlington; *Chris Victor-McCawley* (7/2005).

Personality. **William C. Noyes** was born on March 20, 1944, in Brockton, Massachusetts. He joined *Early American Coppers* in 1973, and served as the EAC Sale cataloger from 1980 to 1993. Noyes has compiled an extensive database of large cent photographs, and is currently publishing them in a series of photographic large cent references. (#36430)



Elusive 1805 S-269 Cent

2274 1805 AU58 PCGS. S-269, B-3, R.1. Noyes XF45; tied for CC-9. Photo #39662. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Proskey 3; Doughty 201; McGirk 3A; Clapp 3; EAC 3; *Encyclopedia* 1766; PCGS #1510.

Variety. Pointed 1. High leaf below right curve of S. The obverse appears on S-269. The reverse appears on 1805 S-268, S-269, and 1806 S-270.

Surfaces. The obverse has considerable olive and steel color with lighter gold, faded from mint red, in the protected areas. The reverse has chestnut color in the fields with olive-brown highpoints. Despite light abrasions on each side, this piece has exceptional eye appeal.

Die State II. Light obverse clash marks are visible in the usual locations, behind the hair curls and in front of the neck.

Census. A solitary Mint State example is followed by a dozen AU's in Bland's Census. Quite a number of XF45 coins are also listed. This piece is unlisted in Bland's record, but would be tied for eighth finest, based on our EAC grade.

Commentary. The Pointed 1 date logotype is an obvious attribution point, but difficult to observe as the top of the digit is joined to the lowest hair strands.

Although 1805 S-267 and S-269 are both considered Rarity-1, the S-269 is much scarcer. For example, Bland lists 10 Mint State examples of S-267 but only one Mint State example of S-269. In *Penny Whimsy*, Sheldon commented that S-269 is only seen half as often as S-267.

Provenance. *The provenance of this piece is unknown.* (#36433)



Important 1806 S-270 Large Cent

2275 1806 AU50 PCGS. S-270, B-1, R.1. Noyes VF35; tied for CC-23. Photo #59276. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. Proskey 1; Doughty 202; McGirk 1A; Clapp 1; EAC 1; *Encyclopedia* 1767; PCGS #1513.

Variety. Pointed 1, knobbed 6. High leaf below right curve of S. The obverse appears on S-270. The reverse appears on 1805 S-268, S-269, and 1806 S-270.

Surfaces. Intermingled chocolate, steel, and olive surfaces have splashes of lighter tan on each side. Slight abrasions and faint hairlines are evident on the surfaces, consistent with the grade. The reverse has a thin, fresh scratch from the base of T in cent, across the ribbon bows, to the U in UNITED.

Die State II. Light obverse clash marks, but no evidence of die bulges or cracks.

Census. Several Mint State and AU examples are recorded in both Census listings.

Commentary. The 1806 is often called a key date, and has been for many years. This is due in part to the existence of only one die variety. The variety is common, considered Rarity-1 and one of the most plentiful of the entire early cent series. However, the demand from both date and type collectors has added demand, and given the illusion of rarity.

Coinage of cents in 1806 was limited to 341,000 pieces delivered in the first quarter, and 7,000 more in early April. At about that time, the cent press became damaged and was not repaired until early the next year. Director Robert Patterson wrote in his annual report: "It will be observed that but little has been done in the coinage of copper during the last year. This was owing to the cent press requiring a new screw and other repairs, which it was not easy to procure, and besides, it was seldom that a hand could be spared, for this purpose, from the more urgent business of the Mint."

Provenance. *Stack's* (1/1980); *Superior* (5/2004), lot 111. (#36436)



Impressive 1807 S-271 Comet Cent

2276 1807 Comet. MS64 Brown PCGS. S-271, B-1, R.1. Bland AU50; tied for CC-9. Noyes AU50; tied for CC-9. Photo #35053. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Proskey 3; Doughty 205; McGirk 4A; Clapp 1; EAC 1; *Encyclopedia* 1770; PCGS #1531.

Variety. Blunt 1 close to curl. Usually “comet” break. Leaf point below upright of D. The obverse appears on S-271. The reverse appears on S-271, S-272, and S-273.

Surfaces. Both sides of this amazing piece have brilliant olive and gold over frosty mint luster. Splashes of lighter tan are faded from original red. The reverse has a small area of darker steel toning at TED. A few old hairline scratches are evident in the left and right obverse fields, while the reverse is essentially flawless.

Die State V. An intermediate die state with advanced obverse clash marks and die flaws, but no noticeable bulges. There is no apparent die deterioration on the reverse.

Appearances. The Breen plate is misidentified as this coin.

Census. The finest examples of this variety include five Mint State coins and three AU55's, followed by this example and several other AU50's.

Commentary. It is unknown who originated the term Comet variety for this obverse, or when, but it may have been the Chapman brothers in the 1890s. In the December 1895 catalog of the Winsor Collection, the Chapman brothers referred to an example as the “1807 Comet variety,” possibly the first appearance of the nickname in print.

Provenance. Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. (*Bowers and Merena*, 5/1996), lot 528, \$10,120.

Personality. Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. (1896-1976) was born in Selma, Alabama, and moved with his family to Atlanta (circa 1900) and Baltimore in 1907. He remained in Baltimore for the rest of his life. Eliasberg formed the Finance Company of America in 1919. Known as the King of Coins, he was the first and only person ever to form a complete collection of all date and mintmark issue U.S. coins known to exist at the time. The Eliasberg Collection has been sold in several sales including Bowers and Ruddy in 1992, Bowers and Merena in 1996 and 1997, American Numismatic Rarities in 2005, and Heritage in 2007. (#36454)



The Finest Known 1807/6 S-272 Small Overdate Cent

2277 1807 Small 7 over 6. AU55 PCGS. S-272, B-2, High R.4. Bland AU50; CC-1. Noyes AU50; CC-1. Photo #20999. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. McGirk 1C; Clapp 2; EAC 2; *Encyclopedia* 1769; PCGS #1525.

Variety. Overdate, small 7. Leaf point below upright of D. The obverse appears on S-272. The reverse appears on S-271, S-272, and S-273.

Surfaces. Olive and chocolate-brown on both sides is accompanied by darker steel toning on the obverse. Considerable frosty mint luster is particularly evident on the reverse. The surfaces are smooth and glossy with a couple of small marks on the neck and another right of the date. Otherwise, only the slightest abrasions can be seen. Sharply struck with fine die lines in the protected areas of the obverse device. The right obverse and lower reverse borders are boldly defined.

Die State II. Light clash marks are visible in the usual locations on both sides.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Clapp, *Penny Whimsy*, Breen's *Complete Encyclopedia*, and Noyes (1991). The obverse is illustrated in *Early American Cents*.

Census. Bland records the six finest as 50-45-30-25-20-15 (4), and Noyes calls the six finest 50-40-25-25-20-12. Both records place this coin at the top of the Census.

Commentary. This example, the finest known, appeared for sale at auction in 1999, and before that in 1948. The present offering is only the second auction appearance in the last 60 years. In addition to its finest known status, this piece has the second oldest pedigree of any example recorded by Bland. Only the Naftzger duplicate, sold by New Netherlands in 1973, has an older pedigree, but it was apparently not recognized as a new variety until later. Breen states that the Small 7 over 6 cent was discovered by Charles McGirk.

Provenance. William Sleicher; S.H. Chapman (10/1919), lot 1001, \$360; Henry C. Hines (1944); Dr. William H. Sheldon (1945); T. James Clarke; Carl Wurtzbach; Barney Bluestone (1947 FPL), \$350; Barney Bluestone (2/1948), lot 452, \$162.50; Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner; Jay Parrino; Juan Suros (Superior, 2/1999), lot 15, \$52,900; Anthony Terranova and Chris Victor-McCawley.

Personality. Dr. Juan XII Suros is native to Barcelona, Spain, and heir to Catalanian nobility. He was an exchange student in Oregon, and today is a cardiologist in Chula Vista, California. He formed a remarkable collection of overdate coinage that was sold by Superior in February 1999. (#36439)



Mint State 1807/6 S-273 Large Overdate Cent

2278 1807 Large 7 over 6. MS65 Brown PCGS. S-273, B-3, R.1. Bland MS62; CC-2. Noyes MS60; tied for CC-4. Photo #23154. Our EAC Grade MS60+.

Equivalents. Proskey 1; Doughty 203; McGirk 1A; Clapp 3; EAC 3; *Encyclopedia* 1768; PCGS #1528.

Variety. Overdate, large 7. Leaf point below upright of D. The obverse appears on S-273. The reverse appears on S-271, S-272, and S-273.

Surfaces. Gorgeous tan and olive surfaces with considerable faded mint red on the obverse, and splashes of bright orange luster on the reverse. The surfaces are flawless, save for a few tiny planchet flakes on the obverse. Both sides are nicely defined, although the drapery is blunt, and a few leaves lack detail. The raised die lump right of the date is clearly visible.

Die State II. Light clash marks are evident on each side, with minor die flaws.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Walter Breen's *Encyclopedia of United States Large Cents*.

Census. A single amazing Gem is followed by this example and a few other Mint State pieces in Bland's Census, although it is ranked lower in Noyes' Census.

Commentary. The two overdate varieties for the year cover both ends of the rarity spectrum. The Small Overdate (S-272) is one of the rarest Draped Bust cent varieties, especially in the 1800s, while the Large Overdate (S-273) is one of the commonest.

Provenance. Barney Bluestone; Dr. Jasper Robertson; French's (3/1967), lot 575, \$1,400; C. Douglas Smith; Dr. Robert A. Schuman; Superior (9/2004), lot 601, \$37,375. (#36442)



Finest Known 1807 S-274 Cent

2279 1807 Small Fraction. MS64 Brown PCGS. S-274, B-4, R.2. Bland AU50; CC-1. Noyes AU50; CC-1. Photo #21173. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Proskey 2; Doughty 204; McGirk 3A; Clapp 4; EAC 4; *Encyclopedia* 1771; PCGS #1534.

Variety. Blunt 1 close to curl. ER high above hair. Fraction bar extends right. The obverse appears on S-274 and S-275. The reverse appears on S-274.

Surfaces. Rich chestnut surfaces with olive and steel toning, and splashes of maroon on the reverse. The glossy surfaces on both sides have a few small ticks that identify it as the Breen plate coin.

Die State III. An intermediate die state with a few minor bulges, cracks, and clash marks.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Noyes (1991) and Walter Breen's *Encyclopedia of United States Large Cents*.

Census. The Husak AU50 stands above all others as the finest known example of the S-274 marriage.

Commentary. This is the finest example of the variety, known since about 1900, yet it has never been offered for sale in a public auction. The present auction may literally prove to be a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity.

Provenance. Hollis Page; Dr. Thomas Hall (9/1909); Virgil M. Brand; New Netherlands (privately, 1951); C. Douglas Smith (8/1958); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/1992); Eric Streiner (3/1992); C. Douglas Smith; Chris Victor-McCawley (7/2005).

Personality. C. Douglas Smith was born on June 17, 1914, and died on September 20, 1999. He was employed in the railroad business until his retirement in 1981. An avid large cent collector, Smith formed several collections over many years. He is remembered for his belief that a collector can appreciate a coin only after he had owned it three times. He provided cataloging assistance to Stack's for several important sales from the 1950s through the 1980s, including the Floyd Starr Collection in 1984. Smith discovered the 1794 NC-4 and 1801 NC-3 varieties. (#36445)



Desirable 1807 S-275 Cent

2280 1807 Large Fraction. AU53 PCGS. S-275, B-5, R.3. Bland VF35; tied for CC-9. Noyes VF35; tied for CC-5. Photo #26864. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. Proskey 4; Doughty 206; McGirk 5A; Clapp 5; EAC 5; *Encyclopedia* 1772; PCGS #1516.

Variety. Blunt 1 close to curl. ER high above hair. Large Fraction. The obverse appears on S-274 and S-275. The reverse appears on S-275 and S-276.

Surfaces. Olive and dark brown with steel and maroon patina on the reverse. The usual quota of minor abrasions and handling marks is visible on each side, but none are significant.

Die State I. An early die state with minor obverse clash marks and a faint reverse bulge between OF and A.

Census. Although not quite as rare as S-274, the S-275 die marriage is also an elusive issue that is troublesome in higher grades. Mint State survivors are nonexistent, and only two AU pieces are recorded in Bland's Census. This example falls short of the XF grade level but it is still in the top 10 for the variety.

Provenance. Henry C. Miller (*Thomas Elder*, 4/1917), lot 806, \$72; "GAR"; M.L. Kaplan (12/1954); C. Douglas Smith; George Ramont; Fred Borchardt (2000).

Personality. By 1952, **Max L. Kaplan** was recognized as an old hand at the coin game, and his reputation only grew with time. In 1955, Kaplan helped found the Associated Coin Auction Company, which presented the Warfield collection early in its existence. Among his later credentials was a stint on the Professional Numismatists Guild board of directors. (#36448)



Attractive 1807 S-276 Cent

2281 1807 Large Fraction. MS63 Brown PCGS. S-276, B-6, R.1. Noyes XF40; tied for CC-12. Photo #36285. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Proskey 5; Doughty 207; McGirk 5D; Clapp 6; EAC 6; *Encyclopedia* 1772; PCGS #1516.

Variety. Blunt 1 close to curl. ER nearly touches hair. Large Fraction. The obverse appears on S-276. The reverse appears on S-275 and S-276.

Surfaces. Sharply detailed, except for some leaves in the left branch, with pleasing golden-brown and darker steel enhanced by traces of iridescence on each side. A small scrape is visible on the upper edge of the drapery below the hanging curl. The reverse is rotated 90 degrees counterclockwise.

Die State I. The earliest die state, with faint clash marks on each side.

Census. Unlisted by Bland, this example ranks in the top dozen on the Noyes listing. He only records 10 examples that grade AU or better.

Provenance. *Stuart Levine (1996); Denis W. Loring; Robert C. Clark; Bowers and Merena (8/2000), lot 324, \$1,955; Chris Victor-McCawley (10/2000).*

Personality. **Stuart Levine** was born March 23, 1957, in Schenectady, New York, and raised in Massachusetts, attending Brandeis University. He took leave from school in 1979 to marry (Maureen) and become a professional numismatist. He remains in the business today, operating out of Marblehead, Massachusetts. Levine specializes in Colonial-era coins and currency, U.S. Mint patterns, early U.S. coinage, and Territorial gold. He is also an advanced collector of Continental dollars, Continental currency, and Massachusetts currency engraved and printed by Paul Revere. He worked closely with New Jersey collector Ed Price, forming the finest cabinet of early U.S. dimes ever assembled by date and variety. Levine is currently assisting Eric Newman in an updated edition of *The Early Paper Money of America*.



An Irish immigrant, Robert Patterson (July 1, 1805) was the son of Robert and Jane (Walkers) Patterson, of Hillsborough, County Down, Ireland. He was born there on May 30, 1743, and arrived in Philadelphia when he was 25 years old. In his younger years, he worked on the family farm in Ireland, and served a year in the Militia when the French invaded Ireland in 1759. Patterson arrived in Philadelphia nearly penniless, and sent out on foot for Bucks County where he was hired as a schoolmaster in the town of Buckingham.

Patterson excelled at mathematics, and served as a Mathematics Professor at the University of Pennsylvania from 1779 until 1810, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Mathematics from 1810 to 1813, and Vice Provost of the University during the same four years. During part of this period, Patterson also served as Director of the Mint, from 1805 until his death on July 22, 1824.

His career kept him quite active, but he managed to find time as an officer of the American Philosophical Society, serving as secretary in 1784, vice president in 1799, and president in 1819. Just prior to his death, Robert Patterson helped found the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia.

Patterson was married to Amy Hunter Ewing, the daughter of Maskell Ewing, Esquire, of Greenwich, New Jersey. They had several children, including Robert Maskell Patterson who also served as a director of the Mint.



Attractive 1808 S-277 Cent

2283 1808 XF45 PCGS. S-277, B-1, R.2. Noyes VF25; CC-20. Photo #35071. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. Proskey 1A; Doughty 208; McGirk 1A; Clapp 1; EAC 1; *Encyclopedia* 1773; PCGS #1543.

Variety. Date wide and even. Leaf point below right base of F. The obverse appears on S-277. The reverse appears on S-277.

Surfaces. Attractive olive surfaces have some darker steel-brown mottling, especially in the right obverse field and at the central reverse. Traces of lighter gold iridescence is evident on the reverse. Each side has the usual insignificant marks consistent with the grade, most noticeable between the 1 and 8, and near star 3. Considerable strength is evident at the obverse border closest to 12 o'clock, with the opposing border below the date weak or missing. Most of the reverse border is indistinct due to the late die state.

Die State VIII. Possibly Breen's Die State IX. Smith Die State 7, the latest he recorded. Pete Smith prepared a comprehensive study of Classic Head cents that appeared in an ANS Coinage of the America's Conference study in 1988. The obverse has prominent flowlines, with weakness at stars 1 and 2. Clash marks are evident in the left field. The reverse has flowlines, clash marks, and three heavy cracks. The first reverse crack begins at the border over D, bisects that letter, and arcs up through the inside edge of the wreath to the final S, reaching the border at the right serif of that letter. The second crack branches from the first, follows the inside edge of the upright of the D, crosses three leaves, and disappears within blurred clash marks near the upper left side of the O. A triangular die chip forms between those cracks, inside the D. A third die crack begins in near a leaf below the end of the second crack, crosses the lower right curve of the O and the upper left upright of N, curving through the field over E, and continues through the wreath to the right foot of the first A in AMERICA and on to the border. Breen and Smith both record the third crack as a continuation of the second crack; however, they appear to be unrelated.

Census. Although a common variety, the S-277 is elusive in top grades. Only about six Mint State examples are known, along with 10 AU coins. Despite the low grade given this coin by Noyes, it is still easily among the two dozen finest examples known.

Commentary. John Reich's new design appeared on the large cents from 1808 until 1814, and on the half cents from 1809 through 1836. This cataloger wrote in the Eliasberg Catalog that the Classic Head name was an innovation of Kenneth E. Bressett, along with Matron Head and Petite Head, as he sought standard names for the *Guide Book*.

Provenance. Frederic W. Geiss (*B. Max Mehl*, 6/1947), lot 104, \$12.25; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. (*Bowers and Merena*, 5/1996), lot 531, \$1,430.

Personality. Frederic W. Geiss of Chicago formed an extensive coin collection that was sold by B. Max Mehl in February 1947. John W. Adams records 116 sales held by Mehl, and 28 of those hold an overall A rating, including the sale of the Geiss Collection. The Geiss Collection rates as one of Mehl's most important sales for large cent collectors, but also carries individual A ratings for proofs, early silver, U.S. gold, private gold, and modern U.S. material. (#36457)



Mint State 1808 S-278 Cent

2283 1808 MS62 Brown PCGS. S-278, B-2, R.3. Noyes AU55; tied for CC-10. Photo #60001. Our EAC Grade MS60.

Equivalents. Proskey 2; Doughty 209; McGirk 2A; Clapp 2; EAC 2; *Encyclopedia* 1774; PCGS #1543.

Variety. Wide date, 1 high, sliver on neck. High leaf below right edge of S. The obverse appears on S-278. The reverse appears on S-278.

Surfaces. A splendid piece despite a rather uneven strike. The right-side stars and Liberty's hair curls are boldly detailed, while the left-side stars are nearly gone. The border dentils from 7 o'clock to 3 o'clock are full and sharp, and nearly invisible elsewhere. The reverse has nearly identical characteristics, with the right side and the wreath all nicely brought up, but most letters to the left nearly flat, especially NITED STA. The reverse border is sharp from 1 o'clock to 9 o'clock, and like the obverse, missing around the rest of the circumference.

The surfaces have minor marks on both sides, including a shallow old scratch from the top hair curl to the border above. Most remaining imperfections are trivial, and some may remain from the original planchet prior to coining. Such marks are especially noticeable at the weakly struck portions of the obverse and reverse. Full cartwheel luster remains on the olive-tan surfaces, with hints of pale blue toning and traces of original mint red on the reverse. A few splashes of darker olive are scattered across the obverse.

Die State I. Apparently the earliest die state, although the State II rim break below the date may be present. Since the border is missing entirely at this location, the actual die state is impossible to ascertain. Breen and Smith both mention that flowlines connect stars 10, 11, and 12 to the border in State II. Faint flowlines are visible in this area, but there is no apparent distortion of the stars. We can be certain that the die state is earlier than Breen's State IV (Smith state 3), as a rim break above stars 5 and 6 has not formed.

Census. Only about 20 Mint State 1808 large cents are identified by Bland or Noyes, and approximately half of those are S-278. Nearly 10 more are known in the AU grades.

Commentary. Sheldon and Breen agree that S-278 is the scarcest of the three 1808 varieties, yet it appears more often than the other two varieties at auction and is more plentiful in higher grades.

Provenance. *Chris Victor-McCawley (9/2006).*

Personality. **Johann (John) Reich** was born in Bavaria in 1768 and came to America circa 1800. It is believed that he came as an indentured servant, paying off his debt soon afterward. He was hired as assistant engraver on April 1, 1807, and served exactly 10 years, resigning his position on March 31, 1817. Reich died in Albany, New York, in 1833. His reason for leaving the Mint was that he acted as engraver but was paid as assistant engraver. Upon his arrival, Reich prepared new designs for all denominations, including the Classic Head half cents and large cents. He was considered one of the finest artists in his discipline. Urging the employment of Reich, Mint Director Robert Patterson wrote to Thomas Jefferson: "The beauty of our coins would be greatly improved by the assistance of his masterly hand." (#36460)



Middle Die State 1808 S-279 Cent

2284 1808 VF35 PCGS. S-279, B-3 R.1. Noyes VF25; tied for CC-24. Photo #36925. Our EAC Grade VF25.

Equivalents. Proskey 1; Clapp 3; EAC 3; *Encyclopedia* 1774; PCGS #1543.

Variety. Edge of curl over inner left curve of 8. Leaf point below left upright of F. The obverse appears on S-279. The reverse appears on S-279.

Surfaces. Both sides have splashes of maroon, the result of removed corrosion. The otherwise-smooth surfaces exhibit lovely olive and matte gold color with heavy flowlines providing a semblance of cartwheel luster. Although each side has its share of minor scattered surface marks, the overall appearance is excellent. A small nick above the space between the 1 and 8, and a few other blemishes in the left obverse field are evident but undistracting.

Die State II. An intermediate die state, equal to Smith state 2. Pete Smith records three different die states, while Walter Breen details six die states for S-279. Flowlines extend the stars along the right side to the rim. Faint clash marks are visible, especially on the reverse, and most of the border dentils are gone. Only about half of the obverse border detail is still visible.

Census. Bland records a small number of Mint State and AU coins in his Census.

Provenance. *Bowers and Merena* (6/1996), lot 126, \$1,100; *Chris Victor-McCawley* (7/2005).

Personality. The numismatic partnership of Q. David Bowers and Raymond N. Merena, **Bowers and Merena Galleries** was organized in 1983 as the successor to Bowers and Ruddy. Located in Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, the firm conducted many important auctions and operated a sales department, issuing the *Rare Coin Review* on a periodic basis. The three Norweb sales, two Eliasberg sales, and four Harry Bass sales rank among the most important auctions of the 20th century. In 2000, Bowers and Merena was sold to Collectors Universe, relocated to Louisiana in 2003, was resold to Spectrum Numismatics and again relocated, this time to California in 2004. (#1543)



Impressive 1809 S-280 Cent

2285 1809 MS62 Brown PCGS. S-280, B-1, R.2. Noyes AU50; tied for CC-7. Photo #36856. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Proskey 1; Doughty 210; McGirk 1A; Clapp 1; EAC 1; *Encyclopedia* 1775; PCGS #1546.

Variety. Repunched 9. High leaf below center of S. The obverse appears on S-280. The reverse appears on S-280.

Surfaces. An impressive piece with average surfaces for the grade. Cartwheel luster is present on both sides with mottled medium brown and tan on the obverse and darker olive color on the reverse. Although a few hair curls are slightly blunt, the strike is sharp overall, with strong star details and excellent leaf details. A few blemishes on each side are insignificant. Tiny marks on Liberty's neck and cheek are blended into the surrounding surface, only visible with magnification. The reverse has some roughness through many of the letters in the legend, again visible with a glass.

Die State IV. Raised ridges on the obverse are clearly visible through stars 11 and 12. The reverse has a prominent die crack from the base of E in STATES to a leaf below the final S. Faded clash marks are visible right of ONE CENT. The obverse has strong flowlines from the rim to the date and all stars, with some stars slightly distorted. The reverse has light flowlines between the letters and border.

Census. Del Bland records a dozen pieces in MS60 or finer grades, while the 12th finest in Bill Noyes' Census grades just AU50. Bland and Noyes agree that the piece illustrated by Noyes in his 1991 reference is the finest known.

Commentary. This date has always been considered a rarity, although an R.2 large cent variety is normally considered common. Since S-280 is the only known die variety for this date, the additional pressure from date collectors keeps demand high. Among Classic Head large cents, 1809 appears more frequently than any other date, principally due to its higher market value. As Pete Smith wrote in 1985: "This is a case where marketability supersedes rarity."

The obverse has a repunched 9 prompting many older collectors to label this an "1809/8" overdate. Careful examination of the final digit clearly reveals that it is nothing more than a repunched 9. Frossard said nothing about an overdate or repunched date, merely exclaiming that "the date is remarkably large."

It appears that F.W. Doughty may have been responsible for the overdate description when he reported: "This obverse is said to have been sunk from the same hub as the die employed in 1808, the 9 at the end of the date having been cut over the 8, in order to hide which it was made larger than the other figures."

Provenance. *New Netherlands* (1953); *Norweb Collection* (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 2845, \$4,180; Bowers and Merena (9/1997), lot 297, \$5,060.

Personality. Moritz Wormser was the founder of **New Netherlands Coin Company**, operated by his son Charles, but it was the collaboration of John J. Ford and Walter Breen that put this firm on the numismatic map. Breen was the researcher who would put everything he knew about a coin on a note card, while Ford created exceptional descriptions. The firm handled many important copper sales, including the collections of Hillyer Ryder, Boyd and Gaskill, Homer Downing, and duplicates of R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (#36466)



Reiver Collection 1810/09 S-281 Cent

2286 1810 Overdate. AU50, Scratched, Cleaned, ANACS. S-281, B-1, R.1. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. Proskey 1; Doughty 211; McGirk 1A; Clapp 1; EAC 1; *Encyclopedia* 1776; PCGS #1552.

Variety. Overdate. High leaf left of right edge of S. The obverse appears on S-281. The reverse appears on S-281.

Surfaces. Bluish-steel color on the obverse with mahogany on the reverse, all from retoning at some past time. Both sides have a few light scratches, but they have retoned as well, nearly disappearing into the surrounding surface. Generally well struck, although somewhat unevenly, with the lower obverse and upper reverse borders missing. Stars 1 through 6 and 13 are flat but entirely outlined. Trivial rim bruises are located below the date. Features of the overdate are boldly visible.

Die State III. An intermediate die state with faded clash marks. In the earlier Die State II, Breen mentions a "faint crack or guide line through tops of TED" that is faintly visible on this example. Pete Smith only records two die states, either perfect or clashed.

Census. Despite ranking among the most plentiful Classic Head cents, only four Mint State coins and five or six AU pieces are known. According to the Noyes Census, this piece probably ranks in the top two dozen. Among the top 26 coins listed by Noyes, only two pieces have Choice surfaces and just three others are Above Average.

Commentary. The S-281 overdate is the only 1810 listed as Rarity-1, and is clearly the most often encountered variety. The four normal date varieties are all considered R.2 or R.3. Although long classified as an 1810 over 1809 overdate, it is nearly impossible to determine with certainty that the original date was 1809 and not 1808. Breen notes that "examination of sharply struck coins of early die states favors 1809." The wide obverse dentils are unlike any used in 1808 or 1809.

Doughty was not entirely clear about procedures at the Mint, writing "the die is the same as No. 210 [1809], the last two figures of the date having been altered to suit the year. The 09 shows very plainly beneath the 10." This follows his earlier description that the 1809 obverse was produced from the hub of 1808. Perhaps he assumed that there was no "hub of 1809" since the only 1809 die was made from the 1808 hub.

Provenance. *George Ramont* (11/1968); *Jules Reiver* (*Heritage*, 1/2006), lot 19632; *Richard Gross* (2/2006).

Personality. **Richard Gross** is a Maryland dealer and longtime member of Early American Coppers, active since the early 1970s. He has handled a number of important large cents over the years. (#36472)



Lovely 1810 S-282 Large Cent

2287 1810 AU58 PCGS. S-282, B-3, R.2. Bland AU50; tied for CC-9. Noyes AU50; tied for CC-5. Photo #37373. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Proskey 2; Doughty 212; McGirk 2A; Clapp 2; EAC 3; *Encyclopedia* 1778; PCGS #1549.

Variety. E is low and RT are close. Leaf point below right edge of N in UNITED. The obverse appears on S-282. The reverse appears on S-282. The reverse die is rotated about 30 degrees clockwise.

Surfaces. A beautiful and lustrous piece. The upper obverse has dark brown color, with frosty tan faded from original red below. The reverse has similar colors intermingled upon the surfaces. The reverse has a minor planchet lamination near the border at CA. Each side has a few microscopic surface marks, noticeable only in the left obverse field and below the ribbon bow on the reverse.

Die State III. An extremely faint crack (Breen Die State II) joins the inner points of stars 10 and 11, and another joins the outer points of stars 2, 3, and 4. Breen incorrectly described these cracks as extensions from each star to the rim. Heavy flowlines have diminished the appearance of clash marks on each side. The raised ridge along the dentil tips above (Breen and Smith both incorrectly state "below") TES OF extends left over STA, and right nearly to the first A. Extremely heavy flowlines extend up from the tops of TES OF and actually cut through the raised ridge. There is no evidence of the obverse bulge that appears in later die states.

Appearances. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia*.

Census. Only two Mint State pieces and four AU coins are known, with the top 20 extending down to VF20, according to Bill Noyes.

Commentary. The reverse flowlines over TES OF are as heavy as any seen on a Classic Head large cent. It is surprising that no previous catalogers (including us in 1994) mentioned these flowlines in their descriptions of this coin. Of course, only avid specialists actually care about such things.

It appears that the commercial grading standards employed by PCGS may have changed over the last 14 years. In our August 1994 ANA sale, this coin was certified by PCGS as MS63 Brown. Today, the same service has graded the coin just AU58. The prospective bidder may wish to keep this in mind, as we expect the coin to realize much more than an "AU58 price."

Provenance. Dorothy Paschal (1973); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (*Superior*, 9/1986), lot 418, \$1,595; Anthony Terranova; Herman Halpern (*Stack's*, 3/1988), lot 269, \$2,035; Julian Leidman; Martin Paul; Jack H. Beymer; *Heritage Rare Coin Galleries*; 1994 ANA Sale (*Heritage*, 8/1994), lot 6182.

Personality. A professional numismatist in Silver Springs, Maryland, **Julian Leidman** has operated his coin business since 1965. He was born in Albany, New York, on October 8, 1946. He served as a director of the Professional Numismatists Guild from 1975 to 1987 and contributes annually to *A Guide Book of United States Coins* (the Red Book). Portions of his personal collection of currency, tokens, and medals were sold by Kagin's in August 1985 and Bowers and Merena in April 1986. (#36475)



Pleasing 1810 S-283 Large Cent

2288 1810 AU58, Cleaned, ANACS. S-283, B-4, R.2. Noyes VF35; CC-11. Photo #39655. Our EAC Grade VF30.

Equivalents. Proskey 3; Doughty 213; McGirk 3A; Clapp 3; EAC 4; *Encyclopedia* 1778; PCGS #1549.

Variety. Die chip on upright of Y. High leaf slightly past right edge of S. The obverse appears on S-283. The reverse appears on S-283.

Surfaces. Obviously cleaned and recolored, but still an attractive S-283 cent. Both sides have intermingled mahogany, light brown, and tan with considerable iridescence. The surfaces have a slightly polished look. The sharpness is that of AU50, with the net grade assigned for its overall appearance. The lower left obverse and upper left reverse are indistinct, but all other details are bold.

Die State II. Both dies have prominent clash marks, behind the head on the obverse and within the wreath on the reverse. Smith records late die states with a heavy rim and noticeable gap outside the dentil tips from 10 o'clock to 12 o'clock on the obverse.

Census. This variety and S-285 are the hardest to locate in higher grades. Smith comments that S-283 has the "lowest average grade of the four perfect date 1810's." Bland and Noyes each consider just two coins Mint State, supported Smith's comments regarding average grade. The Hines-Downing coin and the example we sold in our June 1989 sale, and later in our 2002 FUN sale, are considered tied for finest known.

Provenance. Chris Victor-McCawley (12/1996). (#36478)



Near-Mint 1810 S-284 Cent

2289 1810 MS62 Brown PCGS. S-284, B-5, R.3. Bland MS60; CC-4. Noyes AU55; tied for CC-4. Photo #38514. Our EAC Grade AU55.

Equivalents. Proskey 4; Doughty 214; McGirk 4A; Clapp 4; EAC 5; *Encyclopedia* 1778; PCGS #1549.

Variety. RT apart with T low, leaning left. High leaf far past right edge of S. The obverse appears on S-284. The reverse appears on S-284.

Surfaces. A gorgeous piece with intermingled dark brown and frosty tan with hints of olive on both sides. A small splash of maroon appears in the lower hair curls. Essentially unmarked surfaces with strong cartwheel luster on both sides, although Noyes conservatively calls the surfaces "Average." We believe that an "Above Average" or "Choice" designation is in order. A similar description was given by Jon Hansen in the 1973 Naftzger catalog: "Dark brown with dark olive. Frosty and lustrous surfaces that are virtually flawless. Although a little on the dark side, another Gem."

Die State III. Both sides are lightly flowlined with faded clash marks and a partially raised ridge inside the dentil tips.

Census. Del Bland records just four Mint State pieces in his Census, and one of them is known only due to a listing in *Penny Whimsy*. Just three Mint State coins are listed by Noyes, including one that was unknown when Bland's Census was published in 2000.

Provenance. William Festus Morgan; J.C. Morgenthau (6/1933), lot 96, \$15.50; B. Max Mehl; T. James Clarke (10/1954); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (*New Netherlands*, 11/1973), lot 599, \$1,600; Andrew M. Hain (1979); Dennis E. Steinmetz; 1980 ANA (Steve Ivy, 8/1980), lot 969, \$4,000; Dr. Dane B. Nielsen; Thomas Reynolds.

Personality. A charter member of Early American Coppers, **Dr. Dane B. Nielsen** is a dentist in Ventura, California. (#36481)



Elusive 1810 S-285 Cent

2290 1810 AU55 PCGS. S-285, B-2, R.2. Noyes VF35; CC-14. Photo #34843. Our EAC Grade XF40.

Equivalents. McGirk 2B; Clapp 5; EAC 2; *Encyclopedia* 1777; PCGS #1549.

Variety. Dentils are broad and coarse. Leaf point below left base of I in UNITED. The obverse appears on S-285. The reverse appears on S-285.

Surfaces. Deep steel-brown on both sides is interrupted by a small splash of tan at the upper right obverse, and similar color on the reverse. A few microscopic hairlines and tiny nicks are of no concern. The grade is determined by a trace of wear on the highest design points. Slight weakness is evident inside the left obverse and reverse borders, but this piece is sharper than most.

Die State III. The obverse is cracked through the base of 10 and all outer star points to the left. Strong clash marks have developed, and faint flowlines are only evident on the reverse.

Census. Ten to 12 AU or finer examples are known, depending on the Census consulted. The finest known is the former Haig Koshkarian coin that American Numismatic Rarities sold in a 2004 auction.

Commentary. Pete Smith considers the rarity of the four normal date 1810 cents equal: "Same frequency as S282, S283, and S284." In our opinion, S-285 is toughest, followed by S-283, S-282, and S-284.

Provenance. *Robinson, Victor-McCawley (1988); Robinson S. Brown, Jr. (Superior, 1/1996), lot 390, \$1,540; Chris Victor-McCawley (7/2005). (#36484)*



Census-Level 1811/0 S-286 Cent

2291 1811/0 Overdate. AU53 PCGS. S-286, B-2, R.3. Bland XF45; tied for CC-4. Noyes XF45; tied for CC-3. Photo #34169. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Proskey 1; Doughty 215; McGirk 1A; Clapp 1; EAC 2; *Encyclopedia* 1782; PCGS #1558.

Variety. Overdate. Die chip below upright of E in ONE. The obverse appears on S-286. The reverse appears on 1811 S-286 and 1812 S-291.

Surfaces. Lovely surfaces display medium olive-brown with additional mahogany on the reverse. The obverse has faint hairlines across the bust and down from the chin, and a thin scratch from the top of the head to the border at 12:30. Traces of verdigris appear on the reverse, but otherwise the surfaces are essentially problem-free. Although imperfectly centered the strike is mostly bold, with weakness only among the stars to the left. In the Herman Halpern sale, the Stack's cataloger indicates that the surfaces may be lightly lacquered, although it is not obvious.

Die State II. Blurry clash marks are visible within the right side of the wreath. Breen described two die states, perfect and clashed, the same states Smith described earlier. The die chip below the left side of E in ONE is constant, and remains for the later striking of 1812 S-291.

Census. The finest piece recorded by Bland grades AU55 with two others as AU50. Noyes grades two coins AU50 and two others XF45. Top honors belongs to an example found by Dennis Steinmetz in 1994, and second best is the Noyes plate coin, considered the finest when that reference was published in 1991. The example that we sold in September 1997 is the other AU coin graded by Bland, although Noyes says that coin is just VF35. Both researchers agree that this coin grades XF45 and is solidly within the traditional Condition Census as either third or fourth finest known.

Commentary. This reverse die is the only die in the entire Classic Head series that was used for more than one variety. The Mint produced 19 varieties, utilizing 19 obverse dies and 18 reverse dies. Not only is this variety unknown in true Mint State, it is also recorded as a separate *Guide Book* variety, placing additional demand on the available specimens. A receptive audience is always available when nice examples of S-286 appear on the market.

Provenance. Dr. George P. French (B. Max Mehl, 1929 FPL), lot 362, \$125; Henry A. Sternberg; J.C. Morgenthau (4/1933), lot 35, \$16; T. James Clarke; Carl Wurtzbach; Charles R. Mathewson (6/1945); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (12/1986); Herman Halpern (Stack's, 3/1988), lot 272, \$4,950; Gene Reale (Sotheby's, 1/1998), lot 49, \$6,325; Chris Victor-McCawley.

Personality. **Julius Caesar Morgenthau** (1858-1929) founded the firm bearing his name in 1905. Earlier, in 1893, he began his career as a stamp dealer in Chicago. The auction house, located in New York City, became the premier philatelic auction house in the country by the time of his death. In 1978, Morgenthau was posthumously elected to the American Philatelic Society's Hall of Fame. The firm continued to operate after Morgenthau's death, adding numismatic auctions to its philatelic repertoire. Wayte Raymond and James Macallister conducted 53 numismatic sales for J.C. Morgenthau from 1932 until 1945. The series includes the William Festus Morgan sale of June 16, 1932 and the Howard Rounds Newcomb Collection in two parts in 1945. John Adams gives an overall A rating to eight of those sales, with seven sales assigned an A rating for large cents. (#36490)



Popular 1811 S-287 Cent

2292 1811 XF40 PCGS. S-287, B-1, R.2. Photo #39658. Our EAC Grade VF25.

Equivalents. Proskey 2; Doughty 216; McGirk 2A; Clapp 2; EAC 1; *Encyclopedia* 1781; PCGS #1555.

Variety. Normal Date. High leaf below right edge of S. The obverse appears on S-287. The reverse appears on S-287.

Surfaces. The surfaces display a variety of hues, including tan, olive, maroon, and darker brown. The maroon color on early copper is generally associated with removal of old verdigris, yet is not detrimental to the appearance of this example. Overall average quality, both sides have smooth surfaces that are lightly abraded, although no abrasions individually significant.

Die State V. Possibly Die State VI, the terminal die state for this variety. Breen described “narrow rim breaks opposite second to fourth stars” for State V and “narrow rim break near the ninth star” for State VI. Remarkably, the rim breaks of State V are clearly visible.

Census. Several Mint State and AU examples of the 1811 Normal Date are known.

Commentary. Although this piece does not reach Condition Census levels for the variety, it is an attractive and desirable example. Its demand is based in part on its long record as a scarce date in the Classic Head series, and also as a single variety listed in the *Guide Book*.

Provenance. *The Greenwald and Jackson Sale (Bowers and Merena, 9/1995), lot 1138.*

Personality. **Dr. J. Bruce Jackson**, a surgeon, was born in New Philadelphia, Ohio, on June 24, 1930. In the catalog for the September 1995 Bowers and Merena sale that included his collection, he described wide-ranging numismatic influences beginning with a boyhood paper route, foreign coins from his time in the Air Force, and a memorable and profitable experience with Barber halves offered at face value. His past numismatic accolades include the ANA Educational Award, in recognition of articles and speeches about numismatics. (#36496)



Near-Census 1812 S-288 Large Cent

2293 1812 Large Date. MS62 Brown PCGS. S-288, B-3, R.2. Noyes AU50; tied for CC-8. Photo #33081. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Proskey 1; Doughty 217; McGirk 1A; Clapp 1; EAC 3; *Encyclopedia* 1784; PCGS #1564.

Variety. Large date, 81 close at top. Leaf point below right side of S. The obverse appears on S-288. The reverse appears on S-288.

Surfaces. Both sides are fully lustrous with frosty cartwheels that retain traces of mint red, more prominent on the reverse. Although a small patch of maroon corrosion appears at 1:30 on the obverse, the remaining surfaces on both sides are virtually flawless. We have little doubt that without the obverse blemish PCGS would have graded this piece MS65.

Die State III. Obverse flowlines extend the outer points of several stars to the border. The tops of TES OF A flow into the upper reverse border, due to heavy die erosion. The clash marks of State II are visible but faded, and the border dentils are absent on the reverse. A die line joining the left and right bases of the N in CENT (State II) is probably a clash mark.

Census. Only about 10 strict Mint State pieces are listed in Bland's Census.

Commentary. Six of the 19 Classic Head cents in the Husak Collection are graded Mint State by PCGS, and eight others grade at least AU. This offering provides an important opportunity for type collectors to select an attractive piece.

George Escol Sellers was a lad of four years when he visited the Mint in 1812. It would be another 81 years until he shared his experiences in the *American Machinist* in his three-part article, "Early Engineering Reminiscences." Although there may be some question about his memory at the advanced age of 85, his article accurately describes the coining process at the time. "In a rear room, facing on the alley, with a large, low-down window opening into it, a fly press stood; that is a screw-coining press mostly used for striking the old copper cents. Through this window the passersby in going up and down the alley could readily see the bare-armed vigorous men swinging the heavy end-weighted balanced lever that drove the screw with sufficient force so that by the momentum of the weighted ends this quick-threaded screw had the power to impress the blank and thus coin each piece."

Provenance. Thomas Reynolds; John Wright; Chris Victor-McCawley (7/2005).

Personality. John D. Wright was born in West Palm Beach, Florida, on June 6, 1939. He has served as the treasurer of Early American Coppers since 1972, a position he still holds. His wife, Mabel Ann, served as the club's librarian from 1972 to 2007. Wright is the author of numerous articles that have appeared in *Penny-Wise* since the earliest issues in the 1960s. He participated in the 1996 Coinage of the Americas Conference, and is the author of *The Cent Book*, a reference on the large cents of 1816 to 1839, published in 1992. (#36505)



Attractive 1812 S-289 Cent

2294 1812 Large Date. AU58 PCGS. S-289, B-4, R.1. Noyes XF40; CC-12. Photo #21298. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Proskey 2; Doughty 218; McGirk 2A; Clapp 2; EAC 4; *Encyclopedia* 1784; PCGS #1564.

Variety. Large wide date. Leaf point midway between S and O. The obverse appears on S-289. The reverse appears on S-289.

Surfaces. The surfaces have a somewhat matte or dull appearance, yet exhibit attractive olive color with traces of lighter tan and darker steel. The central obverse and reverse designs are nicely brought up, and the strike is well-centered. The obverse has nearly full border dentils, although some are quite narrow, while the reverse has a plain raised lip for its border.

Die State IV. A late die state example with several sets of prominent clash marks on the reverse, and peripheral flowlines on both sides pulling the stars, date, and legend toward the rim. Pete Smith recorded only two die states, but commented: "If each die clash produced a distinct die state, there would be several intermediate states in addition to those listed."

Census. Just one Mint State piece is known to Noyes, but two are recorded by Del Bland. Although not a rarity, the 10th best in Noyes' list grades just XF45, and just 20 coins grade XF40 or finer.

Commentary. The 1812 S-289 cent is elusive in higher grades, despite its ranking as a common variety. An enumeration of the 10 finest pieces of each Classic Head cent reveals that S-289 has the fourth lowest point total. When Walter Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia* was being edited, access to a high grade example was not available, thus the plate coin is a poor reproduction of an earlier Bowers and Merena auction photo.

Provenance. *Douglas Bird*; *Superior* (1/2004), lot 1280, \$6,900; *Thomas Reynolds* (6/2005).

Personality. **Superior**, the rare coin firm started by the Goldberg family in the 1930s, has undergone a few ownership changes in the past decade. The firm handled several important copper sales in the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s, including the three-part Ruby Collection, three different sales of Robinson S. Brown, Jr., the Jack Robinson Collection, and others. (#36508)



Late-State 1812 S-290 Large Cent

2295 1812 Small Date. AU58 PCGS. S-290, B-2, R.1. Noyes XF40; tied for CC-15. Photo #39142. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Proskey 3; Doughty 219; McGirk 3A; Clapp 3; EAC 2; *Encyclopedia* 1783; PCGS #1561.

Variety. Small date, 181 close, 12 wide. Leaf below right side of C in AMERICA. The obverse appears on S-290. The reverse appears on S-290.

Surfaces. Mostly dark brown color on the obverse is interrupted by peripheral golden-tan, faded from original mint red. Much of the reverse has similar golden-tan color, interspersed with darker brown. Frosty mint luster is visible on both sides, broken only by a hint of wear on the highpoints. A few faint scratches on the obverse are blended with the surrounding surfaces and invisible without magnification. Unevenly struck, with considerable weakness at the upper left obverse and lower left reverse. All remaining details are bold.

Die State III. Breen's die states for this variety are not definitive. Although he described a fourth die state, most of the text is repeated. For Die State III, Breen writes in part: "Flowlines. Reverse has vertical lapping marks at ITED STA." For Die State IV, the brief description is: "Heavy flowlines. Vertical lapstone marks at ITED STA." The present specimen has no visible lapping marks, but the flowlines are heavy, especially on the reverse. TES OF are merged with the heavy rim inside the dentils, and several other letters are extended to the rim by the flowlines. The flowlines have likely obscured the lapping marks.

Census. Bland records 10 Mint State examples of S-290, but Noyes considers just six pieces to be Mint State. Although each person has his own opinion, we believe the Noyes XF40 grade is much too conservative.

Commentary. According to our January 2002 description of this coin where it was offered uncertified, it has been given the identical AU58 grade by PCGS on two different occasions.

Provenance. Andrew M. Hain; Dennis Steinmetz; 1980 ANA (Steve Ivy, 8/1980), lot 972, \$3,200; Robert Schick; *Heritage* (1/2002), lot 5353, \$2,300.

Personality. Steve Ivy, born in 1949, began collecting coins as a youth in 1958, and first advertised coins for sale in the *Numismatic Scrapbook* as a 13-year-old in 1963. By the time he was 20, Ivy had opened a full-time coin business, Steve Ivy Rare Coins, in downtown Dallas. In 1976 he conducted his first auction. The business continued to grow, and eventually became Heritage, a partnership formed with James Halperin in 1983. Today, Ivy heads the management team of Heritage, primarily targeting the sales and marketing part of the business. He is a past president of the Professional Numismatists Guild (PNG) and the past chair of the Industry Council for Tangible Assets. An avid collector of "all things Texas," Ivy has held board positions with the Texas Historical Foundation and the Dallas Historical Society. He is also the finance chair of Phoenix House of Texas. (#36499)



Early-State 1812 S-291 Cent

2296 1812 Small Date. AU55 PCGS. S-291, B-1, R.2. Noyes VF20; tied for CC-22. Photo #59283. Our EAC Grade VF35.

Equivalents. Proskey 4; Doughty 220; McGirk 4A; Clapp 4; EAC 1; *Encyclopedia* 1783; PCGS #1561.

Variety. Small date, first 1 leans left. Die chip below upright of E in ONE. The obverse appears on S-291. The reverse appears on 1811 S-286 and 1812 S-291.

Surfaces. Nearly all of the obverse and reverse are dark steel-brown with a few splashes of lighter tan, mostly on the obverse. The surfaces have the usual small handling marks often seen on the Classic Head cents. Some luster remains visible on both sides, perhaps accounting for the higher commercial grade assigned by PCGS. The lower EAC grade results from a few faint scratches.

Die State I or perhaps later. Despite the extensive obverse die cracks, this is an early die state. The repunching over E of UNITED, prominent on 1811 S-286, has nearly faded away and the die chip below E of ONE is smaller. The obverse has a crack joining the outer points of stars 1 through 5 and a crack joining the inner points of stars 5 through 7, continuing over the hair curls and disappearing in the upper field nearly over star 8. Another crack joins the 2 with all of the stars on the right, grazing the top of the rear hair curl and ending in the field below the second crack. Another crack joins the bases of 812. This latest crack is described by Breen for Die State III; however, the tops of ATES OF do not merge with a raised ridge as described for Breen's State II.

Census. Bland is only able to trace a single Mint State example of S-291.

Commentary. As with a number of other pieces in the Husak Collection, we disagree with the grade given this coin by Bill Noyes. He assigns a sharpness grade of VF30 and deducts 10 points for the surface irregularities. While we agree with a 10-point deduction, we disagree with the initial sharpness grade, which is much too low.

Coinage dies for the Classic Head cents seem much more durable than earlier dies. Although most of the dies show signs of use, including clash marks and flowlines, few actually have die cracks.

Provenance. *Thomas Reynolds; Denis W. Loring; 2007 EAC Convention.*

Personality. Colonel Mendes I. Cohen was born in Richmond in 1796. He enlisted in the army when he was just 16 years old, and served with his brother at Fort McHenry during the War of 1812. After the war, he was employed by the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company, and also in the family banking business. In 1829, when just in his early 30s, Cohen retired from business and spent the next six years touring Europe and the Middle East. His meticulous diaries provide researchers with excellent information about life in the countries he visited. During his travels, he collected many artifacts and relics that were donated to the Johns Hopkins University in 1884. Upon his return from abroad, he was given the title of Colonel by the Maryland governor. He served in the War with Mexico, despite the advanced age of 50 years. Cohen served a term in the Maryland House of Delegates from 1847 to 1848, and later served as a director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. (#36502)



Important 1813 S-292 Cent

2297 1813 MS62 Brown PCGS. S-292, B-2, R.2. Noyes XF40; tied for CC-24. Photo #37418. Our EAC Grade XF45.

Equivalents. Proskey 1; Doughty 221; McGirk 1A; Clapp 1; EAC 2; *Encyclopedia* 1787; PCGS #1570.

Variety. 3 distant from star. Leaf point at upright of D. The obverse appears on S-292. The reverse appears on S-292.

Surfaces. Both sides of this lovely piece have frosty cartwheel luster. The obverse has a small mark on Liberty's jaw and a few others near the bust tip. This is essentially a Mint State coin, although some abrasions between ONE and CENT lower the net grade, yet they were of little concern to PCGS when it was certified. Olive and dark brown on both sides with purple stains over part of the reverse. While a few stars are flat, the strike is excellent, but not perfectly centered as illustrated.

Die State III. Traces of clash marks remain visible on both sides, although most of those from earlier die states have faded due to lapping. There is no evidence of an inner ridge that appears in later die states.

Appearances. Plated in Walter Breen's *Large Cent Encyclopedia* for Die State III.

Census. Several Mint State and AU examples of the S-292 die combination are known.

Provenance. *Henry Chapman; Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 2856, \$1,650; Bowers and Merena (9/1997), lot 308, \$3,520.*

Personality. **Henry Chapman** was the younger Chapman brother who began his career working for John Haseltine in 1875 when he was just 16 years old. He was born in Philadelphia on October 18, 1859, and died on January 4, 1935. He discovered the Starred Reverse large cent variety in 1878 while preparing the Bispham Collection for auction. Henry and his brother, Samuel Hudson Chapman, conducted many important auctions, and he went on to conduct many more important sales after the two brothers separated. His wife, Helen, continued to operate their retail storefront until 1948, the business being managed by Ella B. Wright. In Lapp and Silberman, Henry Chapman is described as "a tall man, fairly heavy, with a full head of hair, a heavy moustache, and a huge, bushy, full-faced beard which during the last years of his life was snowy white. Dr. Sheldon recalls H. Chapman as a man with a full beard, a stern look, and with twinkling grey eyes. It has been said that old-time collectors unhesitatingly agreed that Henry Chapman was one of the most colorful figures ever to be met in the numismatic world." (#36511)



Census-Level 1813 S-293 Cent

2298 1813 AU58 PCGS. S-293, B-1, R.2. Noyes AU50; CC-6. Photo #37530. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Proskey 2; Doughty 222; McGirk 2A; Clapp 2; EAC 1; *Encyclopedia* 1785-86; PCGS #1570.

Variety. 3 close to star. Leaf point at right curve of D. The obverse appears on S-293. The reverse appears on S-293.

Surfaces. A beautiful tan example, with splashes of darker iridescence on each side. Not perfectly struck, with some blunt details, especially at the top of the head above the headband. The color might suggest to some that this piece has been cleaned and retoned, although we do not believe that is the case. The heavy flowlines of the late die state might be cause to shed a different light on this piece.

Die State IV. The latest recorded die state with cracks joining the tops of TED, the bases of ED ST, and the tops of ST. Flowlines on each side cover nearly the entire obverse and reverse.

Census. Unlisted by Bland but our EAC grade would place it in a tie for eighth finest in his Census.

Provenance. *Thomas Reynolds; John Wright.*

Personality. **Thomas Reynolds**, of Omaha, Nebraska, is a longtime member of Early American Coppers and a dealer whose trade is almost exclusively limited to the early cents and half cents. He began collecting coins in 1952 and was introduced to early copper coinage in 1965. His numismatic business became a full-time venture in 1986, but he is also still a collector, with a complete set of 1798 large cents, including all 46 varieties, nearly all in choice condition, as well as other Condition Census early-date cents. (#36514)



Pleasing AU 1814 S-294 Cent

2299 1814 Crosslet 4. AU55 PCGS. S-294, B-1, R.1. Noyes AU50; CC-16. Photo #37419. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Proskey 1; Doughty 224; McGirk 1A; Clapp 1; EAC 1; *Encyclopedia* 1788; PCGS #1573.

Variety. Crosslet 4. Leaf point at right curve of D. The obverse appears on S-294. The reverse appears on S-294.

Surfaces. A few trivial ticks and abrasions are present on both sides, but only those in the left obverse field are remotely significant. The surfaces have deep olive color intermingled with medium to dark chocolate-brown. This is a sharply struck piece with full borders, although not perfectly centered.

Die State II or possibly later. Only two die states are recorded by Breen, although this example appears to be later than the second die state. Faint clash marks are visible, and a raised ridge has formed along the upper reverse border, as described by Breen. However, this piece has heavy flowlines around the entire obverse and reverse border, with the tops of TES merged into the ridge.

Census. Bland recorded a few selected Mint State examples of this variety in place of a comprehensive Census record.

Provenance. *Heritage* (8/1996).

Personality. **Heritage Auction Galleries** was formed as the partnership of Steve Ivy and James Halperin. The firm was founded in 1983, at first targeting the numismatic auction arena, and since expanding into a variety of fields. Related areas of interest include Americana, Fine and Decorative Art, Comics and Comic Art, Currency, Entertainment Memorabilia, Jewelry and Timepieces, Movie Posters, Natural History, Rare Books, and Sports Collectibles. Rare and collectible stamps are the most recent addition under the Heritage umbrella. (#36520)



Lovely 1814 S-295 Large Cent

2300 1814 Plain 4. MS64 Brown PCGS. S-295, B-2, R.1. Noyes AU55; tied for CC-10. Photo #34021. Our EAC Grade AU50.

Equivalents. Proskey 2; Doughty 225; McGirk 2A; Clapp 2; EAC 2; *Encyclopedia* 1789; PCGS #1576.

Variety. Plain 4. Leaf point at center of D. The obverse appears on S-295. The reverse appears on S-295.

Surfaces. Impressive, virtually flawless olive and gold surfaces retain traces of faded mint red on each side. A single mark below Liberty's chin and a few other microscopic blemishes are visible on the obverse. A bold strike; the narrow borders are complete on both sides, although the impression is imperfectly centered.

Die State VI. An intermediate state. The die crack from star 11 to the lowest curl and the digit 8 is complete, but neither die shows any trace of clash marks or crumbling seen in later states.

Census. Bland recorded a few selected Mint State examples of this variety in place of a comprehensive Census record.

Historical Note. Montroville W. Dickeson comments about the 1814 cents: "Additional value has been attached to the issues of that year, in consequence of a rumor that it contained gold lost at the Mint at that time. Many cling to them with much tenacity on that account - the slightest basis for credulity being ardently responded to."

Provenance. *Gene Reale (Sotheby's, 1/1998), lot 54, \$8,250.*

Personality. **Gene Reale** assembled a remarkable collection of large cents, and produced a full-color photographic record book that was published circa 1995 in an extremely limited edition. Cents from his collection are recorded in auction catalogs produced by Bowers and Merena in 1995 and Sotheby's in 1998. (#36523)